HISTORY

OF THE

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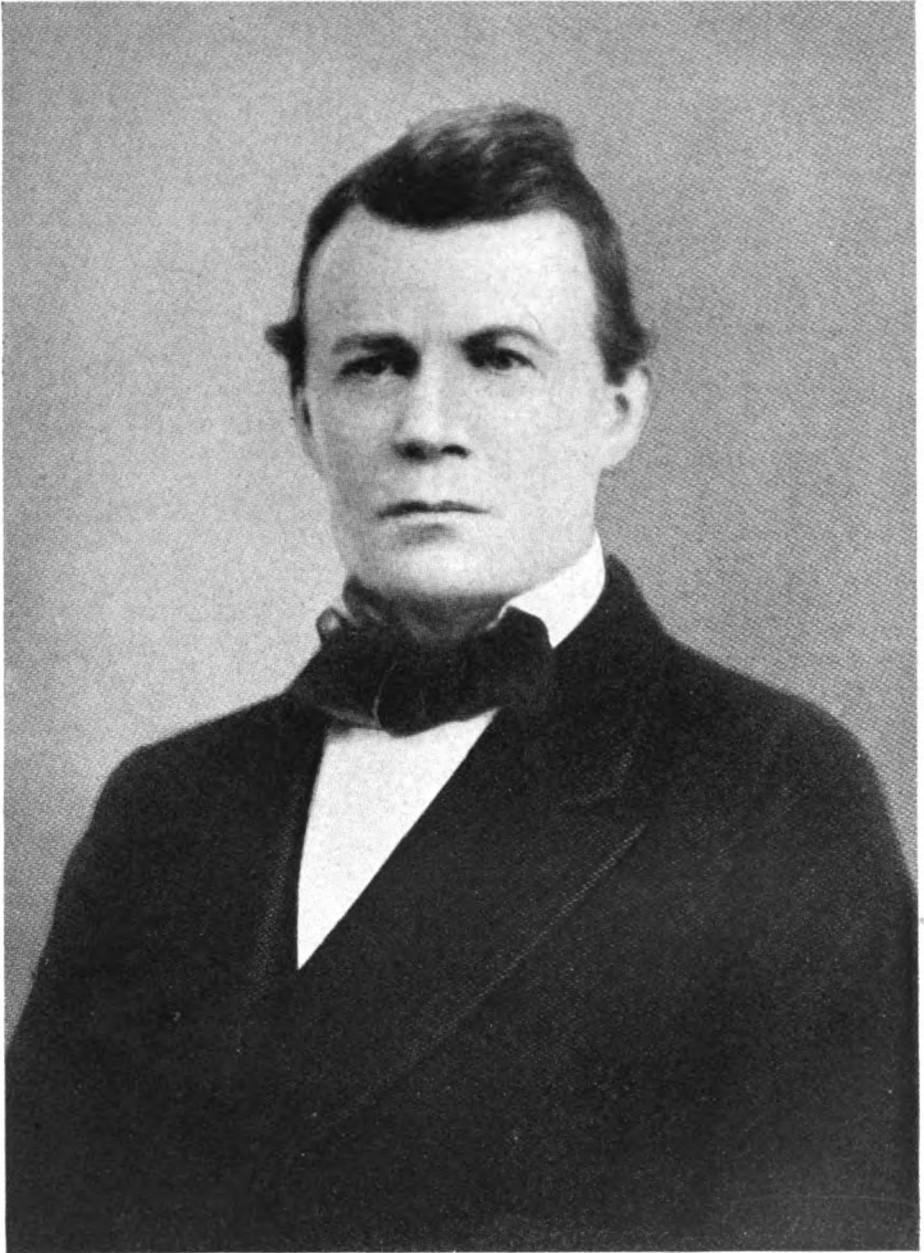

GEORGE BROWN TINGLEY

THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

George Brown Tingley. Among the pioneers whose names figure in the early history of California, a place of precedence should be accorded George Brown Tingley, distinguished lawyer and orator, legislator, Mexican war veteran, speaker pro tem of California's First Assembly, member of its Second and Third Senates, author of much of the state's basic laws, an eminent factor in the election of Lincoln in 1860, and a powerful, sustaining influence in the critical period when courage and intellectual force were required to save California to the Union.

His ancestors on both sides served in the War of the Revolution and had part in the formation of the government of the new republic. Through the Balls of Virginia he was of the same lineage as George Washington, being directly descended from Washington's great-grandmother. One of Tingley's family served as a statesman under Washington during his first presidential term. After the Revolution his great-grandfather and his grandfather received land warrants and went from Virginia to Ohio, thence to Indiana. George Brown Tingley was born on his father's farm adjoining that of Ulysses S. Grant's father in Clermont County, Ohio, August 11, 1814.

At the age of eighteen he began reading law in the office of Judge Fishback, of Batavia, Ohio, one of Ohio's most eminent lawyers, whose son became law partner of President Benjamin Harrison. At the conclusion of his course young Tingley became junior partner of his uncle, William J. Brown, an able attorney with a distinguished record in Congress. (The late Rear Admiral George Brown was his son.) While pursuing his law practice young Tingley took an intensive private course in Latin and other university subjects under Doctor Laughlin, a college professor. He married Miss Nancy Walker, a Kentucky belle, daughter of Major Walker of the War of 1812.

He was sent to the Indiana Legislature three times. Before the close of his second incumbency he resigned in answer to the imperative call for recruits for the Mexican war, where he fought valiantly and was in the

hottest of that severely contested decisive battle—Buena Vista. Incidentally he served as war correspondent for the Indianapolis Sentinel. In addition to his home practice Mr. Tingley figured with eminent men in the circuit courts, among whom and very close to him was Caleb B. Smith, afterwards in Lincoln's cabinet as secretary of the interior. The President and Mr. Smith enjoyed each other socially and so in later years he put George B. Tingley in cordial relation and understanding with the Great Emancipator.

"Colonel" Tingley (as he was generally affectionately called despite his protests that the title was not properly his) quickly saw the promise of California, and in April, 1849, he started across the plains. Of his party was Col. Thomas J. Henley, for twelve years a member of Congress from Indiana. These two Argonauts indulged in hunting excursions till finally they wandered too far and lost their bearings. Unable to find their wagon train, they made the rest of the perilous journey on foot and arrived in Sacramento ragged and famished. "Colonel" Tingley at once found his Indianapolis friend, John McDougal, who was a member of California's First Constitutional Convention and was afterwards governor of the state. The two delightedly embraced. Then without further ado McDougal cried, as he clapped the new arrival on the back: "George, you are the very man we are looking for to run as representative of the Sacramento district for the first Legislature. There is to be a big meeting here tonight and you will electrify the crowd." "But, John, look at my rags," rejoined the tramp from the plains. "O, clothes be d—d!" exclaimed McDougal. "And I'm starving," declared George. That appeal took effect, and they repaired to an eating place.

At evening a great crowd, miners and men of all callings, coming from every direction, gathered outside the ramshackle hotel. In tattered red flannel shirt, knee and seat-worn trousers, brimless hat and with toes out of his boots, Mr. Tingley mounted a barrel, and in the eloquent and witty style that had won him three elections in Indiana, addressed the picturesque and eager crowd. He received the nomination and was elected.

In the interim he went to the Feather River country, where he panned out $50 a day, and wrote to his wife and to his friends in Congress drying the wet ink with siftings of gold dust, instead of with sand, and embedding specks of gold in lines of red sealing wax across the top of the page.

Mr. Tingley went to the state capital, San Jose, which was overcrowded by the great inflow, so that he was obliged to sleep on the big table in the assembly chamber until he could find other lodgings. He was made speaker pro tem and was placed on important committees.

History declares that the first Legislature of California was composed of as fine a body of young men as ever convened for a like purpose. The Legislature of 1849 made a thrilling epoch, notably unique and it was well that the men of it had clear judgment, quick discernment with practical wisdom, strong to persist and with a determination to achieve, dominated by a high sense of patriotism and a purpose to hold the new state to the best traditions of the Union. A fiery contest was going on in Congress.

The burning question of slavery extension and the question of admitting the Golden State to the Union was a topic of absorbing interest, and one that concerned the whole nation. In the fierce battle at Washington it was even proposed to cut California in two, to make at least one of the halves a slave state, and both if possible. Mr. Tingley's uncle was a valued member of Congress with strong influence and his nephew from the time of his arrival in California kept so far as possible in earnest communication with him and with Clay, Webster and Seward, while holding a determination that California should be admitted without delay. It was a testing time, and those California lawmakers lost all thought of the lure of gold in their deep interest in the welfare of their commonwealth and the nation. Mr. Tingley was eager to turn all his attention to his law practice, but not while his adopted home and his very country was in peril. It took five or six weeks to get word to Congress and more than two months for question and response. California legislators had dared to put a state into operation previous to the approval of Congress. California went ahead acting as a state, though she had not yet been admitted to the Union.

Late in 1850 Mr. Tingley was elected to represent the counties of Santa Clara and Contra Costa (this, previous to the creation of Alameda County) in the second and third state senates, during which time the capital was changed several times. He was on the finance, judiciary, corporation and public building committees. His name was brought forward prominently for the nomination for governor, but he was making arrangements to go back for his wife and little ones, and so could not spare time for the campaign. He received some complimentary votes for the United States senatorship. In the dividing of the state into counties he named El Dorado County. For a time he was successfully engaged in the practice of law at San Jose. He had a good knowledge of Spanish, and among his clients were many of the old Spanish dons who owned principalities, among them the Picos, the Castros, the Estudillos and the Peraltas. He acquired valuable properties, including the Mission San Jose, which he together with Beard and Horner ("Tingley, Beard and Horner") purchased from Pico about the year 1850.

In 1852, "Colonel" Tingley was nominated on the whig ticket to represent the southern district of California in Congress. He polled a high whig vote, running far ahead of his ticket, and there were many, including democrats, who declared that by certain rights he could have claimed the election. In this campaign he assured his astounded hearers that within twenty years people would come across the continent in steam cars in a week's time. His prophecy was fulfilled before the twenty years were up.

Mr. Tingley removed to San Francisco and established himself in the practice of law, and maintained rank as one of the distinguished members of the California bar. He appeared in many of the important criminal and land cases brought before the courts of the day, and in murder cases it was declared impossible to defeat his skill, or for a jury to resist the eloquence and sincerity of his honest appeal. He was known, however, to have

turned down enormous fees in criminal cases where he felt he could not conscientiously defend the accused.

In October, 1849, at San Francisco, Mr. Tingley was one of a committee of five which organized the whig party in California. He was also a chief organizer and platform builder of the republican party in California. In 1852 he canvassed Northern California for Fremont.

In 1860 Mr. Tingley at the request of the State Central Committee canvassed Northern California for Lincoln. Everywhere he was hailed with enthusiasm and strengthened the Union cause. While his arguments clinched many a vote, his personality made him many warm and lasting friends. It was an earnest, wearing campaign that demanded hard, brainy, conscientious work. Every vote counted. It was for a great purpose. Noble men all over the United States were giving their best in the effort to preserve the Union. He was up early and late, sometimes all night. There were also the social sides, with good-fellowship, generosity and hospitality that had its part in securing attention and votes. There were exhausting rides in the hot sun and in the hurry to reach appointments. By stage coach or mule team, over dusty, rough, jolting, nerve-racking routes, on horseback, on muleback, over dark mountain trails, around precipices, through forests, sometimes on foot, foot-sore and face blistered, sometimes along the trail where weeks later at full speed came the pony expressman wildly crying out, "Lincoln is elected!" Then, arrival at the objective point, exhausted, dirty and throat full of dust, sometimes with a band of music and always with a crowd to meet him. Then warm handshakes, and drinks and cheers, and a clean-up and food. Finally, rousing Union speech-convincing arguments interspersed with poetry, story, wit and humor. At the close came applause and drinks and innumerable hearty handshakes, then off for the next engagement, at town or mining camp. Never a respite, never a moment lost—votes, votes, wherever there was a doubting man! But one aim—the election of Lincoln! Then came the wind-up and the feeling of assurance of success.

And so in that achievement George B. Tingley had his earnest part, together with the devoted many who combed the state and had reason to rejoice.

Arriving at San Francisco, he was met by his long-time friend and law associate, Col. E. D. Baker, the famous orator, who had come from Oregon to give his help toward the election of Lincoln, whom he had intimately known in Illinois.

A few evenings before the election there was a tremendous final rally at the American Theatre. Colonel Baker electrified the audience. and in closing his speech dwelt on the invaluable help that had been rendered in the Lincoln campaign by his friend at the right, "Colonel" Tingley, whereupon there were rousing cheers and vociferous calls for "Tingley! Tingley! Speech!" But, tired out, he had quickly slipped away.

These two men, Col. E. D. Baker and George B. Tingley, who had worked together in San Francisco in famous criminal cases and because of their skill and oratory had drawn big audiences into the courtrooms, had

just concluded a memorable epoch in their lives in divergent fields, but to the same purpose. Therein they had given their very best to a purpose vital to the salvation of their country, the election of Abraham Lincoln.

In 1881 Leland Stanford was the nominee of his party for the governorship. He had watched with interest his friend, Tingley, in the Lincoln campaign, and now asked him to go out with him in making his canvass. No republican had ever been elected to the gubernatorial chair in the Golden State, and doutbless the contest would be severe. Here again was a question of importance. A reliable, able man ought to be put at the helm. California was in peril. Leland Stanford and George Tingley went out together and did earnest work among the voters. Others gave their valuable help, and Stanford was elected war governor of California.

Early in the Civil war, Mr. Tingley, always alert, was foremost in unearthing and reporting to Washington a significant movement, the intention of which was to turn California over to the Confederacy. It was frustrated barely in time and in a dramatic way.

The California Legislature passed Union resolutions, and Mr. Tingley was a delegate from San Francisco to the first Union convention in the state. The President appointed Mr. Tingley to office. The next year he was requested to proceed to Washington for a conference concerning his appointment to a position of national importance. He was to be the guest of his friend, Caleb B. Smith, secretary of the interior, and was under especially happy auspices to meet President Lincoln, who had expressed a desire to see him. He was preparing for the journey when his sudden death occurred in his forty-eighth year. The secretary of the interior wrote Mrs. Tingley of his grief at the loss of his friend, and conveyed an expression of sympathy from the President. It was the passing of one of the most constructive minds in the formative period of our great state.

When the courts adjourned out of respect to Mr. Tingley's memory, high tributes were paid him for his public services, especial mention being made of the marked ability with which he had formulated the state's criminal laws and its school and homestead laws. Of his professional career one judge said on this occasion:

"George B. Tingley was always the courteous gentleman. He was regarded as one of the ablest and at the same time one of the most reliable and conscientious members of the bar, a brilliant lawyer of high integrity who lived up to the best traditions of the profession."

Mr. Tingley was survived by his wife and five children. Of these there remains one daughter, Mary Viola, who married James H. Lawrence, Mexican war veteran, a pioneer democratic leader and editor and newspaper owner. Their daughter, Constance V. Lawrence, married Robert Armstrong Dean, son of the well known pioneer, Peter Dean. Miss Alice Manorah Ludlum is Mr. Tingley's granddaughter, being the daughter of Margaret Manorah Tingley, who married Col. Thomas B. Ludlum, colonel of a California regiment organized at the time of the Civil war, and a noted hydraulic mining engineer. Mr. Tingley's son, George Marshall, served in the navy throughout the Civil war.

Upon the death of Caleb B. Smith, secretary of the interior, United States Ambassador Benjamin P. Avery, then editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, in his eulogy of the distinguished member of Lincoln's cabinet said that years before Caleb B. Smith had been engaged in the practice of law with the late George B. Tingley, who, Avery asserted, was in no wise inferior to him in ability.

RUDOLPH SPRECKELS. Son of a California pioneer whose constructive achievements are represented in the very foundation of San Francisco's commercial prosperity, Rudolph Spreckels was actuated by similar constructive impulses, and on many occasions has proved his genius in solving and handling the larger problems of business organization and administration. Aside from the great influence he has exercised for many years in California finance, the distinctive work of Rudolph Spreckels has been in the field of political and civic reform. A brief biography can tell little of his work, and his history is thus revealed in the detailed story of the city's commercial and political history at large, particularly during the past twenty years.

A son of Claus Spreckels, he was born at San Francisco, January 1, 1872, and acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of seventeen he was employed in his father's sugar refinery in Philadelphia. Claus Spreckels built that refinery as a means of fighting the sugar trust, and carried on the fight successfully. At the age of twenty-two Rudolph Spreckels became president of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, owner of one of the great sugar plantations of Hawaii. This had been a losing enterprise for years. Rudolph and his brother Claus A. bought the property from their father and two brothers after a family disagreement. Rudolph within a year had the plantation operating on a paying basis. This is one of the most interesting chapters in his commercial history, and can be touched on only briefly here.

While the San Francisco Gas Company was involved in a life and death struggle with the competing company, Rudolph Spreckels acquired stock, went on its Board of Directors, soon reorganized and introduced new management on an economical basis, and eventually brought about a satisfactory settlement of the gas war.

History will give the name of Rudolph Spreckels greatest prominence in connection with the new San Francisco evolved since the great earthquake and fire of 1906. He was a member of the committee of fifty at the time of that conflagration, and was chosen a member of the executive committee of five of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross funds which managed the entire relief fund of $9,000,000. During the year of the fire Mr. Spreckels also organized and financed the San Francisco graft prosecution, and took a prominent part in the political uprising against corporation control of the state and the city government This movement, led by Mr. Spreckels, brought one of the first and certainly one of the greatest popular victories to the people of the state

following a long period of corporation domination. Mr. Spreckels went into politics without political ambitions, and he carried on the fight with a steadfastness that only a man of most unselfish purpose and complete moral integrity could maintain, since he had against him practically all the regular politicians and many of the business men. Comparable to his organization and support of the San Francisco graft prosecution were his efforts in behalf of the State Water and Power Act, which was submitted to the voters of California in 1922. The purpose of this measure was to provide the necessary machinery for the conservation, development and control of the waters of the state for the use and benefit of the people. Mr. Spreckels participated in the framing of this measure and was the executive director of the committee which carried on the campaign for its passage. Mr. Spreckels has been sustained by a fine degree of practical idealism, and though known as a civic reformer, he has little in common with the radical theorist whose performances seldom measure up to the program of promises.

From 1906 to 1923 Mr. Spreckels served as president of the First National Bank of San Francisco as well as of the First Federal Trust Company. He now is president of the United Bank and Trust Company of California, City Investment Company, Mission Consolidated Realty Company, Pitt River Power Company, Real Property Investment Corporation, Realty and Rebuilding Company, San Christina Investment Company, Western Whaling & Trading Company. He is vice president of Pacific Coast Jockey Club, Universal Company, and director of the Federal Telegraph Company, Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railroad Company, Sacramento & Northern Railroad. He is a member of the Pacific Union, The University and Bohemian clubs of San Francisco, the Burlingame Country Club, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Down Town and Bankers Club of New York.

On August 5, 1895, Mr. Spreckels married Eleanor J. Jolliffe of San Francisco.

Walter Turnbull came to California in the year that marked the closing of the Civil war, and in the passing years he rose to a position of prominence and influence in connection with civic and business affairs in the City of San Francisco, he having long been one of the most prominent and honored members of the California National Guard, in which he attained to the rank of major-general.

General Turnbull was born in the City of Toronto, Canada, in 1845, and there he received his early education, as well as his initial experience in connection with the newspaper and printing business, his apprenticeship having been served in the office of the Toronto Globe, one of the leading papers of the Dominion of Canada. At the age of twenty years General Turnbull set forth for California. He made the voyage around Cape Horn and arrived in San Francisco in the year 1865. Here he developed a successful job printing business, and later he became manager and part owner of the Alta California, which was in its day

the leading San Francisco newspaper. The general identified himself most loyally and completely with local interests, and was ever a most liberal and public-spirited citizen, a man whose sterling character and distinctive ability commanded to him unqualified popular esteem. He was one of the most enthusiastic workers in the upbuilding of the California National Guard, and in the same he received rapid and consecutive promotion, which culminated in his advancement to the rank of major-general. In 1896, while he was serving as chairman of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Mining Exchange, his fellow members manifested their appreciation and high regard by presenting him with a beautiful gold watch. He was actively identified also with the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange, and was a charter member of the Bohemian Club. His advanced age did not prevent him from following with close and wise interest the trend of events in the World war, but his death occurred in 1917, shortly before the United States became formally involved in the great war.

General Turnbull married Miss Virginia Lathrop, who was born in the State of Mississippi, and who still maintains her home in San Francisco, she being the daughter of the late Col. Benjamin G. Lathrop, who was one of the distinguished and specially influential pioneers of California. Colonel Lathrop was born in New Hampshire in 1815 and was a youth when he joined the militia in Alabama. In this connection he participated in much Indian warfare, and he took part also in the Mexican war, he having retired from military service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1849, shortly after the discovery of gold in California, Colonel Lathrop formed a party of fifteen men, and they made the trip across the plains and arrived in Sacramento County in that year. The colonel brought to California the first mill for the crushing of quartz, and this he placed in operation at Auburn, Placer County. In 1854 he established his home in San Mateo, and he served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County. He assisted in the organization of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, of which he became not only a director but also the treasurer, and he was otherwise a prominent figure in the development of California. His son Benjamin J. is now a successful banker in the City of London, England. General and Mrs. Turnbull became the parents of three children: Ruth, Walter, Jr., and Mary.

Miss Mary Turnbull was graduated from the medical department of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and after thus receiving her degree of Doctor of Medicine she engaged in the practice of her profession in San Francisco, where unqualified success has attended her work, she being now a member of the staff of the San Francisco Children's Hospital and being a specialist in anæsthesia. She is the wife of George R. Murphy, who is a native of the State of New York and who is now the Pacific Coast representative of the Electric Storage Battery Company. Mr. Murphy was graduated from Columbia University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later he received from the same insti-

tution the degrees of Master of Arts and Electrical Engineer. He is a member of University Club and other representative social organizations in San Francisco, and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electric Engineering. George R. and Dr. Mary (Turnbull) Murphy have two children: Virginia Lathrop and George R., Jr.

George James Bucknall, M. D., a man of fine character and high professional attainments, was engaged in the successful practice of his profession in San Francisco for thirty-five years, and prior to entering the medical profession he had gained pioneer honors in this state, as later data in this memoir will reveal.

Doctor Bucknall was born in New York City, on the 11th of August, 1836, and in San Francisco his long and useful life came to its close on the 5th of June, 1907, when death set its seal upon his mortal lips. He was a son of Rev. James and Margaret J. Bucknall, the former of whom was a native of England and the latter was born in the United States. The father was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and held the position of rector of a leading parish in the City of New York, his death having occurred in 1863, and that of his widow on the 13th of June, 1882, in San Francisco.

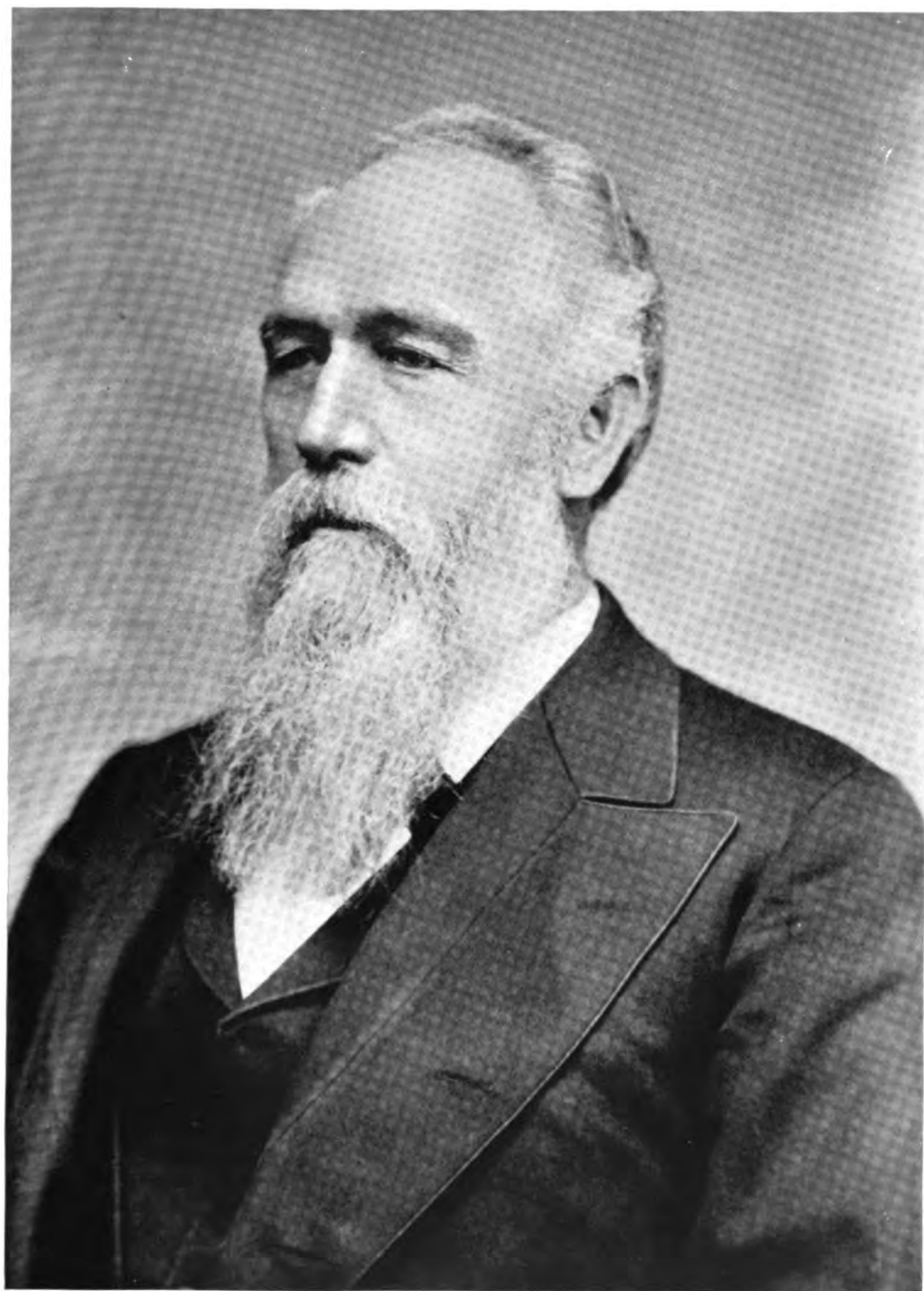
The public schools of the national metropolis afforded Doctor Bucknall his earlier educational discipline, and thereafter he was a student in Columbia College (now university), which institution he left in 1855, when about nineteen years of age, to indulge his venturous spirit by coming to California. He made the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after his arrival in San Francisco he here attended the medical school conducted by Doctor Cooper, this later having developed into the Lane-Stanford Hospital of this city. Here he remained three years, and in March, 1859, he set forth for Paris, France, where he entered L'Ecole de Medicine. There he continued his technical studies until the outbreak of the Civil war in the United States, when he returned to the home land and tendered his services in the Union Army, in which he was made an assistant surgeon. He served in this capacity at the battle of Gettysburg, but illness soon incapacitated him for further service and resulted in his being given an honorable discharge. Upon recuperating his health he entered the celebrated New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of Columbia University, and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1864. He then returned to France, and he was engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Paris until 1869, when he came again to San Francisco, where he continued in the successful practice of his profession during the remainder of his life, known and honored as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city. In 1871 he served as surgeon-general on the military staff of Governor Booth, and he gave characteristically loyal and effective service while a member of the San Francisco Board of Health. As a man of deep human sympathy and tolerance he was instant in charity and benevolence of unostentatious

order, while as a citizen he was ever liberal and public-spirited. He was actively identified with the California State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and in the work of his profession he specialized in dermatology, in which he gained authoritative status.

In the historic and picturesque German City of Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the 14th of April, 1864, was soleminized the marriage of Doctor Bucknall and Miss Mary E. Davis, daughter of John Calvert Davis and Elizabeth (Yount) Davis, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Franklin County, Missouri. Mrs. Bucknall still maintains her home in San Francisco, as does also her only surviving child, Margaret Helen, who is the wife of Frederick S. Myrtle, publicity editor for the San Francisco Gas & Electric Company. Of the two deceased children it is to be recorded that Marie Elizabeth became the wife of Frederick Marriott. Her daughter, Marie Desiree Marriott, makes her home with Mrs. Bucknall. George Eugene died in Paris in infancy.

ALEXANDER MAJORS. In that great epic of the plains, the urge of civilization from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast from about 1848 to the dedication of the great railway system in the '60s which, bound by rail the East and West, no more romantic figure than that of Alexander Majors was known to the great undeveloped West. A pioneer of seventy years on the frontier, a stalwart man of understanding and unique courage and made of the stuff from which empires spring.

Alexander Majors was born in the State of Kentucky on the 4th of October, 1814, near Franklin, Simpson County. This little boy at the age of five was taken by his father, with the rest of the family, to found a new home in the wilds of Missouri. In Missouri about 1818 a state of nature almost wholly existed; virgin streams and forests, the streams were full of fish and the forests of wild game. For the grazing of animals vast tracts of prairie grass grew lush in the virgin soil. Isolation was the drawback, and transportation next to impossible. To the west of Missouri no distinct boundary lines were defined. The Indians were mostly friendly in that part of the country and did much trading with the whites in furs. Primitive methods of living were employed, and a man to found a home had of necessity to marry early, and a helpmeet meant fully what the word implied. Alexander Majors' first marriage was contracted at the age of nineteen. Girls married frequently at the ages of fourteen and fifteen, showing that economic pressure is a determining factor in marriage. Every farmer was, also, his own manufacturer; if he lacked in thrift he went without, so no man could envy his neighbor's prosperity. In some phases the life was hard and terrible, but it also had its compensations. That was a time when a man's word was as good as his bond, and people were in the habit of looking truth in the face.

The progress of the Majors family from Kentucky to Missouri after crossing the Ohio River into the territory of Illinois, a wagon trip, was slow and arduous, the country being thinly populated. Squatters' log

Alexander Majors.

cabins were from ten to twenty miles apart. From the Okaw River in Illinois to the east bank of the Mississippi River opposite Saint Louis, a distance of thirty-five miles, there was no settlement whatever. The Majors family and their small possession had to be ferried on a flat boat across to Saint Louis, three Frenchmen accomplishing the feat. Saint Louis at that time was a village of 4,000 inhabitants, mostly French, who were chiefly maintained by trading in furs with the Indians. Everything from the Missouri River west was a vast tractless waste, peopled by bands of roving Indians and countless herds of buffalo.

After living on a farm during his young manhood, with an ever-increasing family, the economic stress was becoming acute. A man could live on what he could produce, but there was literally no market for over-production, as everyone produced and there were no transportation facilities. Many men in that region wondered if the land would ever be worth so much as $5 an acre, taking into account the handicap of no transportation, either by boat or railroad.

In 1848 Alexander Majors decided to go into the freighting business, as that appeared to be the most lucrative occupation for a man with a large family. As sporadic colonization was gradually being established between Eastern centers and the West, and as the subject of transportation had become acute, conditions seemed to invite such a career for Mr. Majors. His knowledge of animals and frontier life were large determining factors.

With the discovery of gold and precious metals in Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and California, a wild rush by adventurous spirits to those centers and the means employed by which to get there constitute the great epic of the West; and could it be written picturesquely and forcibly with the fire of adventure, the privations and suffering, would constitute a history of tremendous human interest. At that time there was no organized impulse westward, the ill-advised attempts of individual groups more frequently met with disaster than success. Some of the intrepid ones reached their goals, but often at the cost of everything that made life sane and bearable. The strain and rigors of the trip westward was anticipated by few, shoddy outfits, inadequate supplies and animals ill-suited to the demands placed upon them, all conspired to bring disaster upon hundreds of the emigrants. Water supplies and sickness were not fully taken into consideration, and it might be truly said that pioneering in the West was an all around battle for the survival of the fit. Nothing unfit pulled through. Traveling equipment broke down and supplies gave out many times before the emigrant had fairly plunged into the wilderness. Hundreds dragged along as far as that territory we now call Kansas. Thereabout the improvident ones broke down completely — and stayed in Kansas, being unable to proceed. The claim is made that that is why Kansas became so quickly settled and populated, on account of the "could go no further people."

All the known trails from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast were besprinkled with unknown graves. Thousands of such graves were poorly marked and quickly obliterated by storms and wild animals. The anguish

of the broken hearts and lives that had to move on and leave the beloved to the wilderness of nature can never be recorded. When near living streams the dead were buried as sailors are buried, wrapped in blankets or canvas, weighted and thrown into the swiftly moving current, or buried in the sand by the water.

Cholera, once epidemic in the country, took a terrible toll from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The plague was carried by one emigrant train to another group, decimating as it traveled. The scourge reached California, and Benjamin Majors, father of Alexander Majors, died of it on the banks of the San Joaquin River, and there filled a nameless grave. The pitiful graves poorly marked and quickly forgotten were not deterrent to the adventurous, the pitiless urge went on, nothing short of conquering the vast wilderness could stop the onward rush.

As time went on an imperative need for an organized transportation system became greater and greater. The earliest method of transportation was by muleback on the old Santa Fe trail. A few wagons used the trail previous to 1830 and through the years till 1848, when Alexander Majors launched his experiment. He began modestly with six wagons and twelve oxen to a wagon, and a few reserve animals.

His first route was along the old Santa Fe trail into New Mexico, a distance of 800 miles. This trip, which consumed ninety-two days, was eminently successful, the return being heralded among freighters and merchants for the splendid condition of men, animals and wagons. This trip also marked the quickest time made by ox team. Almost the entire trip was through country menaced by hostile Indians. Everywhere Mr. Majors observed lawlessness among teamsters and their ilk, drunkenness, gambling, profanity and cruelty to animals were everywhere manifest, till it sickened his soul.

Alexander Majors was a man of profound religious convictions, and he resolved whatever it might cost he would change the outrageous state of things. This resolve he executed quickly, and from that time on every man in his employ had to sign a code of rules for clean behavior, which read as follows: "While I am in the employ of A. Majors I agree not to use profane language, not to get drunk, not to gamble, not to treat animals cruelly, and not to do anything else that is incompatible with the conduct of a gentleman. And I agree, if I violate any of the above conditions, to accept my discharge without pay for my services."

It worked like a charm. In Mr. Majors' memory no man was discharged for breach of contract. To further maintain wellbeing and order, Sunday was a complete day of rest for men and beasts. Other freighters did not concede this seventh day a day of rest. In appreciation of his humane treatment, it grew to be a point of honor with every man to live up to the letter of the contract. When the Civil war commenced, an added clause to the contract made the men swear allegiance to the Government of the United States. Several years afterward, when Mr. Majors took over two partners in the business, the same ethical contract continued in force.

Mr. Majors' freighting business grew and expanded to enormous proportions, and the men were still trained in ways of decency and self-respect. Mr. Majors' reputation for honor and sobriety was known from coast to coast, he had the respect and friendship of thousands of his fellow men. Beside his achievements in the freighting business the outstanding influence of Alexander Majors was his rigid adherence to law and order; and these formative influences reacting upon men everywhere, were of incalculable benefit as an outpouring of faith in the innate goodness of men at a time when frontier lawlessness was the rule rather than the exception. His trains commanding all trails over the plains, law and order went hand in hand with every forward movement. Those who know what law and order meant in a new and raw civilization will have a clear understanding of what Alexander Majors meant to the initial spirit of the West. His conquests were not through force, but consideration and magnanimity. That was his method of dealing with the Indians. He had little trouble with them as compared to the immensity of his enterprises. Alex Majors seemed to have a charmed life, it was often remarked by his friends. Dozens of times he was exposed to death, but every danger seemed to glance away from him. He was a typical American in appearance, tall, straight, with a nobly shaped head and a light and erect carriage. He never carried a pound of excess weight. His eyes were medium in size of a penetrating blue-gray. His eye was his feature, kindly and fearless and understanding. It is told of him, that a man went into his office one day to kill him for some fancied grievance. Alex Majors ordinarily went unarmed, for he knew to go armed was in itself a provocation. Mr. Majors, mild of eye and courteous of manner, left the man no point for violent attack. He had some difficulty in getting the man into shape to talk rationally, which he finally did, grievances melted away under his beaming eye and friendly talk. They parted with a hand clasp and entered upon an understanding friendship. Many wonderful stories were told of Alexander Majors. His was a life of thrills and adventure, not especially spectacular, but full of nobility and poise. His generosity was prodigal, and his openmindedness and that same generosity were large factors in his final loss of fortune.

For forty years there was a staunch friendship between Buffalo Bill (William Cody) and Alexander Majors. Cody's father was killed in the Kansas war, and Mrs. Cody and her children were going out West to establish their home. When a train was making camp one day, Mr. Majors was standing talking to a group of army officers, when he noticed a bright-looking, beautiful boy hanging around listening with great interest. Mr. Majors was surprised one day to see a woman approach him with this same little fellow, a lad about fourteen years of age. It was Mrs. Cody and Bill. She asked for work for the boy. Mr. Majors asked him some questions, and then and there employed him as messenger boy to carry dispatches between the different ox trains. He was delighted. It was a position of hazard, on account of Indians, but the greater the hazard the more he enjoyed it. He grew into a man of great courage and power

of initiative. He received a man's wages from the beginning. He had to be a man and help his mother, and Alex Majors saw to it that he did. He was like a son to the elder man, and years afterward, when the fortunes of Alex Majors were at the lowest ebb, Cody helped him often as a son would help a father he loved and respected. Their pride and pleasure in each other often ran to funny and amusing demonstrations.

As the freighting business increased, big demands came from out West not only for protection but supplies, and brought about in this wise: The Mormons, a band of religious fanatics living in Salt Lake Valley, began to give trouble to the Government on account of their attacks on trains of immigrants going farther west. They constituted themselves into bands of robbers to hector, rob and often to kill immigrants. Soldiers, officers and supplies had to be transported West to meet the exigencies of the case. The firm at that time was composed of Russell, Majors and Waddell. As a result of the trouble with the Mormons the freighting firm, in 1858, received large contracts from the Government to carry supplies to Utah. At Fort Leavenworth the firm had large warehouses for storage, this being the Eastern terminus of the freighting business. With these contracts from the Government, under Buchanan, the warehouse facilities at Fort Leavenworth were totally inadequate, and one of the provisions of these contracts with the Quartermaster General's office at Washington was the extension of warehouse accommodation. The carrying out of this provision constituted the largest single achievement of Russell, Majors and Waddell.

Mr. Majors, in company with Lieutenant Du Barry, of the Quartermaster's Department, started up the Missouri River to pick a new warehouse site. They decided upon Nebraska City, Nebraska, on the Missouri River. Freight was sent by boat to Nebraska City and from thence transported overland to Salt Lake by ox team to Fort Floyd, fifty miles south of Salt Lake City. The merchants of Nebraska City received this project with open arms, and rendered all the help they could. Enduring friendships were established between Alex Majors and many of the splendid business men of Nebraska City. In order to facilitate this work, Mr. Majors moved his family from the farm near Kansas City to Nebraska City. A home was built and there the family resided several years. The hospitality of the Majors' home was noted the country round.

The supplies sent to Utah in the year 1858 were enormous, being over 16,000,000 pounds, requiring 3,500 wagons and teams to transport them. With the Fort Leavenworth and Nebraska City headquarters in full swing, the firm had all it could do to fill obligations. It took nearly 45,000 oxen and hundreds of men to accomplish this feat of carrying 16,000,000 pounds of freight 1,200 miles into the wilderness of adventure.

In conjunction with the freighting business, an overland mail stage coach line was run by the firm between the Missouri River and Denver, Colorado. Atchison was the eastern terminus and Denver the western. Mr. Majors discouraged the establishment of this line at the time, as the traffic did not begin to justify the expense. Two men named John S. Jones

and W. H. Russell went ahead with it, however, and gave ninety-day notes for equipment, which consisted of mules, Concord coaches, and the building of stations at distances of every ten or fifteen miles. Daily trips were made in six days. The first stage ran into Denver May 17, 1859. When the notes fell due Jones and Russell could not meet them. The firm took over the line to save their partner, W. H. Russell. In trying to make the line a paying proposition they decided to extend it through to Salt Lake City, and the semi-monthly line of Hackaday and Liggett running from Saint Joseph to Salt Lake was taken over. The Hackaday and Liggett equipment was badly run down, no stations and only a semi-monthly service. To bring the old line up to a state of efficiency was the first move and to run a thoroughly equipped line from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City was, they felt, the only means of making it pay. Stations were built from Denver to Salt Lake, making a complete system for storing grain and housing the relay horses. A stage was run each day both ways, schedule time. The trip was 1,200 miles and took ten days. This line was operated from the summer of 1859 until March, 1862, when it fell into the hands of Ben Holliday.

On this stage coach line 1,000 Kentucky mules and 300 smaller mules to run the mountain passes were used and a large number of finely built Concord coaches. It was a fine line and proved of great benefit to the Government when Civil war was declared between the North and South, as the southern route through Los Angeles, El Paso, Fort Smith and Saint Louis was not practical for war purposes. This Russell, Majors and Waddell stage route was the same used by the firm for the Pony Express. Additional stations from twelve to fifteen miles apart were added to the line from Salt Lake to Sacramento, California, the western terminus of the Pony Express.

After the United States mail was given to the Russell, Majors and Waddell stage service, the line became for the first time a paying institution, but it went into the hands of Holliday just before the first quarterly payment of $100,000 had been paid over by the Government. Russell further involved the firm by ill-advised promises to Senator Gwin of California in regard to sponsoring a quick delivery postal service from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast, without making substantial guarantees of a subsidy from Congress. Russell went West from Washington to confer with his partners concerning the project. As in the case of the stage coach line, Majors advised against it without the proper pledges. He claimed the project so far as the practicability of putting a pony express line through was absolutely sound, as it could be done easily and could be made to run the year round, but financially it could not pay without subsidy, and furthermore could not pay ten cents on the dollar, if that. Majors claimed it would bankrupt the firm. There was a tenseness in Congress between Northern and Southern members. Mr. Russell strenuously insisted the experiment be made, as he had committed himself to Senator Gwin and had been promised a subsidy if the project proved feasible. The facts Senator Gwin laid before him were that all his at-

tempts to get a direct thoroughfare opened between the State of California and the Eastern states had proved abortive, for the reason that when the question of a permanent central route came up his fellow senators raised the question of the impassability of the mountains during the winter months; that the Northern senators were opposed to giving the extreme South the prestige of putting the line through. This being the case, it was a necessity to demonstrate that a central or middle route could be made practicable, that if the firm stood back of him in his pledges to Gwin, that Gwin would use all his power to obtain a subsidy from Congress to pay the expenses of such a line on the thirty-ninth to forty-first parallel of latitude, which would be central between the extreme north and south, though he could not hope for a subsidy at the start. The firm took a sporting chance on it, knowing full well what failure would mean if Congress did not come to their assistance later. It so transpired that the firm had to pay the fiddler, or the entire expense of the Pony Express venture, as war was declared and everything went at loose ends.

Alexander Majors was western executive of the firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell, and his long experience on the plains qualified him eminently to pass judgment on the practical outcome of projects of all kinds. There were two weak points in his character that his family grew to know well, and those points were an excess of generosity and magnanimity. He could not bear to see Russell humiliated at Washington. Russell's manipulations and Majors' generosity were a bad combination. The Pony Express was a wonderful success from the point of achievement, and made history for the United States, saving California to the Union when Johnston was about to deliver her into the hands of the South. Quick messages to Washington circumvented such a catastrophe.

Of all the romantic episodes in American history nothing equals the thrill, adventure and pure elemental achievement of the Pony Express. The subject would fill a volume of itself. The Pony Express paid scarcely ten cents on the dollar, let alone the initial expense. The ponies had to be kept up to the very topnotch of efficiency and grain and hay of the finest quality had to be transported sometimes hundreds of miles to the different stations. The outlay for the year and a half the express operated cost the firm hundreds and thousands of dollars, but what the Pony Express demonstrated in the matter of human courage and grit and pointing the way for a transcontinental railway, which it brought about twenty-five years sooner than it was thought at that time could be possible, was well worth the outlay, and many things are more precious than money, and Mr. Majors so regarded it.

The Pony Express riders and their ponies made records probably not excelled in the world's history. The project of the Pony Express route was carried through in true sportsmanlike spirit to prove the route practicable for all seasons of the year. The messages were written on tissue paper, and $5 was charged for one-half ounce. The schedule was ten days from Saint Joseph, Missouri, the eastern terminus, to Sacramento, California, the western terminus. Two important messages were carried

by Pony Express from Saint Joseph, Missouri, west, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, with wonderful speed. One was the carrying of President Buchanan's last message to Congress in December, 1860, the time was eight days and some hours. The other was the carrying of President Lincoln's inaugural address of March 4, 1861, over the same route of about 2,000 miles in seven days and seventeen hours. It took about sixty days to build the Pony Express line from Salt Lake, Utah, to Sacramento, California, as clearings had to be made and huts for supplies built to correspond with like structures used by the stage coach line from Salt Lake to the Missouri River. Four or five hundred ponies were employed, 190 stations built, 200 men for station keepers, and eighty riders. The latter showed a daredevil courage amazing to read about. Buffalo Bill was one of the riders and with several of the others made marvelous records. The average run of ten days beat the Butterfield route by eleven days. The Pony Express stations were dotted over a wild country, infested by road agents and hostile Indians.

For one month after the express had been in operation a short time, all activities had to be suspended on the part of officials of the line, as the Nevada Indians went on the warpath, killing and burning. When the crash came, Alexander Majors even gave over to his creditors his home and furnishings in Nebraska City. They gave back to Mrs. Majors the furnishings of the home, and to Mr. Majors a magnificent watch was presented with an inscription inside declaring the esteem and respect held by the citizens of Nebraska City.

His first wife bore him seven children, of which the two boys are still living. The second wife bore him four children, of which three are living. Her name was Susan Dudley Wetzel, she was from Independence, Missouri, but born in Virginia. She was a woman of remarkable beauty and sweetness of character and many years the junior of Alex Majors. She presided over his home in Nebraska City with great efficiency and kindliness. Of the two children living in California one is Greene Majors, one-time mayor of Alameda and at present judge of the Piedmont, California, court. He is the youngest child of Mr. Majors' first marriage, and the other, Mrs. Elinor Carlisle, senior member of the A. Carlisle & Company firm of San Francisco. In an official capacity she served as the first woman school director on the Berkeley, California, Board of Education, and finally on the Chamber of Commerce directorate, from which she resigned to move to San Francisco after the big fire in September, 1823, at which time she lost her old home. Greene Majors has one son, Dr. Ergo Majors, of Oakland, California. Mrs. Carlisle has six children, the eldest, Catherine, married to Samuel Van Ornum, a civil engineer of Pasadena, California, and Burlington M. Carlisle, the manager and director of A. Carlisle & Company, and four children at home, Alma, Helen, Albert and Grafton.

Alexander Majors died at Chicago on the first day of January, 1900. His wife died in California in 1915. She was called upon as the widow of Alexander Majors in 1913 to unveil the Pony Express monument in

Saint Joseph, Missouri, as his daughter, Mrs. Elinor Carlisle, performed the like service in unveiling the Marker at Sacramento March 3, 1923, memorials placed by the ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate historical events. With the passing of Alexander Majors a great soul crossed the Great Divide. A Boston newspaper in commenting upon his death spoke of him as "the John the Baptist of the West, blazing the way for a new civilization," which was the purest tribute that could be paid him.

HENRY BAYLY, one of the early pioneers of the Pacific Coast, was born in London, England, in 1815, but passed the greater part of his life in Belgium. In his early manhood he learned the trade of making surgical instruments, and lived for many years at Ghent, Belgium, where he conducted his manufacturing shops. It was there that he married and his children were born. He finally concluded to change his location from Europe to America, and accordingly sailed for the Pacific Coast, passing southward over the Atlantic around Cape Horn and then up along South America and onward until he reached the Bay of San Francisco. He made this attractive trip in 1851, and soon after his arrival, left the coast and started for the interior, where the big gold mines of that period were located. Soon after his arrival at the interior camps he was taken seriously ill, and while thus helpless his working instruments which reached the coast by another vessel were sold.

As soon as he was sufficiently recovered to warrant the trip he came back to the bay, opened his shops in San Francisco and resumed the work he had followed so long and profitably in Belgium. He was thus occupied up to the time of his death in 1856. His remains lie buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. His wife was a native of Belgium and came with her husband and children to California. Her name before her marriage was Pauline Breynaert. In her girlhood days she attended the schools of Ghent, and finally graduated from the University of Ghent as midwife and was given a diploma. After reaching California she began practicing as midwife in San Francisco and became known professionally as Madam Bayly. As long as she was physically able she practiced her profession with great success until she finally retired and soon afterward passed away in 1881, well advanced in years.

To Henry and Pauline Bayly were born the following children: Henry Ferdinand, Charles Alfred and Mathilde. Henry Ferdinand was born in Belgium and became a moulder by trade, which occupation he followed the greater portion of his life. He was for many years foreman for the Judson Iron Works. Charles Alfred was also a native of Belgium, and in early maturity became a druggist and for many years conducted his store at the corner of Sutter and Grant avenues. He was finally called by death in 1912. Mathilde became the wife of George Held of San Francisco, a prominent and successful merchant. He is deceased and she died in 1883. Henry Ferdinand Bayly married Christina Kammel, who is yet living in San Francisco. She bore her

husband six children: Henry, Charles, Alfred, Francis, George and one who died in infancy. Charles A. Bayly married Jane Rourke and they had the following children: Henrietta, who became the wife of Milton E. Blanchard; Esther, who married J. N. Watson; Charles A., deceased; Jane, who married John W. Gough; Richard W. and James H. Mathilde bore her husband six children: George, Henry, Pauline, Charlotte, Rose and Alfred.

The Baylys are generally Protestant Episcopalians, and all are reputable citizens and a credit to their old native country. Nearly all have attained meritorious distinction in various walks of life. Charles A. Bayly took an active part in local public affairs and finally was elected one of the supervisors of San Francisco County, in which capacity he served his constituents with notable prominence from 1878 to 1881. He was a stanch republican and one of the leaders of his party.

Phineas V. Blanchard, father of Milton E., was a native of Vermont, where he was reared and educated. He came to California in 1852, and upon his arrival went to the mines in the interior for some time, but finally returned to Vermont, where he married Mary Jane Sergeant, who also was a native of Vermont. Soon after their marriage they moved to Illinois, where he followed merchandising during the Civil war and in 1872 came west to California and located in San Francisco, where he operated a dairy ranch in the suburbs with success. He died in 1885. Their three children were Milton E., Marion S. and Lena R. Milton E. married Henrietta Bayly, as above stated. He is a Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard, 1901, and head of the Latin department in the Mission High School. Henrietta B. Blanchard was for fourteen years teacher of singing and head of the vocal department in Mills College, also special lecturer at the University of California summer sessions, 1908, 1909, 1915, 1916; voice teacher in San Francisco since 1901, and sang with Edward MacDowell in recitals and with Mascagni in concert. She is chairman of the music department San Francisco Federation Women's Clubs, 1919-1923, and a member of the Channing Club, San Francisco. The children of Milton and Henrietta Blanchard are: Beatrice, now Mrs. E. Dixon Freeland, and Francis Bayly Blanchard, a University of California student. Marion S. married Elizabeth Dewing, who is an attorney. Lena R. is deceased. The Baylys have distinguished themselves by dignified and commendable citizenship, and wherever they have lived have gained the confidence and companionship of their neighbors.

THOMAS LOUIS MAHONEY, who became well known during his lifetime as a competent and prominent practicing physician, was the son of Dennis and Margaret Mahoney and was born in San Francisco in May, 1867. He was given a good education in the public schools of the city, and while yet in his teens fixed his mind upon a professional career instead of one of purely business character. Soon he entered the Cooper Medical School, took the full course for a general practitioner as set forth by the curriculum, and in due time was graduated with high credit before he

had attained his legal majority and while yet in his adolescent period. Before receiving his diploma he was forced to wait under the laws until he became twenty-one years old before he could be licensed to practice.

Immediately after receiving his diploma and his permit to practice he opened an office, but centered his first efforts on preparatory work as interne in the city and county hospital. After serving there with merit for some time he began practice from his offices, which were located in the neighborhood of his old childhood home. Soon he had a large practice and the confidence of the community and the public generally. While making specialties of some branches of the practice, he followed as a whole a general practice, both medical and surgical, and at the time of his death he was the police surgeon of San Francisco. During his whole medical career he was identified with many movements to improve the health programs of the city, county and state. He took deep interest and a prominent part in other non-professional public attempts to improve the morals of the people and to purify and rectify the political atmosphere. He finally passed away on July 11, 1913, while on a vacation trip at Sousalita. He was a member of the Olympic Club and a charter member of the Dolphin Club.

While he was yet a young man he married Miss Minnie Pyne, daughter of William and Lucy Pyne, the ceremony taking place in 1892. To their marriage the following family of children were born: Margaret, who became the wife of Valentine Mattingly and has two children, Richard Thomas and Philip Earl; Lucy, who is now a prominent teacher in the San Francisco public schools; Minnie Elizabeth, who is also a teacher in the San Francisco schools; Thomas Louis; William Pyne; Ann, who is at the present time a student in the local high school. Both Thomas L. and William P. are now busy studying medicine, intending to emulate the notable example set them by their competent, reputable and illustrious father. Thomas L. has entered the St. Louis University School of Medicine.

William Pyne, father of Mrs. Mahoney, was one of the early settlers of San Francisco, arriving here in the early '60s. He engaged in the wool business and did a large and lucrative trade over the whole bay region. He finally was forced to enlarge his business until he was the conductor of stores at Fifth and King streets and at Fifth and Bluxom streets. He really began business here as a clerk and bookkeeper combined immediately after his arrival at the dock, but soon had saved enough to supply the needed capital to start in trade for himself. No doubt he assisted in developing the wool trade of the coast region. It was not long after the state was organized that sheep began to arrive here on almost every vessel and from across the mountains in wornout herds. Mr. Pyne took much interest from the commencement of his business career in all the sheep herds of the state, and particularly those of the bay region. It is said that sheep came on the same vessel that brought Mr. Pyne around the Horn. His wife, Lucy, did not come with him on this trip, but joined him a year later, coming by way of

the Isthmus of Panama. From the commencement here they worked together in building up their business and in rearing their children properly. When Mr. Pyne first started independently he was for a time associated with Thomas Baily, under the firm name of Baily & Company. Later he left this concern and started out for himself. To Mr. and Mrs. Pyne were born four children, as follows: Sarah, who become the wife of Oscar Lynch, and she is yet living, but her husband is deceased; Ann, deceased; William, deceased; Minnie, who wedded Dr. Thomas Louis Mahoney, as above narrated.

William Tell Coleman. Many of the men who laid the foundations of San Francisco's present prosperity were well educated, some of them being college graduates with degrees, who sought and found in this new environment the broader field for actual work so many of them craved. Here where everything was new and teeming with interest; where the possibilities were countless and the opportunities without number, they were able to accomplish that for which their talents fitted them, and in so doing they left behind them a heritage for their descendants. One of these men of parts, now passed away, but who in his day was a potent figure in San Francisco, was the late William Tell Coleman, long associated with extensive shipping interests on the western coast. He was born at Cynthiana, Kentucky, February 29, 1824. After attending the University of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri, he was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Science, having worked his way through college.

The announcement of the discovery of gold in California caused him and his brother, DeWitt Clinton Coleman, to cross the plains to California in 1849, and they reached Sacramento in August of that year. They had had experience in the lumber industry and were used to hard work, and upon their arrival at Sacramento proposed to go to the mines, but were turned aside from their purpose. William Tell Coleman opened a store, and after he had secured an initial experience in this line, went into the general mercantile business. As he was fond of mechanics he also opened a carpenter shop and worked in it. As he made money he invested it wisely, and in the course of time was able to go into the shipping business and founded the firm of William T. Coleman Company in San Francisco, and his vessels plied between New York City and San Francisco. Later on Edward Mott Robinson became associated with him. Mr. Coleman continued his active participation in this industry until 1888, when the firm discontinued business. His death occurred on November 23, 1893.

When he first arrived in the bay region justice had to be administered quickly and vigorously, and he served on the Vigilance Committee in 1851, and headed the great Vigilance Committee of 1856, and was the organizer and the president of the Committee of Safety in 1877. One of the charter members of the Society of California Pioneers, he served it as president for some time, and never lost his interest in it and

his fellow members. The democratic party always had in him one of its most earnest supporters, but he never cared for political preferment himself. A man of strong religious convictions, he found in the creed of the Episcopal Church an expression for his faith, and during the greater portion of his life was a communicant of this church. Made a Mason early in life, he was advanced in that order until he went through the Commandery.

In 1852 William Tell Coleman married Caroline Page, who died in 1896. They had seven children, two of whom lived to maturity, namely: C. C., who was born in 1859, was in business with his father, and died in 1895; and Robert Lewis, who was born at Yonkers, New York, in 1870. He was educated in public schools in San Francisco and was graduated from Yale University, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and from the California University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He is a resident of San Francisco.

FREDERICK FUNSTON, a distinguished major general of the United States Army, achieved that which makes his name and service a very part of American history, and it is but fitting that in this publication be given a brief tribute to his memory, especially by reason of the fact that his widow resides in her old home city of San Francisco.

General Funston was born at New Carlisle, Ohio, on the 9th of November, 1865, and he was the ranking major general of the United States Army at the time of his death, in February, 1917. He was a son of Edward Hoge Funston and Ann Eliza (Mitchell) Funston, who were pioneer settlers in the State of Kansas, where the subject of this memoir was reared on the homestead farm, he having been but two years of age at the time of the family removal to the Sunflower State. His public-school discipline in Kansas included that of the high school, and thereafter he was for two and one-half years a student in the University of Kansas. In 1890 he was appointed special agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, and in this capacity he took part in the Death Valley expedition in 1891. From 1892 to 1894 he was in Alaska and adjacent portions of the British Northwest. He crossed Alaska to the Arctic Ocean and traveled from McKenzie River to Bering Sea—a total journey of 3,500 miles. He camped on the Klondike in the winter of 1893-94, and floated alone in a canoe down the Yukon River. He resigned from the Department of Agriculture and thereafter traveled in Mexico.

In 1896 the future general entered the Cuban insurgent army, as captain of artillery, and he won promotion in turn to major and lieutenant colonel. He took part in the campaigns of Maximo Gomez and Calixto Garcia, and after this service in behalf of Cuban independence he returned to the United States, at the inception of the Spanish-American war. He was commissioned colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry May 13, 1898, and with his regiment he went to the Philippine Islands, where he participated in the northern Luzon campaign of General

McArthur. In this connection General Funston performed an heroic deed that shall ever give fame to his name. For crossing the Rio Grande River at Calumpit, April 26, 1899, on a small bamboo raft, in face of heavy fire, and establishing a rope ferry by means of which the United States troops were enabled to cross the river and win in battle, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, May 1, 1899. On February 14th of the following year he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. In the Philippines he continued in campaign service, at the head of a brigade, and in an engagement at Santa Tomas he was wounded. In January, 1900, General Funston was assigned to the command of the Fourth District Department of Northern Luzon. He organized and commanded the expedition that resulted in the capture of the insurgent leader, Aguinaldo, March 20, 1901. He was commissioned brigadier-general on the 1st of the following month, and after his return to the United States, before the close of that year, he commanded in turn the departments of the Colorado, the Columbia, the Lakes, Department of California, and army service schools. He returned to the Philippines and served as commander of the Department of Luzon, 1911-13; he was commander of the Department of Hawaii in 1913-14; in January, 1914, he was appointed commander of the Second Division of the United States Army, at Texas City, Texas. In the following April he commanded the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and he served as military governor of that city until the following November. He was promoted to the rank of major-general November 17, 1914. In February, 1915, he was appointed commander of the Southern Department, and in March, 1916, he was assigned to the general command of the United States forces along the Mexican border, as well as of the movements of United States troops in Mexico, in pursuit of Villa.

General Funston was distinctly a man of thought and action, and his life was an eventful one. He was a stalwart republican, was a vigorous writer of articles of political and economic order, and his political faith was that of his father, who represented Kansas in the United States Congress for a period of about fourteen years. It is worthy of mention that in the Alaskan experiences of General Funston he was on the spot where gold was discovered at Dawson City eight years in advance of this discovery. The general was much in demand on the lecture platform, and was the author of a valuable work entitled "Memories of Two Wars," General Funston was one of the most honored and influential members of the Spanish-American War Veterans, and was affiliated also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His splendid military career was terminated by his death in 1917, only two months prior to the time when the United States became involved in the great World war.

On the 25th of October, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of General Funston and Miss Eda Blankart, daughter of the late Otto Blankart, of whom specific mention is made in the following sketch. Mrs. Funston resides in San Francisco, as do also the three surviving children: Fred-

erick, Jr., Barbara Eda and Eleanor Elizabeth. Arthur McArthur, the first child, died at the age of eight years.

Otto Blankart came to California nearly half a century ago, and while he was in the earlier period of his residence here actively identified with mercantile lines, it was in the domain of music that he achieved his highest reputation and major success, both he and his wife having been talented and popular teachers of music here for a long term of years and both having been residents of San Francisco at the time of their deaths.

Mr. Blankart was born in Northern Germany, November 25, 1845, and his death occurred in 1921, his wife having passed away in 1910. Mr. Blankart received his early education in the schools of his native land, and was a youth of eighteen years when he came to the United States, where he passed the remainder of his life and where he represented the finest type of loyal American citizenship. He first settled at Quincy, Illinois, but in 1874 he established his residence in California. His talent as a violinist here brought him into prominence in musical circles, and while he was a successful teacher of violin music his wife achieved virtually equal prestige as a teacher of piano music. Mr. Blankart organized the first string quintet club in San Francisco, and was, with his devoted wife, a leader in musical affairs in the City of San Francisco, the family home having been a veritable treasure-trove of musical instruments and a center of much of the musical life of the community, the while it was ever known for its cordial and generous hospitality.

At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Blankart wedded Miss Teresa Koehler, who was born and reared in Prussia, her paternal great-grandfather having held in Prussia a governmental office similar to that of the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Her family were all professional people, and were lawyers or doctors. Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Blankart the eldest was Elizabeth, who became the wife of W. O. Cullen and who is now deceased; Eda is the widow of Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston, to whom an individual memoir is dedicated in the preceeding sketch, Mrs. Funston being now a resident of San Francisco; and Magdalene is the wife of Frank Howlett, a member of the firm of Habenicht & Howlett, of San Francisco.

William Bramwell Carr was a representative of a pioneer family of the old Hoosier State, and his early experiences well fortified him for those which he was to meet when he became a pioneer in California, to which state he came in the year 1850. He became one of the fine band of men who assumed leadership in California affairs in the early days, as may well be understood when stated that he was associated with Huntington, Crocker and Stanford in the building of the first transcontinental railroad that connected San Francisco with the East. He continued as one of the prominent, influential and honored citizens of San Francisco

until his death, on the 12th of May, 1897, and his name and achievement are a very part of the history of this city.

Mr. Carr was born at Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the 10th of January, 1833, and was a son of Rev. Joshua and Patty (McCauley) Carr, his father having been a pioneer clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana.

The subject of this memoir gained the major part of his early education in Indiana, and was a youth of seventeen years when he yielded to the lure of the many wonderful stories told about California incidental to the discovery of gold in 1849. It was in 1850 that Mr. Carr made the long, weary and hazardous journey across the plains, his special companion on the trip having been another young man, John M. Swift. Within a short time after arriving at Sacramento the two young men made their way to the mines, and both were successful in their quest for gold, especially in connection with the development of the celebrated Comstock lodge. Mr. Carr continued his operations in the Comstock district until the movement was initiated in San Francisco for the construction of a transcontinental railroad. In his great enterprise he became prominently associated with other leaders, including Messrs. Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins and Crocker, and after the Southern Pacific Railroad had been completed he finally sold his interests therein and became associated with J. B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis in the purchase of large tracts of land in Kern and Kings counties. He played a large part in the development and advancement of those counties and continued his alliance with Messrs. Haggin and Tevis until the time of his death. He always maintained his home and business headquarters in San Francisco, and here was a director of the Bank of California. He continued his successful identification with mining industry until the close of his life. Mr. Carr properly merits classification among the founders and builders of California, and his character and worthy achievement entitle him to enduring honor in the state in which he was a pioneer. He was a leader in the local councils and campaign activities of the republican party, and so marked was his influence in this connection that he became familiarly known in California political circles as "Boss Carr."

January 6, 1864, recorded the marriage of Mr. Carr and Miss Elizabeth Macy, who was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, and who was about sixty-two years of age at the time of her death. Of the three children, the two sons, George and Ralph, are deceased, and in San Francisco still resides the only living representative of the immediate family, the daughter May, who is the wife of Samuel A. Monsarrat, and to whom the publishers are indebted for the data on which is founded this brief tribute to the memory of her honored father.

GEN. JOHN WHITE GEARY, first mayor of San Francisco, was born near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1819, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His first education was received in the common schools, but later he entered Jefferson College.

Owing to his father's sudden death and loss of property, he was forced to leave college and help support the family. He taught school and clerked in a commercial house at Pittsburgh, and later studied mathematics, civil engineering and law. He was admitted to the bar, but spent his life in other occupations. He worked for a time at civil engineering in Kentucky, and then became assistant superintendent and engineer of the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

When the war with Mexico began in 1846 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, took the field and commanded his regiment at the engagement of Chapultepec, where he was slightly wounded, but the same day again commanded the regiment during the fight at Belan Gate. For this meritorious service he was promoted to colonel of the regiment, and served as first commander of the City of Mexico after it was captured. After the war he was sent to San Francisco as its first postmaster, but before going there marched his regiment back to Pittsburgh, about 3,000 miles, and he was ordered to Mexico City as its first military governor. Then he came to California and served as San Francisco's last alcalde and first mayor, or governor, as it was often termed. His term as postmaster began in 1848. He served as alcalde or mayor and as "Judge of the First Instance." These offices were of Spanish or Mexican origin and import. The duty of the alcalde combined the present obligations of both sheriff and mayor, while the Judge of the First Instance presided over courts both civil and criminal and had admiralty jurisdiction. Thus Mr. Geary, or Colonel Geary, was at the head of about everything in the new state. When appointed postmaster of San Francisco he was given authority to establish the postal service in all parts of the state as fast as needed. The State Constitution, adopted in 1850, abolished the old Spanish offices, but under it Colonel Geary served as first mayor, taking the office in 1850. To say merely that he distinguished himself as an office holder would be putting it mildly. He went far beyond the ordinary routine of office. He possessed discriminating inspiration that anticipated the coming events which cast their shadows before, and was swayed by a comprehension that took everything into consideration. He possessed a master mind that encompassed every phase of civic, commercial, municipal and moral expansion and development, and was endowed with executive qualifications that fitted him for any office or combination or complication of offices known to human civilization. His statue in iridescent marble should now be looking with pride on the people from the park or the Plaza.

He was the first head of San Francisco to rule without a vigilance committee. It is said that he ruled "a hectic, turbulent gypsy city inhabited by the argonauts of many lands, where lawless adventure, feverish ambition, deviltry and greed were not curbed by legal discipline." He took charge of almost everything necessary to boost the city to its proper level. He supervised the granting of lands, judged civil and criminal cases, served as head of the department of education, and guided the state

and city boards of health. He assisted in quelling "squatter" riots in Sacramento, and even led troops against bands of marauding Indians. Under his direction the following sign was posted on the streets one day: "All those who would rid the city of robbers and murderers will assemble on Sunday at the Plaza." He publicly announced that "the people's will is final," which is known to this day as "Geary's motto." At the assembly called he appointed a jury of twelve men and a foreman to try the prisoners. Law at once became supreme, and history records that "no community was ever more harmoniously governed." Here and there occasionally duels and lynchings and brawls occurred, but such volcanic outbursts now and then shock civilization to this day. Soon thefts became rare, and property could be left for the first time unguarded on the streets. Mayor Geary's office was in the Graham House at Kearney and Pacific Street. There he presided over the "ayuntiamento" while serving as alcalde and over the first council when serving as mayor. The jail he used was the old brig "Euphemia," which was stranded in the mud at the waterfront. At first the streets were at times impassable. One day a sign posted at Clay and Kearney Street read: "This street is impassable, not even jackassable." It was proved to be correct when it became necessary to improvise a derrick to hoist a donkey from the mud. Mayor Geary enforced the grading and planking of the streets. He established the practice of using convict labor to improve the streets, and even used rows of cookstoves, tobacco boxes and surplus products from deserted ships to bridge the muddy highways. He improved the health conditions to such a notable degree that many diseases and epidemics were forever banished. City bonds rose in value from only 25 per cent to face value with interest added. Under his guidance it was soon written that San Francisco was the first city "to exhibit to centers of civilized life a lesson of thankfulness for good done, of forbearance and sacrifice of personal desires, and of zeal and earnestness in rewarding real merit."

When California was admitted to the Union it became necessary, first, to decide what was needed and then to adopt a new Constitution. Colonel Geary served as chairman of the Territorial Democratic Committee during the convention that dissipated the clouds and adopted the Constitution. In all his public services he "was calm and dignified in his bearing, and businesslike, determined and unflinching in his action." And such bearing was necessary. The city then "had none of the dignity, the order, the stately metropolitan air of today; hounds, Sydney ducks, rogues and riffraff from all over the world infested the town following the discovery of gold in the state."

In 1852, for reasons not manifest, Colonel Geary withdrew from the activities and responsibilities here, and went back to his farm in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and there remained in retirement until 1856, when he was appointed territorial governor of Kansas, which office he held for one year. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until the Civil war broke out, and then promptly entered the

service of the Union Army, raised the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and took the field. He led his regiment in several engagements and distinguished himself at Bolivar Heights, where he received a wound. In March, 1862, he routed General Hill and occupied Leesburg, Virginia. On April 25, 1862, he was formally commissioned brigadier-general. On August 9, 1862, he was severely wounded in the arm at Cedar Mountain and was unable to take part in the battle of Antietam, which soon followed. At the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he commanded the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps. Later his command joined General Hooker on the Cumberland and aided in repairing the disaster at Chickamauga. He participated in the battles of Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain, and commanded the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps in Sherman's march to the sea. He was the first to enter Savannah after its evacuation December 22, 1864. Owing to his splendid service at Fort Jackson he was appointed military governor of Savannah. At the close of the war he was appointed major-general by brevet. In 1866 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania and served with distinction for two successive terms, retiring therefrom only two weeks before his death on February 8, 1873.

In early manhood he married Ann Logan, to which union two children were born: Edward Ratchford, born in Pennsylvania in 1845, was killed in battle at Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, October 28, 1863. He left Jefferson College in 1861 to enlist in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, then being raised by his father. While serving he became captain of Hampton Battery. He was serving as lieutenant of Knapp's Battery at the time of his death. He fought at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. The second son of the general was William L. Geary, born in 1849, at Portsmouth Square, across from the Hall of Justice, San Francisco. At the age of twelve years he served in the Union Army, first as drummer and then as dispatch bearer. In 1874 he graduated from the West Point Military Academy and became a member of the Regular Army. He served in the Philippines and Cuba during the Spanish-American war. He died at Letterman Hospital in 1907 with the rank of major. His wife was formerly Agnes Johnson.

ALPHEUS BULL, JR., was a prominent mechanical engineer, one of the foremost in his profession on the Pacific Coast. He was a native Californian, and his father was a forty-niner.

Alpheus Bull, Jr., was born in San Francisco in August, 1861, son of Alpheus and Sarah (Acres) Bull. His parents were natives of New York State. His father came overland to California in 1849, and after some experience on the Coast went back East, married and then brought his bride across the plains. He was a minister of the Universalist Church, but in subsequent years achieved success in financial affairs and at the time of his death was president of a large insurance company. He was a member of the California Society of Pioneers and active in several other organizations.

Alpheus Bull, Jr., was educated in San Francisco, and then took up mechanical engineering, a profession to which he devoted many years and with a large and successful clientage. He was engineer for one of the large electric companies on the Coast for many years. It is interesting to recall that he was the designer of the famous Dutch Windmill in Golden Gate Park.

Mr. Bull, who died in 1906, married in 1892 Irene Crowell, a native of San Francisco. Her father came to California in 1852 and for some years was secretary of the California Insurance Company. Mrs. Alpheus Bull survives, with home at 3311 Pacific Avenue, and is the mother of five children: Mrs. Noble Hamilton, Mrs. Edward W. Bullard, Mrs. Paul J. McCoy, Alpheus III, and Henry Harding.

William Fletcher McNutt, M. D. Few men of the medical profession in California have been more burdened with the honors and responsibilities of their profession as a public service than the venerable Dr. William Fletcher McNutt of San Francisco. Doctor McNutt came to San Francisco many years ago, in 1868, and among other services that permanently identify his name with the profession was the incumbency of the chair of principles and the practice of medicine in the University of California from 1879 until he resigned in 1901.

Doctor McNutt was born at Truro, Nova Scotia, in the central portion of the province, at the head of the waters of the Bay of Fundy, March 29, 1838. He was a son of William and Mary (Johnson) McNutt. The McNutts are of Scotch origin, though there is no such name in Scotland and never has been. In Argyleshire the name was spelled MacNaughton. The MacNaughtons were Thanes of Locklay, and a famous fighting clan. A branch of the MacNaughton family moved to the South of Scotland and settled in Galloway, where the name was spelled MacNaught. Many years later John MacNaught, who married a Gordon, moved from Galloway to Londonderry, Ireland, accompanied by his four sons, Alexander, William, John and Samuel. In Ireland the name is spelled for the first time McNutt.

Alexander, the oldest of the four sons just mentioned, came to America with his wife and two sons, William and John, landing in Maryland, where their youngest son, James, was born in 1738. The oldest son, Alexander, Jr., remained behind in Ireland. Alexander, Sr., settled in Virginia, where the son Alexander, Jr., soon joined the family. The latter had several experiences as an Indian fighter in Colonial times, and was one of the Virginia volunteers under Colonel Washington in Braddock's ill fated expedition against Fort Duquesne, where Braddock and most of the British soldiers fell.

Several years after this campaign Alexander McNutt, Jr., with letters from Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, went to England and obtained from King George II grants of land in Nova Scotia. On his return to Virginia he organized a colony to take possession of these lands. With his brother William and several others he located parties on his grant at

the head of the Bay of Fundy in Onslow and Truro. Some of the McNutt family today are living on this property granted in 1761 in the township of Truro. William McNutt, brother of Alexander, Jr., was the great-great-grandfather of Doctor McNutt of San Francisco.

From one branch of the McNutt family was descended the first governor of the State of Mississippi. The father of Doctor McNutt was a farmer in Nova Scotia, and also held the office of commissioner of tide lands and highways. William Fletcher McNutt received his early education in the schools of Nova Scotia, the Seminary of Lower Provinces, the nucleus of what is now the University of Dalhousee at Halifax. He frequently walked four miles from home to school with the thermometer registering ten degrees below zero. His preceptor was a Scotch mathematician, and gave the boy such thorough instruction that the latter excelled in mathematics and languages when in college. Subsequently Doctor McNutt graduated, in 1862, from the University of Vermont. He began the study of medicine with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Samuel Muir, at Truro, and assisted him in his surgical operations. For two terms he attended lectures at Harvard University, and his further education was continued in the Philadelphia Hospital, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and then abroad in Edinburgh, London and Paris. In the meantime, in 1863, Doctor McNutt was appointed an assistant surgeon of the United States Navy, and was soon ordered to report to Admiral Porter at Vicksburg and for a time was Porter's staff surgeon. In 1864 he resigned to go to Europe, and in 1865 graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh and the Royal College of Physicians in the same city. He went abroad with very limited means, and lived almost on the plane of poverty in order to avail himself of the special advantages in England and Europe.

Doctor McNutt arrived in San Francisco in the spring of 1868, and all the capital he possessed was about sixteen dollars. However, perhaps none of his contemporaries possessed a better education and professional equipment, and in a short time he was busy with a large private practice. He was also associated as one of the editors of the California Medical Gazette. In addition to his service of over twenty years in the chair of principles and practice of medicine, Doctor McNutt was for five years California state prison director, under appointment from Governor George E. Perkins, and he was appointed police commissioner of San Francisco by Mayor James D. Phelan. Doctor McNutt is a republican, is a Knight Templar Mason, and until recently was a member of the Pacific Union, Harvard, Bohemian, Union League and the University Clubs of San Francisco.

In August, 1871, at Hudson, New York, Doctor McNutt married Mary Louise Coon, daughter of Henry P. Coon, one of the early mayors of San Francisco, whose career is given in the following sketch. Doctor and Mrs. McNutt had two daughters and two sons: Mary Louise, now Mrs. Ashton Howard Potter; Ruth, wife of David R. C. Brown; Maxwell, who married Florence McDonald; and W. F., Jr., who married Linda Mullance.

Henry P. Coon, who was mayor of San Francisco from 1863 to 1867, was a pioneer physician in the city, subsequently took up the law, and he was likewise successful in business. A great deal of important history in the bay district is associated with his name and his career. He was a man of fearless character and was one of the famous Vigilance Committee of 1856.

He was born on his father's farm in Columbia County, New York, September 30, 1822, and except for one grandmother of French Huguenot stock his ancestors were all Colonial Dutch and people who had been in New York for generations. His father, Peter S. Coon, was born in Columbia County in 1771, son of Samuel and Betsy Coon. Catherine Decker, mother of H. P. Coon, was a daughter of Abram and Anna Decker, the former born in 1737 and the latter in 1741.

Henry P. Coon was the youngest in a family of thirteen children and he grew up in a good home but without luxury and was trained to habits of hard work on the farm. He developed a splendid constitution and excelled in horsemanship, swimming and athletic contests. From the common schools he entered the Cleverack Academy near Hudson, New York, completing the course about 1839. For about a year he taught school, and then entered and in 1844 graduated from Williams College with honors, and in 1848 received his degree in medicine from a college in Philadelphia. Doctor Coon began the practice of medicine at Syracuse, New York. He married at Hudson, New York, in 1848, Ruthetta Folger, daughter of Obed Worth and Mary Fitch Folger. The Folgers were of old New England stock, the family going back ten generations, to the beginning of settlement on the New England coast. Some of the family have held high public positions, others have been eminent in commerce, in the sea service, and one of them a noted scientist. Mary Fitch Folger, mother of Mrs. Henry P. Coon, was a beautiful character and lived to be more than a hundred years of age, her death being hastened by an accident. Several years later, leaving his wife and an infant daughter behind, Henry P. Coon came from California by way of the Isthmus, arriving in the spring of 1853. Here he engaged in medical practice, also bought a drug business and in 1854 founded the San Francisco Chemical Company, a successful manufacturing enterprise that became one of great value to the young state. Subsequently he was president of the King Morse Canning Company, manufacturers of canned goods. He owned two ranches, aggregating about two thousand acres, one of them now included in the site of Stanford University. After leaving the office of mayor he was engaged in the real estate and life insurance business until 1870, and he personally supervised one of his ranches from 1872 to 1884. During the seventies he was a director of a San Francisco fire insurance company.

Doctor Coon's wife and daughter joined him in San Francisco in 1855. Soon afterward he took up the study of law, and in that found his true taste and bent. After the troublesome times that culminated during the month of April in the formation of the Vigilance Committee of 1856, Doctor Coon having been a zealous and fearless member of the organiza-

tion, became its nominee for the office of police judge. Under the consolidation act uniting the county and city government of San Francisco, he was elected police judge, beginning his duties November 15, 1856. He served two terms in this office, and did much to realize the expectations of the people's party for a clean civic government. For a time after holding this office he resumed the practice of medicine. May 16, 1863, as the nominee of the people's party, he was elected mayor of San Francisco, and by reelection served two terms.

His term as mayor corresponded with the Civil war and its aftermath. He was a courageous and determined leader in that critical time, and he also proved his constructive value as a municipal administrator. Many important projects were carried out during his term, including the settlement of title to outside lands, these involving Golden Gate Park, of about one thousand acres, and numerous minor parks and other city property. One important act of his administration was the widening of Kearney Street. Mayor Coon presided at the impressive demonstration and mass meeting held to express the sorrow of the city over the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mayor Coon was a republican in national politics, but in all matters affecting the city and state his view was that the main issue was good government and honest, capable officials and that party affiliation had little to do with them. He actively supported H. H. Haight, a democrat, for governor, and the last office he held was that of tide land commissioner under appointment from Governor Haight. He was an elder, trustee and one of the founders of Calvary Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, and of a Presbyterian Church at Menlo Park. He was one of the founders for a home for ex-convicts at San Francisco.

In October, 1877, Judge Coon married Mrs. Hannah Moore Brigham, sister of Austin D. Moore of San Francisco and widow of Judge Potts of New Jersey and Dr. Brigham, United States Navy.

Judge and Mrs. Coon had four children: Mary Louise, who became the wife of Dr. W. F. McNutt, of San Francisco; Henry Irving, who married Julia Bray, of Fruitvale, California; Charles M., who married Cassandra Adams, of Menlo Park; and Frederick H.

Doctor Coon died after a brief illness at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, December 4, 1884. He was buried beside his wife in Mountain View Cemetery in Alameda County.

Louis Pfieffer. The history of San Francisco and the Bay Cities is replete with the records of the lives of men who, coming to the Coast during the pioneer period of its development, here rose through their own efforts to wealth and high position, and who at the same time played their part in the wonderful growth of this region. These men possessed a broad vision and excellent judgment, and many of them were spared to see that their faith was justified. One of them was the late Louis Pfieffer, who for many years was associated with the shoe industry of San Francisco.

Born in Germany, Louis Pfieffer was eighteen years old when in 1843

he crossed the ocean to that land which has been the Mecca for his countrymen for so long, and, landing in New York City, made it his home for ten years. In the meanwhile gold had been discovered in California and westward the trend of empire had begun to move, and in 1853 this wave of immigration carried with it Louis Pfieffer, who made the long and dangerous trip by way of the Horn and arrived at San Francisco. He was a very practical man, and one who was more inclined toward business pursuits than mining, and so while others sought to wrest a fortune from the ground, he established himself in a mercantile business, and had one of the first shoe stores in the city, located on the Battery. In the course of time he handled only custom-made shoes, and from this branched out into manufacturing shoes, and built up a large industry, in which he employed Chinese labor, being the first to use this class of labor in manufacturing shoes. Until his retirement, twelve years prior to his death, he continued in this business, and became one of the leading shoe men of the West. As his profits piled up he invested in real estate, and at the time of his death, April 1, 1899, he was a very wealthy man and large property owner.

On June 19, 1847, Mr. Pfieffer was married in New York City, and he and his wife had the following children born to them, namely: Elizabeth, who married a cousin of her father's, a native of Germany who also bore the name of Louis Pfieffer; Christiana, who married Louis Regli, is deceased; Henry, who is a resident of San Francisco; Louise, who married James E. Gibson, lives in San Francisco; Carrie, who married first H. Stuhr, and after his death became the wife of Al Johnson; Charles, who is deceased; Julia, who married Stephen I. Simmons; Emma, who married Louis Le Stuhr. Mrs. Pfieffer died January 10, 1913.

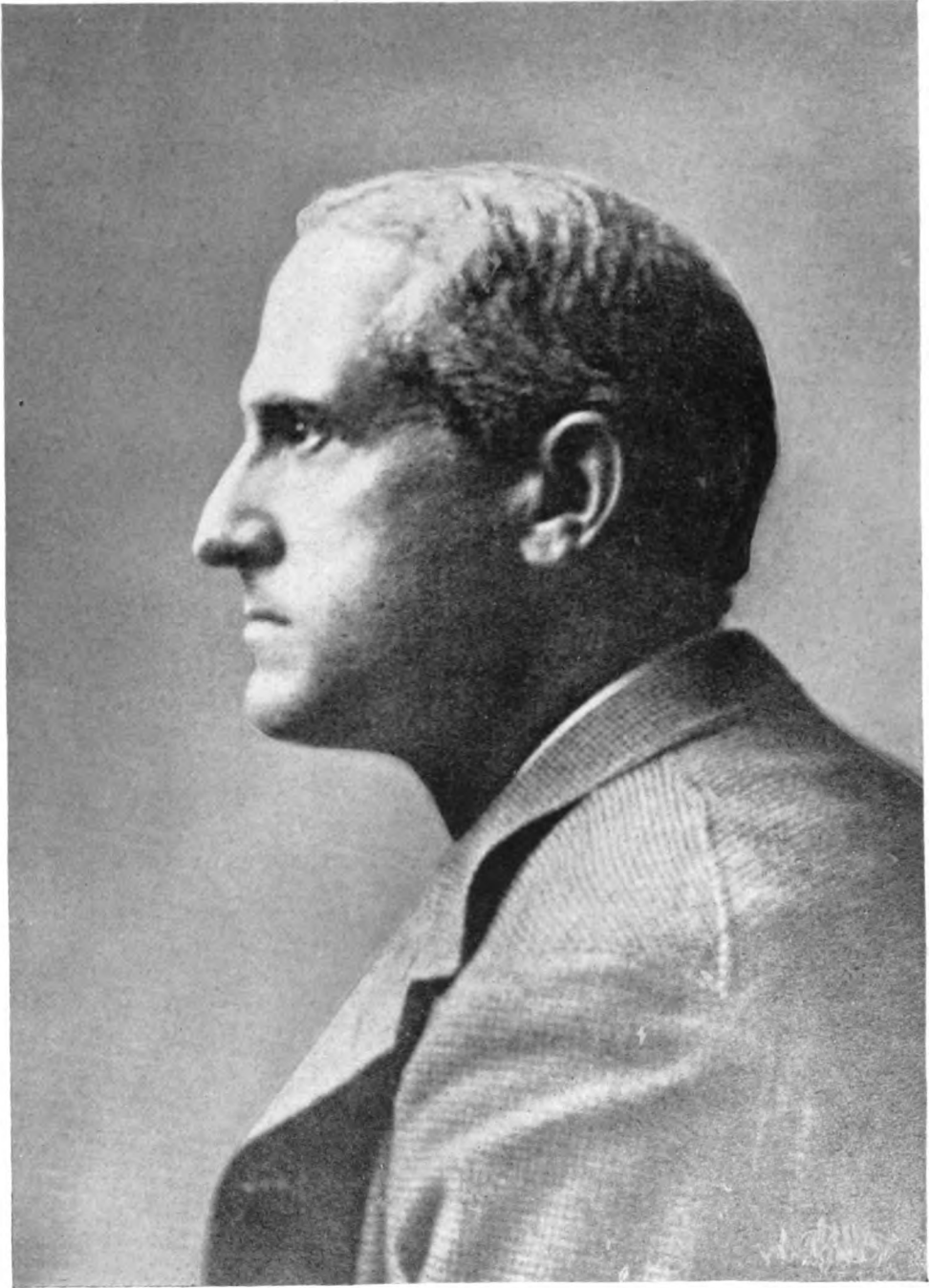
Stephen I. Simmons was born in San Francisco, July 31, 1863, and was educated in the schools of his native city and those of New York City, and became a scenic contractor for theatres of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons became the parents of two children: Stephen Earl, who married Avis Lucile Van Zandt, has one child, Lucile Helen; and Julia Helen, who married Melville W. Langdon, and they have one child, Julia Helen.

Mr. Pfieffer had no fraternal connections outside of his membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, nor did he care for club life, his interest being centered in his home and family. His daughter, Mrs. Simmons, is very active in social and club life, and is president of the Association of Pioneer Women, the Bertola Assembly of California Women, and is past president of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, also past president of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association. For thirteen years Mrs. Simmons was a singer with the old Tivoli Opera Company, one of the most popular theatrical organizations ever organized on the Coast.

John Fitzmaurice Kennedy was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, which occurred

May 15, 1906, after he had maintained his home in California for nearly sixty years. He was a mere lad when he made the long and weary voyage around Cape Horn and up the Pacific Coast of South America and onward until his arrival in San Francisco in the year 1850.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 31st of March, 1835, and was a member of a family of ten children. His parents continued their residence in Nova Scotia until their deaths and his father was there a farmer by vocation. A son of James J. Kennedy, the subject of this memoir received his early education in Halifax and in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, and he was about sixteen years of age when his youthful spirit of adventure, fired by the tales concerning California, where gold had shortly before been discovered, led him to embark on the vessel which gave him transportation around Cape Horn, as stated above. After his arrival in San Francisco Mr. Kennedy here found employment in the United States Custom House, and within a short time thereafter he engaged in business for himself as a house and sign painter. His next advancement in connection with business came when he became a member of the firm of Turner, Kennedy & Shaw, which engaged in the wholesale lumber trade and developed a substantial business. He was also the founder of the first art store in San Francisco, this enterprise having originally been conducted under the firm name of Morris, Schwab & Company, later by the firm of Morris, Kennedy & Company, and the subsequent change having led to the adoption of the firm title of Kennedy & Company, which was retained for a term of years. Mr. Kennedy was identified also with the building of the Cascade Locks in the Columbia River in Oregon, and he continued active in business affairs until the close of his long and useful life. He achieved through his own efforts a large measure of success, and to him was ever accorded the unqualified esteem and good will of the community in which he long maintained his home and to the advancement of which he contributed his full quota. Though never ambitious for public office, his civic loyalty was shown in the effective service he gave as a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors under the administration of Mayor Blake. He was a Knight Templar Mason, and in the Scottish Rite of the time-honored fraternity he received the thirty-second degree. He was long and actively affiliated with the Caledonian Club, and held in the early eighties the office of chief of the same.

In May, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kennedy and Miss Alice Nevin, who was born in the City of Boston and who was about seventy-five years of age at the time of her death. Of the four children the first born, Albert Warren, is deceased; Lulu is the wife of Loring B. Doe, of San Francisco, and to her the publishers of this work are indebted for the information on which is based this brief memoir to her father; Arthur John is deceased; and Harry is engaged in the automobile business in San Francisco.

Jesse W. Lilienthal

JESSE WARREN LILIENTHAL. As a lawyer and financier the late Jesse Warren Lilienthal was almost equally well known in New York and San Francisco. During the years he lived in California his abilities won him many important distinctions, not only in business but in organizatons that express some of the highest and loftiest purposes of humanity and of social welfare.

The late Mr. Lilienthal was born at Haverstraw on the Hudson, New York, August 2, 1855, son of Max and Pepi-Nettre Lilienthal. He was one of eight children. Doctor Max Lilienthal was a Jewish Rabbi, for many years identified with one of the leading congregations in New York and later in Cincinnati.

Jesse W. Lilienthal spent his boyhood at Cincinnati, graduated with honors from the Woodward High School of that city in 1870, and then entered the Cincinnati Law School and at the same time carried on his studies in the law offices of Long & Kramer. When he was seventeen years of age, in 1872, he graduted from the Cincinnati Law School. His early age debarring him from admission to the bar, his father then persuaded him to acquire training and experience as a banker, and going to New York he entered the banking house of J. and W. Seligman & Company, friends of Dr. Max Lilienthal. Notwithstanding the most flattering offers from the bank, his love of the law was so great that after two years' experience in the bank, he entered Harvard Law School on October 3, 1874, as a member of the class of 1876. He was a member of the exclusive Pow Wow society, consisting of law students in the junior and senior years. On account of ill health Mr. Lilienthal had to leave before getting his degree. He traveled extensively over Europe and America, and after eighteen months the faculty of the Law School of Harvard conferred upon him the honor of giving him his degree without going through the form of examination, so that he is classified as a member of the law class of 1876. This was probably the first case of the kind in the history of Harvard Law School. Soon after graduating Mr. Lilienthal entered the law office of Francis N. Bangs of New York, and subsequently was offered a partnership with one of the leading law firms of New York. This he declined, since it was his desire to achieve success wholly on his own merits. He began practice in the New York bar in 1880 as a partner of Edward D. Bettens, a fellow student of Harvard. From 1883 to 1888 Mr. Lilienthal was a member of the committee of amendments of the law of the bar association of the city of New York. He continued his active associations in partnership with Mr. Bettens until 1893. He was obliged to leave New York on account of his wife's health, and the following year he established his home and professional headquarters in San Francisco, where he lived the last twenty-five years of his life. In 1910 he formed the law firm of Lilienthal, McKinstry and Raymond, and continued in active practice until his death June 3, 1919. Mr. Lilienthal was three times honored with the presidency of the San Francisco Bar Association, during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916.

He was an eminent financier, and his authoritative knowledge of finance was many times recognized. When he was thirty-five years of age he was called to the City of Mexico by President Diaz to negotiate the state loan which had been in the hands of Berlin bankers. In 1913 came the call from New York for him to accept the Presidency of the United Railroad of San Francisco, and he accepted that responsibility August 28 of that year, and held that office until his death. Other business positions were: as Director of the Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the Anglo-California Trust Company, chairman of the Morris Plan Company of San Francisco, director of the Western Meat Company, the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern Railway, the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company.

Mr. Lilienthal was president of the San Francisco Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; president of the San Francisco Council of the Boy Scouts of America; president of the Recreation League of San Francisco; was president of the committee to provide recreation for soldiers and sailors during the World war, vice-chairman of the Red Cross, chairman of the United War Works drives, and of the War Camp Community Service. He was a member of the probation committee of the Juvenile Court. He belonged to the Harvard Clubs of San Francisco and New York, and the Economic Club of San Francisco, which honored him with the office of president.

December 14, 1886, Mr. Lilienthal married Miss Lillie S. Bernheimer, of New York City. Mrs. Lilienthal resides in San Francisco, at the old home 2027 Sacramento Street. One son, an only child, Jesse W., Jr., also resides in San Francisco.

PHOEBE APPERSON HEARST, wife of Senator George Hearst, and one of America's wealthiest women and greatest philanthropists, was of Virginia ancestry and was born December 3, 1842, daughter of Randolph Walker Apperson. She was in her twentieth years when she became the wife of George Hearst. In the meantime she had taught school for a year, and throughout her long life her heart was in the cause of education, and she gave to educational objects not only great sums of money but her individual efforts. For several years she established and maintained kindergarten classes in San Francisco, and maintained other classes at Washington, D. C., for nearly twenty years. During that time 90 per cent of the kindergarten teachers in the public schools of that city were graduates of the kindergarten training process maintained by her. She also maintained kindergarten classes at Lead, South Dakota, where her principal mining interests were located. She gave $300,000 to build the National Cathedral School for Girls at Washington, and built, equipped and maintained for several years a free library at Anaconda, Montana, finally presenting that to the city. She also maintained a free library at Lead, South Dakota. She defrayed the cost of the competition of the best architects of Europe and America for plans for a greater University

of California, and erected and equipped the mining building on the University grounds as a memorial to her husband. The University of California is also indebted to her for valuable additions to its archæological collections, acquired through expeditions equipped and financed by Mrs. Hearst through Egypt and Peru for exploration.

Mrs. Hearst died April 13, 1919. She was the first president of the Century Club of San Francisco; was honorary vice president of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association; served as a regent of the University of California; was vice regent for California of the Mount Vernon Association; was honorary president of the Woman's Board of the Panama Pacific National Exposition in 1913.

George Hearst. In establishing mining in the Western States on a sound technical, systematic and commercial basis, the greatest individual factor was probably George Hearst, who acquired the reputation of being the most expert prospector and judge of mining property on the Pacific Coast, and contributed to the development of the modern processes of quartz and other kinds of mining. While the field of his operations covered many states, he was essentially a Californian, one of the pioneers of the San Francisco District.

In the closing years of his life he was representing the great State of California as one of her United States senators. It is as Senator Hearst that his name has been chiefly distinguished since his death. George Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, September 3, 1820, son of William G. and Elizabeth (Collins) Hearst. His father was a native of South Carolina, and went to Missouri in 1818, some few years after Missouri was acquired by the Louisiana purchase. The Hearst family is of Scotch descent. It has been in America since 1680. The Collins family was of English ancestry, and the father of Elizabeth Collins was also a Missouri pioneer.

George Hearst was born about the time Missouri was admitted to the Union and grew up in a frontier country. He worked on a farm, but Franklin County at that time was the chief of the principal metal mining industry of the United States. George Hearst completed the work of a local mining school in 1838. He was especially indebted to Dr. Silas Reed, a resident of that section of Missouri, a physician, and deeply versed in geology and mineralogy. Doctor Reed loaned young Hearst his books on mineralogy and geology. For several years George Hearst was engaged in lead mining in Southern Missouri.

Soon after the news of the discovery of gold in California had reached Missouri he joined in the exodus to the Pacific Coast, making the journey across the plains in 1850 to Nevada County, then the leading placer mining district. For a time he followed the usual custom of gold mining with pick, shovel and pan. His commercial enterprise also led him into selling and trading claims. In 1859 he brought his early training in lead mining into play when the possibilities of the great quartz veins began to be recognized. Going to the Washoe diggings in Nevada, the

site of the famous Comstock lode, he began his operations there without capital, but with an exceptional knowledge of all the technique involved in mining. He began locating claims and trading in them, and soon became interested in some of the biggest producers in the district. It is said that he was rarely interested in any mine that was not a producer. About 1870 he joined with Haggin & Tevis, becoming chief partner of the firm Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Company, which gained large profits by speculating in mining claims and became the largest private firm of mine owners in the United States. Among other large properties developed by them was the Ontario Mine in Utah. After securing control of the famous Ophir Mine this firm found themselves moderately wealthy. It was Mr. Hearst who commissioned Marcus Daly to negotiate the purchase of the Anaconda Mine, one of the greatest mining properties the world has known. This mine was subsequently acquired by Mr. Hearst and his associates, Haggin, Tevis and Daly. Prior to that they had bought the Homestake Mine, a low grade gold mine in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Senator Hearst had reached the status of a millionaire as early as 1865. But this fortune was swept away in a period of financial depression, and he was laboring patiently to recoup his fortune during his early operations with Haggin & Tevis. Along with mining he engaged extensively in stock raising and farming, and invested heavily in San Francisco property, his real estate holdings there contributing in large measure to the great fortune he built up. He was a part owner in the Ontario Mine in Utah, which for years paid annual dividends of $3,000,000. The Senator Hearst ranches for years were the breeding grounds for some of the finest cattle and horses in California, and were also experiment grounds for diversified farming.

Senator Hearst was a democrat in political affiliation. He was interested in California politics at an early date, and in 1865 was elected to the Legislature. He was candidate for governor in 1882. He received the democratic vote in the Legislature for United States senator in 1885. On March 23, 1885, Governor Stoneman appointed him to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of John F. Miller. He took his seat April 9, 1886, but the republican Legislature on the 4th of August elected A. P. Williams for the unexpired term. The Legislature which met in January, 1887, was democratic, and Mr. Hearst was chosen United States senator for the full term. He had served four years when his death occurred in 1891. Senator Hearst was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery in San Francisco, and his funeral was notable not only for the attendance of many United States senators and representatives, but for the great number of old Californians and veteran miners who came from great distances to do him honor.

On June 15, 1862, Senator Hearst married Phoebe E. Apperson. A brief sketch of her career appears in the preceding sketch. Among his early investments Senator Hearst acquired the San Francisco Examiner. In 1886 he gave this paper to his son William Randolph Hearst, who made

it the starting point of his wonderful career as a newspaper publisher and public man. Since then William Randolph Hearst has become the largest newspaper owner in America, and one of the most influential figures in American public lives.

EDWARD HARDY CLARK, who for nearly thirty years has been identified with the business management of the great Hearst estate in California and New York, is a cousin of the late Phoebe A. Hearst.

Mr. Clark was born at St. Louis, Missouri, November 19, 1864, son of Austin Whitmire and Angeline (Whitley) Clark. He represents old Colonial Virginia and Maryland stock on both sides. Several of his ancestors were soldiers in the War of the Revolution. His father's mother was Phoebe Whitmire, and she was the aunt of Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst. The paternal grandmother of Austin Whitmire Clark was Mary Hearst, a first cousin of Senator George Hearst's father. The Missouri branch of the Clark family came out of South Carolina, but at an earlier date was identified with the Virginia family of that name, two of whose representatives were Gen. George Rogers Clark, the great soldier who conquered the Northwest, and his brother, Governor William Clark of Missouri, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition sent by President Jefferson to explore the extreme northwestern portion of the Louisiana purchase. Joseph Clark of Missouri, a first cousin of Austin Whitmire Clark and also of Senator Hearst, their mothers being sisters, crossed the plains in 1850 with Senator Hearst, and was the intimate associate of the Senator until the latter's death. Joseph Clark never married, and he lived at the Pacific Union Club from its organization until his death on January 6, 1899.

Austin Whitmire Clark was a resident of Franklin County, Missouri. He and a younger brother had crossed the plains to California in 1850, when he was eighteen years of age. After two years he went back to Missouri and in 1855 married Angeline Whitley, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Johnson) Whitley. Austin W. Clark was a successful merchant and stock man in Missouri. In 1886, more than thirty years after his early experience in California, he determined to return to the coast as his permanent home. On March 5 of that year, while at the railway station at Fresno, awaiting the arrival of his wife and daughter from Missouri, he was accidentally run down by a train and killed.

In the meantime Edward Hardy Clark had grown up in Missouri, had attended schools in Franklin and Dent counties, and had become interested in his father's activities. He bought and sold live stock over many counties of Southwestern Missouri. He was just twenty-one when the tragic death of his father caused him to make a hasty settlement of his affairs in Missouri and join his widowed mother and sister in California. He founded a prosperous commercial enterprise in the San Joaquin Valley. Mr. Clark was invited by Mrs. Hearst in 1892 to enter her office in San Francisco, with the object of becoming the manager of the extensive and diversified interests left by her husband, Senator George

Hearst. At the age of thirty-two Mr. Clark was put in entire charge of these interests, and since then he has carried some of the heaviest responsibilities of any business man in the country. Since 1895 it has been necessary for him to divide his time between San Francisco and New York, his summers being spent on the Pacific Coast, while New York is his home in the winter. Among the many corporations with which he is identified he is a director of the Columbia Trust Company, the National Surety Company, the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company, the American Metal Company and other corporations in New York; the Mercantile Trust Company, the California-Pacific Title Insurance Company, and others in San Francisco; and is also president of the Homestake Gold Mining Company of South Dakota, and vice president of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Mining Corporation of Peru, South America.

During the World war Mr. Clark was treasurer of the National Security League and a member of the New York Red Cross committees, and did everything within his power to advance the cause of the allies in that struggle. He has never been active in politics. Mr. Clark is a member of the Metropolitan, Midday, Recess, Hudson River clubs of New York, the Pacific Union, Bohemian and Burlingame clubs of San Francisco, the France-America Society of New York, and the English Speaking Union of San Francisco. His grandfather, Rev. Jacob Clark, was a minister of the Presbyterian Church and for some years editor of the church paper at St. Louis.

Mr. Clark married at Fresno, January 30, 1895, Miss Eva Lee Turner, daughter of John Benjamin and Frances Elizabeth (Gill) Turner, of Colusa, California. Her parents were of early Virginia and Maryland Colonial stock. Mrs. Clark is a member of St. Thomas' Church in New York, belongs to several historical societies, the Colony Club of New York, the Francisca Club of San Francisco, the Daughters of the American Revolution. In recognition of her activity in the Red Cross during the war she received from the French government the Medaille de Reconnaissance Francaise. Two little books, privately printed, attest her authorship. Their titles are "Some Cousins of the Great War," and "California Letters of William Gill—1850."

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two children. Edward H., Jr., was a member of the class of 1918 at Yale University when America entered the war, was commissioned first lieutenant of the Sixty-third Infantry, Eleventh Division, and was in England en route to France with the Advance School Detachment when the armistice was signed. August 15, 1917, at Ross, California, he married Margaret Alice, youngest child of Bishop and Mrs. William Ford Nichols.

The daughter, Helen Tarleton Clark, was married March 6, 1918, at San Francisco, to Howard Gray Park. Mr. Park, a son of Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Park of Santa Barbara, was in the class of 1919 at Yale University, left to enter the war, became a first lieutenant of the Three Hundred Forty-seventh Field Artillery, Ninety-first Division and was in reserve for the first army in France when the armistice was declared.

FREDERICK L. LIPMAN, president of the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company, of San Francisco, is a native son of the San Francisco Bay region, his father having been a pioneer of California, and Mr. Lipman has been identified with banking in this city for forty years.

He was born in San Francisco, February 21, 1866, son of Charles Frederick and Francis Caroline (Kellogg) Lipman. His parents were born in the East, and of their five children three are now living: Frederick L.; Mrs. Louise Whitworth, of Berkeley; and Harrison R., connected with the Rosenberg Brothers and Company of San Francisco.

Charles Frederick Lipman came to California in 1850. During the early gold days he was engaged in merchandising, and later was in the real estate business, dealing and handling his own property, having no brokerage business. He was born July 25, 1828, and died January 8, 1873. His wife was born March 4, 1840, and died in November, 1894.

Frederick L. Lipman had limited school advantages as a boy, and liberally educated himself largely through private study and an extensive experience with men and affairs. He left school at the age of twelve, and for several years worked for the stock brokerage firm of Latham & King. Following that he was with a wholesale paper house, but a few months later, in 1883, he entered the banking business as assistant note clerk in the old Wells Fargo & Company Bank. February 1, 1893, he was promoted to assistant cashier, to cashier in 1903, and when the consolidation was effected resulting in the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank in 1905, he continued as cashier of the new institution. Upon the death of I. W. Hellman in 1920 he succeeded that well known California financier in the office of president.

Mr. Lipman in 1891 married Miss Edith Law, a native of Chicago. They have three children: Edward Crossley, connected with the Emporium Department Store; Robert Lockwood, a graduate of Harvard University Law School, now practicing in San Francisco; and Mary Edith, a graduate of the University of California. The family are members of the First Unitarian Church, Berkeley.

EUGENE AVY was a youth of seventeen years when he took the initiative that gave him in later years the distinction of having been one of the famous California pioneers of the historic year 1849. A man of intellectuality above the average and of pronounced circumspection and judgment in connection with business, he achieved large and worthy success and was long numbered among the prominent business men and honored and influential citizens of San Francisco, where his death occurred on the 4th of February, 1894, about four months prior to the sixty-third anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Avy was born in France, in June, 1831, and was a son of Alexis and Angelique Avy, whose children were four in number. The father was a prosperous merchant at Cavainnon, France, but was for a number of years a resident of the United States, besides having lived for a time in Mexico.

Eugene Avy acquired his earlier education in the schools of his native land, and after accompanying his father to the United States, when he was twelve years old, he attended school in New York City, as did he later in Mexico, where the family home was maintained for some time, the parents having eventually returned to the old home in France, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The subject of this memoir became a linguist of exceptional ability, he having spoken the French, Spanish and English languages with virtually equal fluency. As previously stated, he was seventeen years of age when he came to California, within a short time after the parents had returned to France. It was in the year 1849 that the young Frenchman thus came from Mexico, by water, with about 400 sheep, with which he engaged in the sheep business on a pioneer ranch near San Jose. He later sold his stock in a most profitable way, but he replenished his herd and continued successfully identified with the sheep industry until 1874, when he established his home and an office in San Francisco, where he continued in the wool and commission business during the remainder of his signally active and prosperous business career, he having been the owner of a number of valuable ranch properties also. He was one of the representative figures in the wool and general commission trade in San Francisco at the time of his death, and in all of the relations of life he so bore himself as to merit and receive unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He was an active member of the Society of California Pioneers, and as a citizen was loyal and progressive, though never manifesting any desire for public office or special political activity.

March 2, 1872, recorded the marriage of Mr. Avy and Miss Albina Long, who survives him and still maintains her home in San Francisco. Of the children the eldest is Eugene, Jr., who is auditor of the Anglo London-Paris National Bank in San Francisco; Angelique is deceased; Emilie is the widow of Francis Chapuis and resides in San Francisco, as do also the younger sons, Edmond and Robert, who are here identified with business affairs.

Benjamin Sherman Brooks. The history of San Francisco and the Bay Region teems with interesting records of the men who had the courage and initiative to brave the perils of the unknown to come to California, and who, not perhaps realizing all their dreams of gold, sought here, and found, wealth of another kind, and were instrumental in building up one of the great cities of the country, and the greatest one of the West. One of these men of note bore the name of Benjamin Sherman Brooks, and he was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, of an old and honored family of the East. His family home, which stood intact until within the past few years, was a landmark in its day, and would even now be considered a marvel of architectural beauty. It was especially noted for its banquet hall, with wonderfully carved balcony. The father of Benjamin Sherman Brooks was an importer, and from association with his line of business this son, and another one, purchased a vessel, and in 1849 came to California on their own vessel. the Balance. This

ship was subsequently wrecked. Many years later, during some excavating at the foot of one of the water-front streets, the rib of the mast was found, a relic of olden days indeed. By profession he was an attorney, and after reaching San Francisco, devoted all of his time and attention to the practice of his profession, and, although oftentimes urged to accept a judgeship, refused the honor, preferring to continue at the bar. His early home occupied the site of the Fairmount Hotel, one of the famous hostelries of the city.

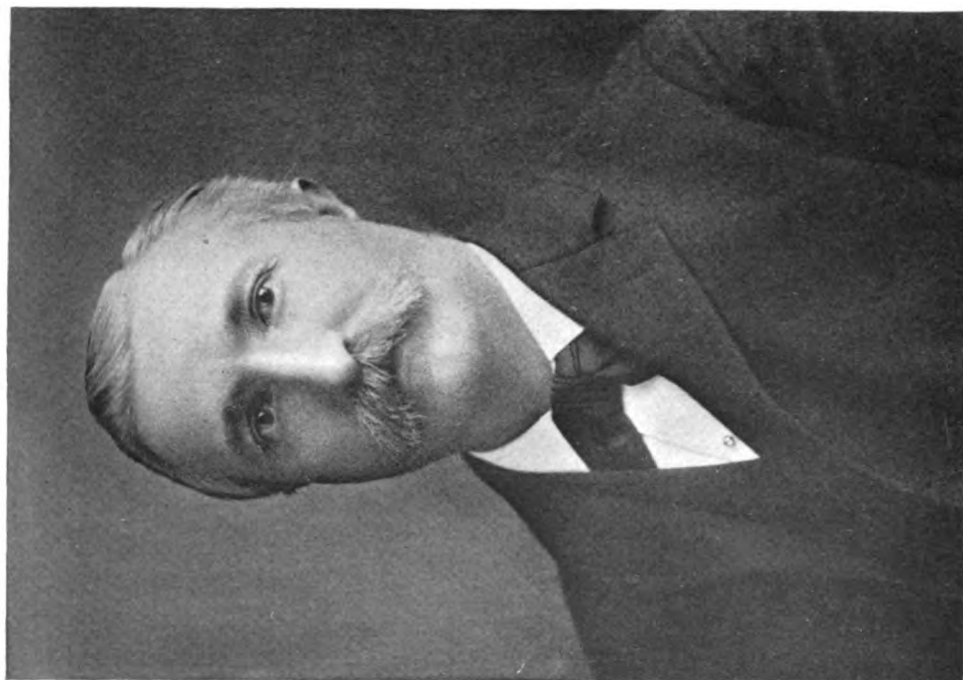
Mr. Brooks first married Miss Annabella Brown, a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Brown, of New York City, and they had one child, Benjamin. After her death, in 1846, Mr. Brooks married Miss Kate Lyon, and they had one child, William Brooks, who was born at Brooklyn, New York. He was but a baby when brought by his parents to San Francisco in 1849, when Mr. Brooks returned to the city of his adoption. William Brooks attended the old Doctor Huddard's school, and later in life was prominent in the conduct of the Spring Valley Water Company.

Benjamin Sherman Brooks was said to have been the best land lawyer in California during the day of his best work, and he was also a man of brilliant intellect, noted for his witty sayings, which were repeated by his friends as choice bits of humor. During a trip to Mexico he learned Spanish, and this knowledge was of great value to him in his land practice, which branch of his profession became very important. During the celebrated Castro versus Tewksberry, he was the attorney that made it and his own name household ones all over the civilized world for his masterly handling of the complicated problems involved. His material success resulted in supplying his family with some of the luxuries of the times, and Mrs. Brooks had the first brougham in San Francisco. It was an elegant equipage, velvet lined, and when she rode out in her fine carriage, drawn by a valuable span of horses, she was the envied of all beholders. He received a great deal of well-merited praise for the part he played as the good samaritan to the Chinese six companies, who in return for his services presented him with a silver service, inscribed: "To Benjamin Sherman Brooks from the Chinese Six Companies for a Good Samaritan Act." The death of this excellent man and good citizen occurred April 4, 1884. His son William survived him until 1916.

William Brooks married Alice Foster Moody, a daughter of Edwin Moody, who was a prominent yachtsman, and a member of an old New England family. He participated in the first international yacht race, and won it, and the sail he had placed on his yacht is now used on all ships. William Brooks and his wife had three children born to them: Benjamin, who is the seventh in order of descent to bear this name, and a civil engineer of San Francisco, served in the Engineering Corps in the late war, and trained 30,000 men to build pontoons. He is married and has one child, named Isabel. Walter, who is a resident of San Francisco, is married and has one child, Benjamin. Digby Sherman, who lives at San Francisco, has one child, Berrington Bickford. For many years the

Brooks' family home was maintained in the most exclusive residential district of San Francisco.

WILLIAM M. GWIN. William M. Gwin and General Fremont were the first United States senators from California, Doctor Gwin having the long term and General Fremont the short one. In the Senate William M. Gwin used his efforts and secured appropriations from the National Government for California institutions that did much to establish San Francisco permanently as the metropolis of the Pacific Coast.

He was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, October 9, 1805, the fourth son of Rev. James and Mary (Adair) Gwin. His father was a pioneer Methodist minister, one of the leaders in the movement for the establishment of the Southern branch of the church, and had also served as a soldier on the frontier under Gen. Andrew Jackson. William M. Gwin acquired a classical education, studied law at Gallatin, Tennessee, but left that to take up medicine, and received his medical degree in Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1828. He then removed to Clinton, Mississippi, and soon had an extensive practice. He abandoned his profession in 1833, when President Jackson appointed him U. S. marshal for the District of Mississippi. He was closely associated with some of the prominent Southern leaders of that time, including General Houston, from his native state and the leader of the war for Texas independence. In 1840 Doctor Gwin was elected to Congress as a democrat, and from that time forward was a great admirer and adherent of John C. Calhoun. On account of financial embarrassment he declined a renomination for Congress. When James K. Polk became president he was appointed to superintend the building of the new Custom House at New Orleans. On the election of General Taylor, Doctor Gwin resigned and set out for California, arriving on the Pacific Mail Steamship Panama on June 4, 1849. He forthwith became a leader in the movement to establish a state government, and was elected to the convention held in Monterey in September to sign a constitution. In December, 1849, he was elected United States senator for the long term. His labors in the Senate were incessant and his success was remarkable. On arriving at Washington he was called to a private interview by Mr. Calhoun, and he exercised a great influence over the Southern congressman. It was once remarked about the capital that unless Gwin was stopped the nation would be bankrupt from appropriations for the benefit of the State of California. He maintained amicable relations with all parties, and his hospitable mansion became a neutral ground where the leaders of rival factions met on social terms. After the first session of Congress, when he returned to California in 1851, the Legislature tendered him the thanks of the state for his services. In the following session he was a member of the finance committee and was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He secured the establishment of a mint in California, the survey of the Pacific Coast, the Mare Island Navy Yard and Station, and they carried through the Senate a bill providing for a

line of steamers between San Francisco, China and Japan, by way of the Sandwich Islands. He secured a large appropriation for the survey of several routes across the continent for a railroad, though the undertaking of such a project was defeated through the opposition of Southern congressmen.

Senator Gwin served his first term from 1850 to 1855. Then after an interval he was elected for a second time, beginning in 1857 and serving until 1861. In 1863 he went to Paris, and became interested in a plan to colonize Northern Mexico, and held several interviews with the Emperor Napoleon on the project. He drew up a plan for the colony which was approved by Napoleon and subsequently by Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. However, Doctor Gwin was not given the proper cooperation by the military officials in Mexico and the plan eventually failed. Emperor Napoleon once said of Doctor Gwin that he was the greatest man he had ever met.

After the war Doctor Gwin was sent to California, and devoted most of his years to his mining interests. He took an active part in politics, especially in the campaign of 1876. Doctor Gwin died in New York City, September 3, 1885.

On March 3, 1831, he married Mary E. (Bell) Logan, widow of General Logan. Two children were born to their marriage: Lucy, who married Evan J. Coleman, of Kentucky, and both are now deceased; and William M.

William M. Gwin, Jr., was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 24, 1848, and was an infant when brought to California. He became interested in mining, and for some years was a member of the State Shipping Commission. For eight years, from 1869 until 1877, he was a member of the State Senate of California. He married Blanch M. Maynard, daughter of George F. Maynard, who came to California in 1859 and during the war between the states was inspector of customs under the Confederate government. In 1869 he returned to California, and served as auditor of the state. Mrs. Blanch M. Gwin was the mother of four children: William M., Jr., Mary Bell, wife of K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Company of California; Stanford; and Ralph.

George F. Welch. Few men could take with more truth the title "self made" than the late George F. Welch, native son of San Francisco, and none more worthily. He had to breast the blows of circumstances sans opportunity save such as he carved out for himself. His was the life of a man who surmounted obstacles innumerable, working his way unaided from childhood, going out into the world without money yet retaining under all circumstances a steady equipoise of soul and a determination to succeed. This, being blessed with fine intelligence, moral courage and sterling honesty, he did.

Such a life is worthy of emulation by the young just starting out in life, for to peruse an account of his brilliant young life, too soon ended,

is to be helped in a practical way. Posterity will give a high meed of praise to him, for he left a memory invaluable to future generations. Strength of character was his most conspicuous possession, and he held within himself the vital elements of success, only intensified as he solved one by one life's painful problems until he graduated as an honor pupil from the University of Difficulties. And he was always able to extract some little ray of comfort from his hard experiences.

He was born in San Francisco, and he was a typical Californian in the best meaning of that word. From his babyhood he made warm friends whom he held in ever growing attachment, for while he cherished the ambition to stand high in this world he did not follow the trail of self interest but was ever seeking for an opportunity to stoop downward and raise manhood higher. He entered the service of Senator James D. Phelan as an office boy, and when he determined to follow the law as his life work he entered upon a life few young boys would venture. After carrying on his duties of the day he studied far into the night, rising at an early hour to secure an hour or so more for his studies. With everything against him he yet stood second highest of the candidates for the bar upon examination. For many years he was private secretary and business manager for Senator Phelan.

Among many thousands of men born into this world, one will be the natural leader of the others, and such a man was Mr. Welch. And out of his triumphant leaderships he created confidence, carried conviction, for he possessed the rare faculty of thinking things through to their final and logical conclusion and on a basis of enduring right and justice. But there was no such word as compromise in his vocabulary, for he always passed things through the alembic of his own mind, made sure he was right before he acted.

From his first organization work, as a little boy in St. Peter's Parish, the League of the Cross Cadets, he showed his ability as an organizer. On January 18, 1902, he was made a member of Percita Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, and on November 10, 1909, he was made a member of the Board of Directors of the Hall Association of that body. He was a Grand Knight of the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus. In his religion he was a Roman Catholic, possessed of a deep religious sense; under the domination of great ideals he had a singleness of aim which gave him a solidarity of purpose and a rare purity of aim. He was a member and officer of the Olympic Club and many other organizations. After his thorough mastery of the law his rare gift of oratory was soon discovered, for he had a lucidity of style and adroit felicity of speech, an art of graceful expression which made him the delight of his colleagues. In politics he was a democrat, and one of the party's most valuable speakers, for he had a gift of happy phrases, and was ever ready in repartee, an eloquent and fascinating talker. One of his friends said that he was possessed of almost more gifts than it was the right of one man to own. His social qualities were of the most attractive type, and he

won and retained invaluable friendships among all classes of men, from the very highest to the lowliest, and if he had a fault it was his extreme loyalty to a friend.

Mr. Welch was married to Miss Marguerite Bergez, a daughter of the late Jean Bergez of San Francisco, a graduate of the Dominican College of San Rafael, and they were the parents of two charming children, George Bergez and Marie Frances. They had a pretty home at 1478 Jackson Street, where Mrs. Welch still lives.

Just at the threshold of life, with a future big with possibilities, with every incentive to live, Mr. Welch was stricken with illness when the "flu" was at its height in San Francisco and soon solved the Great Mystery, saw the beautiful dawn of a never ending day, passed into eternity loved as few men are, by his family and friends, honored by the people of his city. His mortal life is ended but the angle of his influence is ever widening in beneficence through its having so compassed and affected the lives of others. He left the best of all legacies to his children, a name unsullied by personal misconduct, cowardice or any meannesses, a name which will prove to them an open sesame through life.

Born on January 18, 1880, he was only thirty-eight years of age when he passed on, January 3, 1919. Although the terrible epidemic was taking away the stricken by the hundreds, yet the attendance at his funeral was one of the largest and the courts of the city adjourned to do honor to him.

One of the beautiful tributes to his memory was the memorial book prepared by Percita Parlor No. 187.

JEANE (JOHN) BERGEZ was one of the most famous of San Francisco's restaurateurs. His popular place was a center for hundreds of prominent business men and citizens in their daily social and business discussions, and he proved himself the ideal host and enjoyed a wealth of esteem among San Francisco's elect.

He was born at Cette-Egyne, in Southern France, October 8, 1855. For many years he was a leader in the French colony in San Francisco. Left an orphan when a child, he acquired a common school education in France, and at the age of sixteen came to the United States. He spent all his active career in the restaurant business. For a time he worked for Mr. Klein, owner of the old Occidental Restaurant, located on Washington and Montgomery streets in San Francisco, and one of the famous landmarks of the early days. Finally he bought this restaurant from Klein. Selling this property, he moved to Pine, near Montgomery, and in that location conducted his famous restaurant until the great fire. His select clientele marked his establishment as probably the most distinctive of its kind in San Francisco. His guests included most of the prominent financiers of the district as well as other leading business and professional men, and the group of men that assembled daily at the lunch hour was perhaps more nearly representative of the business power of the city than any that could be found in the private clubs.

After the fire he formed a partnership with Camily Mailhebuan, Louie Contard and Louie Lelanne in the old Poodle Dog, known to every resident of San Francisco and to hundreds of thousands of visitors. One of the interesting features of the Poodle Dog was the daily gathering there at noon of many of the city's foremost men, who sat around an immense table and discussed affairs of a social and business nature. The destiny of many important business undertakings was settled at these noon dinners.

The late Mr. Bergez was a congenial, whole-souled landlord, and personally interested in affairs and sports. He was a charter member of the Elks Lodge, and a member of a number of clubs, his hobby being hunting and fishing. For many years he was active on the local French newspaper, and was twice chosen president of the French Hospital.

Mr. Bergez, who died April 5, 1917, married at the age of twenty-one Miss Esther Reis, a native of Utah. They were the parents of five children: Louise, who married Thomas Jacques and has one child, Beatrice; Frank, an oil operator living at Bakersfield; Marguerite, widow of the late George F. Welch; Ernest R., of Hanford, California; and Louis J.

JOSEPH DANIELS was one of the veterans of the Mexican war who came to California, and he lived in this state the rest of his life, becoming prominent as a miner and lumber man.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1809, and died in May, 1886, at the age of seventy-seven. He was reared and educated in the North, and in 1830 went to Louisiana, and in 1837 became a citizen of the Republic of Texas. He remained in Texas until 1846, when he became a quartermaster in the army during the war with Mexico. Soon after its close and following the discovery of gold in California he came to this state, and for a number of years was engaged in mining in Mariposa County. He came to California in September, 1849, on the steamer Oregon. He also established the first saw mill, which was capable of furnishing the government with all the lumber it required and had a surplus for private sales besides. He built up a large business as a lumber manufacturer. He was also associated with other Californians in using prison labor in the construction of the State Prison at San Quentin.

In 1839, at Houston, Texas, Mr. Daniels married Ann Van Versel, a native of New Orleans. She died January 15, 1890. Of her five children two survive, both unmarried, Miss Josephine F., and Sam H. Daniels. They live together at 2582 Filbert Street. The late Joseph Daniels was a prominent member of the Society of California Pioneers.

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN. The character and ability that make for successful and worthy achievement in connection with the activities of life were possessed in marked degree by the subject of this memoir, who became a California pioneer and a power in financial operations on the Pacific Coast. At the time of his death Mr. Hellman was president of

the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco, and as a controlling figure in connection with financial affairs on the Pacific Coast his influence extended from Los Angeles, California, to Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Hellman was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 3d of October, 1843, where he spent his boyhood and received good educational advantages. He was a youth of only sixteen years when he severed the ties that bound him to his native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States. He came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in Los Angeles in the year 1859. Here he took a clerical position in a grocery store. His exceptional business acumen, his sterling character and his self-reliant energy won him rapid advancement, and within a period of ten years he became one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Banking House of Hellman, Temple and Company. As chief partner in this concern he continued his able administration until 1871, when the bank was merged into the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Los Angeles, of which he became the cashier and manager. He thus continued his services twenty years and then was elected its president, an office of which he continued the incumbent until the time of his death, a reorganization having in the meanwhile changed the title of the institution to the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles. Of his administration in this connection the following estimate has been given: "Under his direction and as a result of a progressive policy, tempered by safe conservatism, the bank came to be recognized as one of the foremost financial institutions in the West, continuously carrying a reserve of from 50 to 75 per cent of its deposits."

In 1901 Mr. Hellman was called to San Francisco in connection with the reorganization of the old Nevada Bank, of which he became president and manager. He continued his administration after the institution received charter as the Nevada National Bank and until it was consolidated with the Wells Fargo & Company Bank, under the title of the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank. Mr. Hellman continued as president of the latter institution until his death, which occurred in 1920. He was likewise chairman of the board of Union Trust Company of San Francisco, and a director of the United States National Bank of Los Angeles, besides being a director of the United States National Bank of Portland, Oregon, and the Security Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles. A few years before the death of Mr. Hellman the following estimate of his status was published: "His name is a familiar one in financial circles throughout the entire civilized world and without invidious distinction he may be classed as one of the foremost American financiers. He has numerous other large and important financial interests, and his real estate holdings, which are extensive, cover both urban and ranch properties."

As an American citizen, ever appreciative of the land of his youthful adoption, Mr. Hellman stood exponent of the finest type of civic loyalty. He served as a regent of the University of California, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a valued and honored member of the Argonaut, Concordia and Union League clubs.

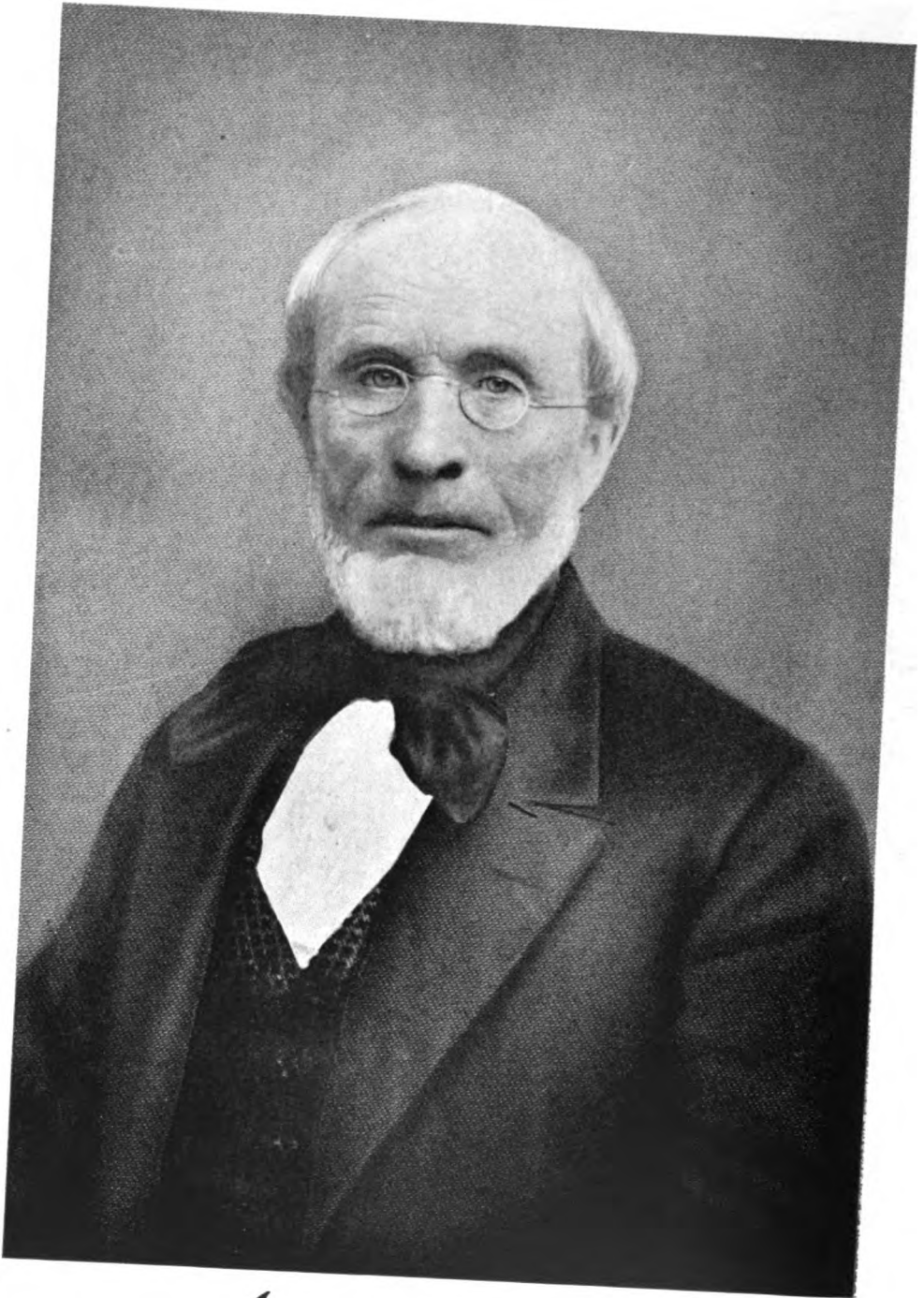
On the 4th of April, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hellman to Miss Esther Neugass, of New York, and she preceded him to the life eternal. Of the one son, Isaias W., Jr., specific mention will be made in later paragraphs of this memoir; Clara, the elder daughter, is the wife of E. S. Heller, a representative lawyer in San Francisco; and Florence is the wife of Sidney M. Ehrman, who likewise is a prominent member of the San Francisco bar.

From the same source from which have been drawn the foregoing quotations concerning the career of Mr. Hellman is taken the following general estimate, written within a few years prior to his death:

"Long a close student of literature and languages, he fluently speaks and reads four tongues. He is found in those circles where men are gathered for the discussion of vital themes of far-reaching interest, not only affecting his adopted country, but also the questions of international importance and relation. He has been a generous contributor to organized charity, and his individual gifts are equally notable, although made most unostentatiously. His life work has had direct and important bearing upon the history of the West and the building of the great empire of the Pacific Coast. His influence is, perhaps, all the greater for the fact that it is moral rather than political, and is wielded for the public good rather than for personal ends."

Isaias W. Hellman, Jr., only son of the honored subject of this memoir, followed in his father's footsteps and was an influential figure in banking affairs of broad scope at the time of his death, in 1920, when in the very prime of his strong and worthy manhood. Mr. Hellman was born in Los Angeles, March 30, 1871, and in his youth received the best of educational advantages. He was graduated from the University of California in 1892. He was one of the leading representatives of banking enterprise in San Francisco, and at the time of his death occupied the position of president of the Union Trust Company of San Francisco, president of the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, to which position he was elected immediately following his father's death, chairman of the board of the Columbus Savings and Loan Society, and vice president of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles. He was also a director of the Spring Valley Water Company and president of the Bankers Investment Company, a corporation having large real estate holdings in San Francisco. He was active in many philanthropic and civic activities and at the time of his death was the president of the Federation of Jewish Charities in San Francisco and treasurer of the Congregation Emanuel.

During the fire of 1906 he was active on the Committee of Fifty, an organization which took the active control of the city's affairs during that period, with the power of life and death. During the war he served on the Capital Issues Committee and had charge of the Liberty Loan campaigns in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

I. W. Hellman, Jr., was as much a victim of the Great war as if he had been slain on the battlefields of Flanders, for it was the strain

Andrew Moon

and anxiety of that period which overtaxed his heart and led to his early passing, for he was only in his fiftieth year when he died on May 10, 1920.

September 7, 1898, recorded the marriage of Isaias W. Hellman, Jr., to Miss Frances Jacobi, who was born and reared in San Francisco, where she still resides, and who is a daughter of Frederick Jacobi. Mr. Hellman is survived also by four children: Isaias W., III, holds a position with the Union Trust Company of San Francisco; Frederick J. is with the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank; Florence is at Mills College; and Marco F. is attending the University of California.

MAJ. ANDREW MOON. The pioneers of San Francisco and the Bay cities have nearly all passed away, but they have left behind them a record of perhaps the most daring accomplishments and steadfast courage history possesses. The development here is due to the vision, foresight and untiring industry of the men who had such faith in this great region that they were willing to risk their all and brave the dangers of the wilderness and the savage Indians in order to found an empire, the importance of wealth of which they never dreamed, although their hopes were high, and their confidence unshaken by adversity. One of the men who is responsible for much of the early work of San Francisco and Oakland was the late Maj. Andrew Moon, a man of fine education and much culture, who won distinction in his new home, and placed it heavily in his debt because of his many public spirited actions.

Major Moon was born in Binghamton, New York, in December, 1800, a son of Dr. William Moon, born in America, but a graduate of the medical department of Guy's Hospital, London, England. He was subsequently surrogate judge. His mother was the daughter of Bruce MacCormack, of Paisley, Scotland, who came to America, enlisted in the Continental Army, and fought in the Revolutionary war. Given an excellent early education, at seventeen he decided to perfect himself in science and medicine, and placed himself under the tutorship of Doctor Stone, a friend of his father, who had charge of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, Louisiana. He later became a member of the famous Howard Society, whose members performed such heroic work in the cholera and yellow fever epidemics of that city. Subsequently his duties took him to Detroit, Michigan, and he was appointed quartermaster of military stores and ranked as major under Gen. Louis Cass. He resigned and returned to New Orleans and engaged in shipping as owner of the Galena, a steamboat plying between New Orleans and St. Louis. As part owner of the sailing ship Panama he took passage from New York City via Cape Horn for California, the trip consuming nine months. In 1849 he located at Oakland, California, and had the first survey made of this section. The well known Kellesburger Map (official), now in the possession of his family, is the result of this survey. A man of enterprise, he began at once to make many improvements, built the wharf at the foot of Broadway, gave all the public parks now in that part of Oakland, also a block of land to each religious denomination, built the

first public schoolhouse and hired Miss Hannah Janes at a salary of $150 a month in order that the Oakland children might have proper intellectual training.

In 1854, at San Francisco, Major Moon married Miss Mary Willis, whose family had produced many fine musicians, among them Richard Willis, bandmaster of West Point Military Academy. Major and Mrs. Moon became the parents of three children: Milton Willis Moon; Marynia E. Moon, who married Capt. William E. Hall, and they have one daughter, Marie Edna Hall, wife of Joseph Pagan, U. S. A. Medical Corps; and Frances Louise Moon, who married D. S. Hallock, of San Rafael, California, and they have one daughter, Margaret.

Many years have elapsed since Major Moon passed from the scene of his earthly activities, but what he accomplished lives after him, and his honorable life and high character set the standard for others to follow. He contributed largely to the funds of the Sanitary Commission during the Civil war, also to the James King of William fund and to many other public enterprises. He was a particular friend and strong supporter of the Rev. Thomas Starr King in his Unitarian work and with the work of the Sanitary Commission. His holdings in Oakland and San Francisco were numerous, for he never lost faith in their future, and his wealth was acquired through legitimate channels by the exercise of his good judgment and keen business acumen. He was the owner of the famous Milton Willis Mine in Nevada County, which sold in London, England, for $1,000,000. He organized the first ferry between Oakland and San Francisco, and at that time the fare was $1 each way. The boats landed at his wharf at the foot of Broadway. One of the boats was named Milton Willis and was built at North's Ship Yard on San Francisco Bay by the husband of Mrs. North-Whitcomb, the first school teacher of San Francisco. His charities were many, and it was truthfully said of him that no one ever appealed to him in vain for help.

John Selling. Many years have passed since the late John Selling was a well-known figure in the business life of San Francisco, but the results of his upright life and honorable methods remain and set a standard others find hard to reach, for it is of the highest. His ambition was to leave to his children an unblemished name and stainless record, and he succeeded in doing both, and it is a priceless heritage.

John Selling was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 5, 1823, and died in San Francisco, June 21, 1892. When only fourteen years old he came to the United States, landing in New York City. Even at that early age he was able to speak French fluently, and this aptitude for languages he later developed to a considerable degree, becoming a fine linguist, and acquiring a knowledge of different tongues, among others speaking English exceptionally well. After traveling about in the East for a time he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where his knowledge of French was of great value to him, and he was there when the news came to the world of the discovery of gold in California. As was but

natural, the young man of twenty-five was looking for adventure, and he was among the early passengers for California by the route which led across the Isthmus of Panama. Upon his arrival at San Francisco he went at once to the mines, but after a brief experience decided to return to San Francisco and enter the business field. His judgment was excellent, and in providing for the needs of others he made money, and in 1850 was able to return to Germany, where he married Sophia Dreyfuss, a native of Bavaria, who died in December, 1894.

Upon his return to San Francisco Mr. Selling embarked in the wholesale furniture business, but later on moved to Sonoma County, settling in Petaluma, where he carried on a general merchandise business for some years. Once more, however, he returned to San Francisco, and from then on until the close of his useful life he was active in the insurance business. He was a zealous Mason, and he belonged to the Society of California Pioneers. At different periods of his life he wrote considerably for the newspapers on current matters, and was always a constructive worker in every field that he entered. The children born to him and his wife were as follows: Jacob, born in San Francisco, now living in Portland, Oregon; Eugenia, who married Louie Altman; Leo, who lives at Portland, Oregon; Doctor Nathalie, who was graduated from the University of California with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894, has since engaged in the practice of medicine, becoming one of the leading physicians of San Francisco; Simon, who died in December, 1920; Emma, who married Abraham Block; and Samuel. It took more than an ordinary amount of courage to fare forth over a long and uncomfortable route into the unknown and vision and determination to remain here and develop out of chaotic conditions sound business enterprises, and yet the pioneers were not lacking in any of these qualities, but set to work at their appointed tasks, and many of them achieved fortune and prestige. Some fell by the way, but no doubt they would have failed amid any environment. Because of their failure those who did succeed deserve all the more credit for overcoming obstacles and laying the foundations of a mighty empire on the Western Coast.

ALEXANDER MARGO. France has furnished many of California's leading citizens, and in this list is found the name of Alexander Margo, who was born in France in October, 1827. His parents moved to the United States when Alexander was a boy of eight years and settled in Ohio. It was in the Buckeye State that the subject of this review received his schooling, and as soon as he had reached maturity he took out his naturalization papers. Thus equipped he decided to leave for California, which was then in the height of the gold excitement. However, he was delayed and it was not until 1852 that Providence permitted him to gaze upon the Golden Gate, which was undoubtedly a glorious sight to this young man who had dreamed of California, gold and prosperity for over three years, and after once starting for the land of his dreams had spent many months to reach his destination.

Soon after reaching San Francisco he left for the mines in Tuolumne County. After reaching the mines he saw that the men were in need of water, so after carrying a few buckets he conceived the idea of building a ditch from the source to the mines, and it was from water and not from gold that he made his start. He followed the mining industry in various capacities until 1875, when he retired and moved to San Francisco.

Alexander Margo married Mary Slack, a daughter of Thomas Slack, a native of England, who came to California in 1855 but returned to Pennsylvania, leaving two daughters to the Golden State. His younger child married J. B. Stetson, a member of the famous California Stetson family, and the elder, Mary, as before stated, was married to Alexander Margo, and to their union were born four children: Emma, who married Granville Stewart, now deceased; William, deceased; James Albert, deceased, and Marie, living with her mother who is in her eighty-fifth year and remembers the early days of California and can narrate many of the tales of the pioneer days with more accuracy to details than most of the printed articles the present generation must resort to in order to learn of the struggles these pioneer folks experienced in the building of the Golden West.

Alexander Margo passed to his permanent home two years after moving to San Francisco. In his passing California lost one of her substantial citizens and one of the men who may be called one of the bricks in the foundation of our present structure. the Commonwealth of California. It is to these pioneers who risked the dangers of the plains and the sea that we owe our present prosperity.

JAMES HUNTER, a forty-niner, laid the basis of his fortunes in the mines, and later had extended business interests, especially in Mendocino County, where he owned a large tract of land, operated lumber mills, and some of his property interests are still retained by his descendants.

He was born in Ireland in June, 1825, of Scotch parentage, son of John and Elizabeth (Brown) Hunter. His father was a bridge builder by trade. The family immigrated to New York when James was a small boy, and from there moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and subsequently became territorial pioneers of Iowa, locating in Lynn County. James Hunter grew to manhood in Iowa, finished his education in the public schools there, and in 1849 left for California, being one of the first of many thousands of Iowans who have since made such a large element in the population of California. It was a journey of six months. He was accompanied by his brother Andrew and William Hamilton, and they joined a forty-wagon ox train. They had several encounters with the Indians and other experiences and hardships common to the overland trail. In October, 1849, they reached their destination, and James Hunter spent his first winter in the mines at Smith Bar on Feather River, putting up a hut and taking out a claim. He struck gold at a depth of ten feet, and one day's work with the pan brought him $350, and the following day

Timothy Joseph Bailly.

he took out $1,350 in gold. His success made his competitors envious and they tried to run him out, but he stood his ground. Later he sold his claim for $1,500, and then removed to Shasta, where he took up land and began farming, his chief crop being hay for feed. He and his brother Andrew had bought a stable and also a hotel at Shasta, and they operated both of them. They sold hay for feed at fifteen cents per pound. After six months James Hunter bought 100 head of cattle and rented land from General Frisbie, and later purchased the land and continued farming and ranching. He was one of the organizers of the Fort Bragg Lumber Company in Mendocino County, operating mills and dealing in lumber wholesale. He acquired a large tract of timber land in Mendocino County, and converted the timber into ties and shingles. In 1852 he purchased a tract of about 2,000 acres of land in Solano County, near Vallejo. This is the land that is still owned by his descendants. After retiring from business he moved to the City of San Francisco, and remained an honored pioneer of that city until his death in 1918.

James Hunter married Celia Stewart, who was born in Iowa, of Scotch descent, and came to California in 1852 with her parents, Samuel and Sarah (Scott) Stewart, who located at Washington, California, and later moved to Mendocino County, where her father was in the lumber business. Stewart's Point was named for her father.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter have five children: William, now deceased, was a mining man and spent several years in the mines of Alaska; Flora Agnes, Harvey and Alena. James Hunter and wife were Presbyterians, and he was a member of the Vigilantes organization in the early days and a member of the Association of California Pioneers, of which his daughters Flora and Agnes are also members. Miss Alena M. Hunter resides at 331 Locust Street in San Francisco.

Timothy Joseph Bailly was a boy at the time when the family home was established in California, and through his ability and effective service he rose to a position of high trust and importance in the detective department of the municipal police system of San Francisco. He sacrificed his life in pursuance of his official duty, he having been shot and killed by Walter Castro, a criminal whom he was attempting to capture, on the 3d of August, 1922. Detective-Sergeant Bailly made a splendid record as a member of the police department of San Francisco, and by his character, ability and loyal service he won and retained secure place in popular confidence and good will.

Mr. Bailly was born in Morristown, New Jersey, on the 22d of January, 1856, and was a son of John Martin Bailly and Mary (Fair) Bailly, his father having been born in France. Of the other children in the family the following brief record may be entered: Dr. T. E. is a representative physician and surgeon in San Francisco; Mary Jane is the widow of Dr. J. Dyer, and likewise resides in this city; John Martin, Jr., likewise resides in San Francisco, as does also Mrs. Nora O'Neill, a widow. The father was engaged in farm enterprise in New Jersey, and after

coming with his family to California in 1865 he followed the same line of basic industry in Santa Cruz County, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives.

The subject of this memoir was a lad of nine years at the time of the family removal to California, and here he early gained practical experience in connection with the work of the home farm, the while he attended the schools of Santa Cruz County when opportunity offered, his broader education having been gained principally through self-discipline.

In 1887 Mr. Bailly became a patrolman on the police force of San Francisco, and within a brief period he won advancement to the position of detective. He held the rank of detective sergeant many years, and in this connection he made a splendid record of faithful and efficient service, his tragic death having taken from San Francisco one of its honored and valued officials. Mr. Bailly was an active member of the Widows & Orphans Society of the San Francisco Police Department, and as a man he was kindly, liberal and charitable, ever ready to aid those in affliction or distress.

In September, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bailly and Miss Mary Ann Coonan. Mrs. Bailly's death occurred on April 3, 1924. Of the three children Genevieve was the wife of Dr. Francis Meagher, and is deceased. The two younger children, Leo Edgar, is a pharmacist by profession, and Marietta, who is the wife of George E. Knowlton, reside in San Francisco.

William Axford, one of the successful industrialists and useful citizens of San Francisco, is a native of the shire or county of Cornwall, England, in the southwest corner of that kingdom, his birth occurring in February, 1837, and he is the son of James and Ann (Tiddey) Axford. Both parents were natives of the same county, where they resided during the whole of their lives. Both received the usual English education and religious training, and became reputable and respected neighbors and citizens. Their son William was given a fair education and at a very early date in his business career learned the foundry business in the shops of his father, who became one of the most noted and leading experts of the government foundry business in the British Kingdom. His experience with castings of every sort of metal and his skill in melting the metal and pouring it into the molds and his dexterity in shaping the molds to form tools, machinery and guns gave him a reputation second probably to no other foundryman in that country. Both he and his wife died there when well advanced in years.

Their son William, the subject of this memoir, learned the foundry business from start to finish under the guidance of his distinguished father. Thus in old England, when only eleven years old, he entered the public foundry and under his father's instruction and direction began the task of his life. Before many years, or about the time he reached maturity, he became one of the foremen in the works, and owing to his activity and proficiency he continued to occupy such a position with

high credit for many years in three different foundries of gigantic size and unusual capacity. Finally, at the conclusion of the Civil war in America, he made up his mind to come here, and as soon as convenient closed out his affairs in the old country and came to New York City in 1866 and immediately moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where he secured a position in one of the big foundries there. There he remained for about four years, or until 1870, when he came across the country to San Francisco and renewed his work in the foundries here. His capability was fully appreciated by the foundry owners of this city, but the remuneration was not wholly satisfactory to him, whereupon, seven years later, or in 1877, he established a foundry of his own, which became known as the Mission Foundry, at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Noe streets. Under his able management this establishment grew and thrived, and was enlarged as the years passed until it became one of the leading establishments of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

It was the first establishment of its kind in the Mission District. Later Mr. Axford concluded to change its location. Accordingly, he constructed a suitable structure on Harrison and Treat avenues, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, mainly through his own efforts and designs to conform to what he knew to be the requirements of the foundry business. The results of his masterly work may now be seen in scores of the best business and other structures in this city. He had charge of the foundry which formed the cast iron for the old Palace Hotel and other conspicuous buildings. The foundry required his full time and attention and he lost no days nor weeks in trifling affairs. At last he retired from active work in 1896 and turned the entire establishment over to his sons. During his entire business career he never borrowed a dollar to aid him in sustaining his foundry. On the other hand he invariably had a large and available bank account.

When a young man he married Miss Harriett Goldsworthy, who was a native of Redruth, Cornwall County, England, where she was reared and educated, and where she and William Axford were united in matrimony. She passed away in this country after a long and creditable life. To their union the following children were born: William J., who is now one of the managers of the old foundry known as "Mission Foundry and Stone Works"; Walter F., who is also at work in the old establishment; Allen, who is also occupied there; Harriett J., who became the wife of George A. Jackson, a farmer, who has one son, George, now chief engineer on the steamship President Lincoln; Minnie, who married Paul Straple, engaged in the butchering business. All members of this well-known family are reliable citizens.

Thomas Nelson, who was one of the historic "forty-niners" of California and for many years a well known and prominent citizen, was born in Blackburn, Lancashire County, England, in 1818. He was the only child of his parents and was given a sound education in his youthful days. His father was a successful industrialist, and in the old country

became well and favorably known for his sound citizenship and his upright character. His son Thomas was brought from the native land to New York when he was only fourteen years old, and it was there that he received the best part of his mental and moral training. At first he worked at various occupations, mainly mechanics of several sorts, and continued thus with success until he was getting a comfortable income and had amassed enough to secure a good home. Then he decided to change his location and surroundings.

In 1849, the year the whole world was shaken to its foundations with the gold panic of California, he came to San Francisco and began work as a blacksmith or shoer of horses and mules. This activity soon made him well known to all the leading business men of the city. He prospered steadily, but finally somewhat changed his occupation, or perhaps added another branch to his already successful operations. In a short time he was engaged in making a specialty of manufacturing miners' tools, and soon had a large trade in this popular and useful industry, there being an immense demand for mining instruments. When he first started he was in business for himself, but a little later formed a partnership with Abner Doble in the steel tool business, with shops and mills located at 1815 Fremont Street, and ere long they were engaged in conducting one of the largest and most profitable shops of the kind in the whole state, or along the whole coast.

But these activities and remunerative occupations caused him steadily to change and enlarge his scope of business until he was finally engaged in a variety of profitable pursuits. He became the California agent for the famous Firth & Sons Steel Company of London, one of the largest and strongest concerns of the kind in all Europe. He handled large quantities of their products and scattered them all over the Pacific Coast. While attending to his own special business he at the same time laid aside sufficient funds to purchase a fine ranch of about 900 acres in San Mateo County, not far from San Francisco. He there began the work of raising blooded stock of various breeds, among them being the famous Jersey cattle of Great Britain, the first animals being brought in by vessels across the Pacific and perhaps around the Cape of Good Hope, or they may have been brought from Australia. Soon on his large ranch he had a prize collection of the finest milch cows on the whole coast. He was thus engaged in active work until he finally reached an age that demanded either a partial cessation or an absolute retirement from business cares and responsibilities. Accordingly, in 1878 he sold out almost everything to Mr. Doble and retired from work and anxiety. He passed away about the year 1908, respected by everybody who knew him.

During the early years when San Francisco was in a chaotic condition he became a member of the Vigilance Committee that succeeded finally in restoring order and decency. In time he became a member of the British Benevolence Society of San Francisco, also a member of the Society of California Pioneers. He was also for many years trustee of the Mechanic's Library of San Francisco. In these organizations he occu-

pied various positions of trust and responsibility with high credit to himself. In 1842 he married Miss Elizabeth Walmsley, and to them was born one child, Rachel, who became the wife of William J. Gerrard, of San Francisco. Rachel was given an excellent education in the public schools, and finished at higher institutions with high marks and superior standing. To this marriage were born five children, as follows: William, Alfred, Alice, Rodger and Edith.

William J. Gerrard was born near London, England, November 26, 1841, and secured a primary school education. He started work when he was a boy of ten years, and later learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and followed that occupation till he came to San Francisco in February, 1869. Here he continued the work of carpentering, and was a contractor for store and office buildings, and continued this occupation for over forty years, when he retired from active pursuits and is now living at his home, 1910 Broadway. He was a member of the Sons of St. George for many years, and always took an interest in public affairs, though he never desired public office. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES BACH was a sterling business man and interesting personal figure in the life and affairs of San Francisco for a great many years. His family still reside there, and two of his sons carry on the business with which he was identified.

The late Mr. Bach was born in 1841 at Erfurt, Germany. He was educated in the schools of his native land, and in 1868 he came to California, five years after his brother, Ferdinan Bach, had come to this state. For two years he was employed in his brother's general merchandise store at Mokelumne Hill, and in 1871, removing to Jackson, he bought the local drug store, learning pharmacy and continuing that business on a profitable basis for several years. The Western Union Telegraph Company had their office in his drug store, and since they paid a local operator $75 a month, Mr. Bach learned the Morse alphabet and the technic of operating a telegraph key, and thus earned this salary in addition to his income as a druggist. There was much spare time even with all this business, and he turned his natural musical taste to learning to play various musical instruments.

Mr. Bach removed to San Francisco in 1874 and entered the employ, as bookkeeper, of F. Scherr, malster, at 509-511-513 Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets. This was the business to which Mr. Bach devoted his mature years. In 1880 he was admitted to partnership and the firm became Scherr, Bach & Lux. Upon the death of Mr. Scherr Mr. Bach bought out the other interest and continued the business alone until 1904. In that year, following a trip abroad to Europe, he died while on his return at New York City.

His business is now known as the Charles Bach Company, Incorporated, his son Alfred being president and manager of the company. For many years it was known as the Pioneer Malt House. This was due

to the fact that the original malting plant was a building constructed of brick, made in England and brought to San Francisco across the ocean and around the Horn.

The late Charles Bach kept up his musical interests, and for twenty-five years sang as tenor soloist in St. Ignatius Church. He was also the leader of what was known as the Bach Musical Club, a club of eight members which met at his home every Thursday.

Mr. Bach married Amelia Emilie Rittmeyer. They were the parents of five children: Alfred, now active head of the Charles Bach Company; Helen, wife of Fritz Treskow, of San Francisco; Margaret, who died in 1922; Miss Elsie, at home; and Carl, who married Margaret DaSilva. Alfred Bach married Louise J. Holling, and they are the parents of two children.

JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD is a native son of San Francisco, and has been engaged in the practice of law for many years, has gained distinctive success and prestige in his profession, and as an extensive real estate owner, he has contributed much to the material advancement of his native city. He has been influential in political affairs and had no minor leadership therein.

Mr. Rothschild is a son of Henry and Hannah (Mossheim) Rothschild, who were natives of Germany and who were young when they came to the United States. From Kentucky they came to California, and here the father became a prosperous wholesale merchant and substantial and honored citizen of San Francisco, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, their deaths having occurred in the year 1889.

Joseph Rothschild acquired his preliminary education in the schools of San Francisco, and after advanced training along academic lines he entered old Yale University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879 as an honor man. His initial work in his profession was done in Connecticut, but before the close of the year 1879 he returned to California and established himself in practice at San Francisco. In 1879 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and in the same year, had similar honors conferred upon him by the Supreme Court of California. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1895.

The passing years have been marked by large and worthy achievement on his part, and he has long controlled a substantial and representative law business. The civic loyalty of Mr. Rothschild has been significantly shown in his management and adjustment of his extensive real estate holdings in his native city and state, and he has stood forward as a true apostle of civic and material progress.

He was elected to the Board of Education here in 1889-1890, and the flattering vote he received showed his popularity with the whole people. He is a member of San Francisco Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Lodge No. 216, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past grand president of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, delegate to B'nai B'rith

Jos. Rothschild

National Constitutional Convention in June, 1890, at Richmond, Virginia, where he was elected judge of the Court of Appeals, and in May, 1895, at Cincinnati, Ohio, he was reelected.

On March 6, 1913, he was elected president of the San Francisco Tunnel League. He was president of the Exposition Committee of Improvement Clubs, consisting of eighty-six Improvement Clubs, and was president of the South of Market Street Improvement Association for several years. He is an appreciative member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, B'nai B'rith and sons of Israel, in which latter two fraternities he is past grand master of the California Grand Lodge, and president of B'nai B'rith Hall Association for ten years.

In the councils and campaign activities of the democratic party in California, Mr. Rothschild has long been a prominent figure, and has shown much ability in the directing of political forces. He has served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee of San Francisco, and also served as vice and acting chairman of the state central committee of his party from 1902 to 1906.

In 1907 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Rothschild and Miss Hannah Kahn Tauber, daughter of W. B. Kahn, president of the Atlas National Bank in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild have no children. Their residence is at 2424 Buchanan Street and Mr. Rothschild's office is 1103-1108 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, California.

He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Greater San Francisco Committee and a member of the Yale and Concordia clubs.

P. Alexander Bergerot, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in his native city of San Francisco, as a representative member of the bar of this section of the state, has the further distinction of being a member of one of the old and influential French families of San Francisco, in which city he was born on the 4th of February, 1867. After attending the Lincoln Grammar School and the Lowell High School in San Francisco, Mr. Bergerot went to France, the land of his ancestors, and there he was graduated at the Academy of Bordeaux as a member of the class of 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Upon his return to San Francisco he fortified himself further in the science of jurisprudence by continuing his studies in the Hastings Law School, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the work of his profession he has proved a resourceful trial lawyer and able counselor, and his large and important law business is of representative order. He was a member of the charter convention of San Francisco in 1892, and in the same year was orator of the day at the Fourth of July celebration held in this city. He has exceptional talent as a public speaker and is frequently called upon as an orator at public assemblies of important order. In 1898 Mr. Bergerot was elected a member of the San Francisco Board of Education, of which he was chosen president in the same year. In this connection he has given loyal and effective service

in advancing the work and the standards of the public schools of his native city. He is the attorney for the French-American Bank of San Francisco, is known in his profession as a specially able corporation lawyer, is a republican in his political allegiance, and as a citizen is liberal and progressive.

EUGENIO BIANCHI, JR. For sixty years or more the name Bianchi has been synonymous with the art of music in San Francisco. When Signora Giovanna Bianchi died one of the city papers called her "The mother of music in California." Eugenio Bianchi, Sr., was the pioneer impresario of San Francisco, and it was largely due to his enterprise and influence that this community was favored with some of the greatest artists of that time. The musical talents and tastes of the Bianchi family have been continued through the second and third generations, though Eugenio Bianchi, Jr., is best known for his attainments in the profession of law. He is one of the most scholarly attorneys of the San Francisco bar.

His parents were Signor Eugenio Bianchi and Signora Giovanna (di Campagna) Bianchi, two of the earliest representatives of Italian families on the Pacific Coast. The mother represented the ancient and distinguished house of the Conti di Campagna of Verona, Italy. They came to San Francisco in 1858, and for many years were well known operatic artists on the coast. Signor Bianchi and Thomas Maguire figured as the opposition managers of Italian opera during the sixties. Both Signor Bianchi and his wife sang in the Maguire Opera House, then located on Washington Street, near Montgomery. Later he was manager of the old Metropolitan Theatre on Montgomery Street, between Washington and Jackson. He was the pioneer in the production of some of the great operas on the Pacific Coast, including Faust, La Juive, I Masnadieri, Macbeth, I Martiri, Attila, Masaniello, Otello, Crispino e la Commare, Belisario, Don Giovanni, Il Trovatore, Elisir d'Amore, Norma, and others. Signora Bianchi had a repertoire of more than forty-five operas. He was himself a great artist, one of the best tenors of his time. Signora Bianchi was a lyric singer and one of the most finished artists who ever played the role of Azucena in Il Trovatore. During the latter years of their lives Signor Bianchi and wife devoted themselves exclusively to the art of teaching music numbering among their pupils, many members of some of the most prominent pioneer families of the Pacific Coast. They were also prominently identified with the leading church choirs of the metropolis, irrespective of denominational lines, among the number, St. Mary's Cathedral, during Archbishop J. S. Alemany's regime, old St. Ignatius Church, Notre Dame des Victoires (French), Temple Emmanuel and Temple Sheritto Israel. These artists both died at San Francisco in 1895, Signor Bianchi on June 22, just four months after his wife.

Their son Eugenio Bianchi, Jr., was born in San Francisco, March 23, 1865. He was educated by private tutors, also at the grammar and high schools, and prepared for the law in Hastings Law College. He was

admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court January 9, 1894, and has since been admitted to and has handled a large volume of practice before the Federal courts. He also studied jurisprudence from the University of Padua, Italy. Mr. Bianchi has been distinguished among his fellow attorneys for his rare gifts of scholarship, and particularly his command of numerous languages. He has acted as interpretor or translator where foreign languages were involved in litigation. Among the prominent law firms with which he has been identified have been those of McClure & Dwinelle, Wiggington, Creed & Hawes, Stonehill & Payson, Barrows & Dare, Ferral & Payson, Hon. A. D. Splivals, Lyman I. Mowry, D. H. Whittemore, Maj. Barma McKinne, Chas. L. Patton. He has acted for various companies and corporations in the capacity of secretary and adviser, and his attention in later years has been devoted almost exclusively to office practice as a counselor.

Mr. Bianchi married at San Francisco, July 14, 1895, Signorina Carmelina Gandolfo, member of another prominent Italian family of the Pacific Coast and a Countess in her own right, being of the noble Italian lineage of the Conti di Gandolfo. An entire generation of Californians has been entertained by her wonderful voice, a rich soprano, which has been heard in innumerable concerts and recitals. She received part of her training under the late Signor Eugenio Bianchi and Signora Giovanna Bianchi, and after their death she studied under Professor Christopher Schmitz and Madame Inez-Fabbri-Muller of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Bianchi have two daughters, Carmelina and Giovannina, who by their talents seem destined to continue the illustrious associations of the Bianchi name with the noble art of music. Carmelina is now under instruction with the greatest piano teacher of the coast, Hugo Manseldt. The younger daughter is still being trained by her mother.

Mr. Bianchi is affiliated with the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Lincoln Grammar School Association, and is a republican, but has never manifested political ambitions. For a number of years he has been collecting material preparatory to compiling a history of the leading Italian families of San Francisco.

Benito Quadra was a California forty-niner, and came to San Francisco from Valparaiso, Chile. He located in Coyote Hollow in Marin County, and was prominently connected with the lumber industry there. His wife was Martina Rocques, and they were the parents of two daughters, Benita and Carlotta. The latter married Bernardo Fernandez in May, 1857, and they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1907.

The other daughter, Benita, was married in San Francisco, September 7, 1854, to Francois Angonnet. Francois Angonnet was born in France, August 12, 1822, was educated there, and at the age of twenty went as a picked soldier with the French troops to Algiers, North Africa, and was in the foreign service of the French government there for six years and nine months. In 1852 he came to California. He was the first settler to

haul cord wood to San Quentin and Ross Landing, now known as Kentfield, using an ox team for that purpose. He was a highly respected citizen, honest, his word as good as gold, and was well known among all the older settlers of San Francisco and the California pioneers. He reached the age of eighty-five, passing away June 9, 1908.

Francois Angonnet and his good wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1904. They were the parents of ten children: Nellie, Mrs. C. J. Rader; Mary, born in 1859 and died in 1884; Clara, wife of A. Mouze; Martha A., wife of A. Bonetti; Frank, who married Mary Neulens; Benita, wife of Eugene Godeau; Lottie, Mrs. J. B. Leith; one child that died at the age of eight years; Charles, who died at the age of twenty-one; and Benard, who married Leona B. Luckhardt.

Frank Angonnet, son of Francois, has spent all his life in San Francisco and vicinity, and by his marriage to Mary Neulens was the father of two sons: Frank, who was born in August, 1885, and died the same year; and Doctor Claude, born in 1887. Dr. Claude Angonnet is a graduate doctor of dental surgery from the University of California, and was a volunteer during the World war. After his service he was reappointed by act of Congress in 1921 as senior lieutenant in the navy and is now in service at Rhode Island. He married Lita Hoffman.

REMARKS OF EDGAR D. PEIXOTTO AT THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM J. CODY, "BUFFALO BILL." IN THE PRESENCE OF A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF DENVER, INCLUDING BUFFALO BILL'S CLOSE FRIENDS, A. F. MAYFIELD, MAJ. GORDON W. LILLIE (PAWNEE BILL), AND JOHN H. BAKER, HIS FOSTER SON, ON MARCH 9, 1923, AFTER THE MEETING ORGANIZING THE PONY EXPRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

In the beginning, darkness was upon the face of the deep and God said, let there be light and there was light.

Unfortunately, mankind has not comprehended God's light, the light of truth, and humanity has gone groping its way throughout the ages in the darkness of the deep.

"Deep into that darkness peering,
Long I stood there wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever
Dared to dream before."

My dream brought back ancient memories, how man in the ages gone had climbed the mountain in his endeavor to get out of the darkness of the depths into the light of day, the Light of Truth; how Moses had led his little band out of bondage upon the first march for Liberty; led them into the wilderness, where he remained those forty years in order that a new generation might come forth under his teachings better to understand the principles of freedom. How in time Moses went upon the mountain, on Horeb, for meditation and solitude, and there on the

mountain received the Divine Message, the Ten Commandments. Moses promulgated the doctrine of thou shalt not; an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth; hatred for hatred; revenge for revenge; resentment for resentment.

Still humanity continued in darkness, with here and there a light shining forth, until the Wise Men observed the Star of Bethlehem and Jesus Christ brought another Message of Truth to mankind.

Jesus alone went up into a mountain, upon Sinai, and after his solitude and meditation, and he was set, and gave to mankind the Divine Message of the Sermon on the Mount that promulgated the doctrine of Peace and Good Will toward men, the love of one's neighbor. Jesus the man was crucified, but Christ the Spirit lived and lives today, influencing mankind to higher and nobler deeds.

By the excavations that are startling the world today, by the discoveries in the tomb of King Tutankhamen, we are reminded that in the ancient civilization they buried their illustrious dead in the depths of the flats in the desert and surrounded the dead with the trappings, the splendor, and the material comforts of life as it then existed; thus illustrating their belief that man remained here on earth, going through the same forms after death that he had been accustomed to in life.

In his advancement through the ages, in his search for truth, man has leaped the barriers and ascended the mountains; he has reached a more perfect understanding.

Standing here in this hallowed spot, I am reminded of other great who lie buried. I think of Cecil Rhodes, Empire Builder, founder of Rhodesia in South Africa, whose burial place the world may find at Matoppo Hills; whose monument has been erected on Table Mountain near Cape Town. When his great work was finished by which he accumulated vast power and wealth, as he realized that death would strip him of all his earthly possessions, he dedicated his vast fortune to education and the uplifting of mankind.

Robert Louis Stevenson, whose personality and writings combined the wisdom of the sage, the dream fancy of the child with the chivalrous loyalty and adventurous heart of the boy, found his last resting place in the South Sea Islands on his beloved Island of Samoa, high on the summit of Mount Vaea, near Valima, the home and the people that he loved so well.

Buffalo Bill, in life you toiled, loved and fought in the open air, the hunter, the pathfinder, the warrior. Fitting, indeed, is it, that here on Lookout Mountain, amid the surroundings that you loved and cherished, where roamed the Indian, the antelope, the buffalo, your spirit should find its last mortal resting place.

I knew you, Buffalo Bill, you of the adventurous heart, as every American boy of my generation knew you—the greatest hero of the days of the romance in the Great West. In book and spoken story I heard of you. I saw you in the ardor of my youth in my own loved city of

San Francisco; I saw you in your wonderful Wild West Show in Paris, where the enthusiasm of the French hailed you as the great American hero.

No one can tell the limits of inspiration. I have reason to believe that our illustrious and beloved Theodore Roosevelt gained from you some of the great inspiration that gathered to his command the Rough Riders, and that the same inspiration aided Colonel Roosevelt to lead the charge of San Juan Hill and bring another victory to America.

Every morning a new day is born and is welcomed by the newly blossomed flowers. The day reborn, brings the message and the assurance that life is eternal; that death is but a transition from the turmoil of this world as we ascend life's mountain a new vision to gain. The waves of turmoil are on the surface, the sea of tranquility is fathomless, and as death is tranquility, we rest with the conclusion that it leads to the fathomless depths of the Beyond, immortality. As the poet wrote:

"Life,—a little work, a little play
To keep us going and so good day,
A little hope that when we die
We'll reap our sowing and so goodbye."

Goodbye, Buffalo Bill, you who toiled, and loved, and fought in the free fresh air. Here high on the mountain that you loved, surrounded by the immortal monuments made by God, may you rest in peace, and bring you to us in your last resting place a better understanding of life's vastness and hope of our transition into the Infinite.

EDGAR D. PEIXOTTO. One of the most scholarly lawyers and eloquent orators of the San Francisco bar, Edgar D. Peixotto ably represents a family that has been one of exceptional brilliancy in the professions for several generations.

Through Spanish-Portuguese ancestry the genealogy of the Peixotto family is traced back to the seventeenth century in America, the pioneers of the line settling in Rhode Island. The great-grandfather of the San Francisco attorney was Moses L. M. Peixotto. The grandfather was Dr. Daniel L. M. Peixotto, who was graduated from Columbia College in 1816 and for many years was a prominent physician, surgeon and medical author. He was president of the New York County Medical Society in 1830-32 and became dean of the College of Medicine of Columbia University. The first of the family to arrive in California was Benjamin Franklin Peixotto, who was associated in the practice of law in Cleveland with Stephen A. Douglas, and came to San Francisco in 1867. In Cleveland he was one of the noted writers on the famous newspaper, The Plain Dealer. On arrival in San Francisco he at once commenced the practice of his profession, and continued in it until 1870, when he was appointed by President Grant, United States consul at Bucharest, Roumania, where he remained five years, attaining marked

Edgar D. Peixotto

influence, which he used toward securing religious and civil liberty in that city. He was tendered the post of consul-general at St. Petersburg in 1870, but declined it. Later he was United States consul at Lyons, France, until 1885. After his return to America he engaged in the practice of law and in editorial writing in New York, notably on the Menorah. He was greatly interested in educational and charitable work also, and acquired an enviable reputation as a lecturer.

Raphael Peixotto, brother of Benjamin F. and father of Edgar D., was born in Ohio and came to California in 1869. He became a successful merchant and married Myrtilla J. Davis, of Anglo-Virginia ancestry. All of their children have achieved distinction in their life work.

Their son, Maj. Sidney S. Peixotto, has been a leader in social welfare work in San Francisco for many years, being founder and former president of the public schools athletic fetes of San Francisco, former president of the Pacific Athletic Association and member of the first playground commission of San Francisco, and founder of the Columbia Park Boys Club.

Jessica B. Peixotto, sister of Edgar Peixotto, was the second woman to receive the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of California in 1900. She has studied abroad and has been professor of Social Economics at the University of California since 1905. She has also served as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections and has been active in betterment movements.

Another famous member of the family is Ernest Clifford Peixotto, who was born in San Francisco soon after the family moved here, studied art in Paris, and has achieved an international reputation as an artist and illustrator. His work has been exhibited in Paris Salon and in the American exhibitions. For many years he has been on the staff of illustrators for Scribner's, illustrating, among many others, some of Roosevelt's works. He is the author of a number of books and is a member of many artistic and literary organizations in this country and abroad. He went to France in 1918, one of eight official artists attached to the American Expeditionary Forces. He has recently been appointed by the Fontainbleau School of Fine Arts as chairman of the American Commission of Painting. He has also received the honor of appointment on the staff of General Pershing, in charge of the historical art of the World war for the American army.

Eustace Maduro Peixotto, the youngest member of the family, was born in 1886. After graduating with honors from the University of California he put his abilities at the service of the playground and recreation movement. When the war broke out he enlisted with the first volunteers, gaining a commission as lieutenant and serving throughout the war. He has since remained in the army, where he is now a captain in the Forty-fifth Infantry.

Edgar D. Peixotto was born in New York December 23, 1867, and was a year old when his parents came to San Francisco. He was educated in

the public schools, then entered the Hastings College of Law, graduating in 1888, gaining admittance to the bar the January following. He then spent the next year in travel in the East and Europe. He then took up his life work, the practice of law, in San Francisco, in December, 1893, becoming assistant district attorney under W. S. Barnes. He at once took rank as an attorney of consequence, for with the suavity of conscious power he created confidence and carried conviction. To be an attorney is one thing, to be an attorney and orator calls for talents of an unusual order, not just mastery of the law, and he soon proved himself gifted with rare powers of speech, with an adroit felicity of phrase, a crystalline lucidity of style. His striking forms of expression, the new beauties of verbal effect he disclosed, the supreme art of graceful expression gave him triumphant leadership, which he has retained for a third of a century. Not only before juries did his great talent find an outlet but on the political stump and on social and civic events of moment he won golden opinions from his audiences. Personally he soon proved himself a worth-while man, broad in his views, wide in his charities, with courage and initiative, free from petty restrictions. To no man in the city has his political party been more indebted, not alone for the magic of his persuasive tongue but for his ability to think for the commonwealth. And doing it. In intercourse with his fellows he won appreciation and affection.

Among many prosecutions in which he assisted as assistant district attorney were those of Patrick Collins, who was hanged for murder, and the first trial of Jane Shattuck, who was sent to prison for life, but it was in the trial of the notorious criminal, William Theodore Durant, that he made one of the most powerful and masterly pleas for conviction ever recorded in the annals of criminal trials. Voluminous extracts are often quoted as the finest example of jury pleading. John Lawson, the greatest authority on criminal law in the United States, included the Durant case in American State Reports, and his address to the jury was printed in full, copyright being waived. Alvin Sellers in his "Classic of the Bar," a compilation of famous cases and court debates, published in 1909, used portions of Mr. Peixotto's address. The "Green Bag," the famous magazine for lawyers, in its review of the book used these extracts also, which are as follows:

"The brilliant counsel for the defendant, in his opening statement, challenged the prosecution to answer the questions: 'Where Blanche Lamont was murdered, when she was murdered, and by whom she was murdered; and what the motive was.' We are now ready to answer these questions. 'Where was she murdered?' in the belfry of the Immanuel Baptist Church. 'When?' on the afternoon of the third of April, 1895, between the hours of 4:20 and 5 o'clock p. m. 'By whom?' by this defendant, Theodore Durant. 'What was the motive?' unbridled passion, that same motive that has ruled and governed the world, made nations totter and decay, brought men down from the highest pinnacles in life down to brutish beasts; that same motive that has filled our histories with black

pages; that gave to the Roman Empire such characters as Nero, Tiberius, and Caracalla—whose delight and pleasure it was to see men, women and children slaughtered before their eyes to satisfy their beastly desires; that same motive which inspired Gilles de Rays, who was executed in 1440, after confessing to the murder of some eight hundred children in eight years, to satisfy his perverted nature; that same motive that actuated Catherine de Medici to have women flayed before her eyes to satisfy her perverted passion; that same motive that brought out, in the Revolutionary period, the monstrous baseness of Marquis De Sade, from which term 'sadisn' is derived—a term meaning passion and lustful murder, coupled with villainies; that same motive that prompted and made into a monster Jack the Ripper, the Whitechapel murderer who went about week after week, and month after month, in that quarter of London known as Whitechapel, and there killed fallen women by strangling them and left them murdered and dismembered; that same motive that was the foundation of the wonderful work in fiction of the late Robert Louis Stevenson—the portrayal of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; that same motive that made Mr. Hyde satisfy his inhuman feelings, his perverted passion, his uncontrollable desires, by killing, simply for the pleasure of killing, and then satisfying his lustful desires, after the killing had taken place; the motive, insatiable passion, the fire that consumes, the abyss that swallows all honor, fortune, well being, everything.

"Blanche Lamont had not learned the character of her companion, and so, unsuspecting, she entered the little gate of the church, which, unbeknown to her, was then the portal of heaven. When she disappeared from the sight of Mrs. Leake, she disappeared forever from the gaze of mankind until the corpse was found as you have heard it described. What happened within that church must forever remain a blank, the details concealed alone in the breast of Theodore Durant. That is why we asked you if you would convict on circumstantial evidence, and you severally answered 'Yes.' It was the deed which the man of eye could not see. If you ask for further details, we must supply them from our imaginations, and mine has been suggested to me by a bit of verse by Blanche Higginson:

The devil he stood at the gates of hell
    And yearned for an angel above;
And he sighed: 'Come down, sweet siren, and learn
    The lesson of passion and love.'

The angel she leaned from the gates of gold,
    (The devil was fair in her eyes):
And she thought it would be very nice if she
    Could lift him up to the skies.

'My dear Mr. Devil,' she softly replied,
    'My home is of comfort and ease,

And I am very well satisfied where I am,
And so—if you'll pardon me—please,'

'I'll hardly venture to go so far,
Do you, sire, come up to me,
For I am an angel in Heaven, while you
Are only the devil, you see.'

'Too well I know that an angel you are,'
The devil with cunning replied;
'And that is the reason I covet you
For a safeguard at my side.'

You'll find the atmosphere balmy and warm,
And a heart that is wholly thine,
Here are red roses and passionate bliss,
And kisses and maddening wine.'

'Oh come, angel, come; I'll stretch out my arms
And draw you to infinite rest,
And all the delights of this beautiful hell,
Asleep, you shall drink on my breast.'

The angel she leaned from the gates of gold,
And she clasped him with arms of snow,
And while she was striving to draw him up,
The lower she seemed to go.

'Don't struggle, sweet angel,' the devil he cried,
As he bore her on passion's swell;
'When an angel's arms have embraced me but once,
She belongs to the devil and hell.'

The devil and angel entered the house of God. 'Come hither,' said the devil. 'Let us ascend together the belfry leading toward heaven.' Into the belfry went Blanche Lamont and Theodore Durant. There they were alone. Passion, predominating in this perverted man, asserted itself; a weak maiden fighting for her virtue and honor; a pervert, fiend and devil fighting to satiate an insatiable and overruling passion. His strong arms grasped her, his fingers stiffened on her throat, her breath stopped, her struggles ceased and Theodore Durant was a murderer.

"No sooner has an act been executed than the guilty one starts to conceal. The clothes are taken off and tucked away; the body is stretched and positioned by the hand of the one who had done the like before. There in that fantastic place, on a floor erected high above the ground, with her arms crossed on her breast * * * there, alone, unclothed,

unhonored, unpraised, unwept, uncoffined and unknelled, with no dirge but the wistful wailing of the wind, as it whistled in and out of every crevice and cranny, the murderer left her; hoping that the time might wither and age decay and thus identity might be lost to man forever. Oh, what a mistake was that! Did the murderer for one moment think there was a hole deep enough or a tower high enough in this little world of ours to conceal such a crime, the mortal remains of that pure girl. Like the ostrich, sticking its head in the sand and thinking it has thus hidden itself from sight, so Durant hid in crevice and corner the tell-tale garments, all of the means of identification of this pure girl, hoping that in time nothing but the decayed body, the gaping skeleton, might be discovered and thought to be that of some poor wanderer who had thus mysteriously died. All her apparel, everything * * * have been brought here and exhibited to you and are now in court, each severally crying out, 'Guilty, guilty—'twas you, and you alone who did it.' It is true, no human eye saw, no human ears heard, save those of the dying, strangled girl, and this man who has buried himself in his own falsehoods, in his endeavor to save himself from the penalty of his awful crime * * *."

Soon after participating in this noted case Mr. Peixotto decided to resign and engage in private practice only. His success has been among the greatest in the history of the San Francisco bar. He has a strong sense of civic duty, and fidelity to duty had led him to the front in many civic movements and few men have rendered more conspicuous service in the civic and promotion affairs of San Francisco. He was a member of the executive committee for the Portola Festival in 1909, a member of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company and attorney from its organization for the downtown association, one of the leading civic bodies of San Francisco. Politically he is a strong republican, and was a delegate to the Republican Conventions of 1896 and 1900, serving as secretary of the California delegation in the latter year. But he could never be prevailed upon to accept any public office. He preferred to be the driving wheel, and he never lost his grip by wobbling, his friends assert.

Socially he is a member of the Union League, Olympic and Bohemian clubs and of a number of fraternal and civic organizations.

Ellis Bloch is proprietor of the E. Bloch Mercantile Company at 70 Market Street, dealers in art work, novelties and curios, a business as well known to the thousands of annual visitors to San Francisco as to residents of the city itself.

Mr. Bloch is a native of San Francisco, born February 23, 1860. His parents came from France. His father located in San Francisco in 1851, and was a clothing merchant many years. Ellis Bloch was educated in public schools, and as a youth took up a business career. For many years he has been an exporter and importer. Mr. Bloch has not only been a dealer but a student of anthropological relics, and is an authority

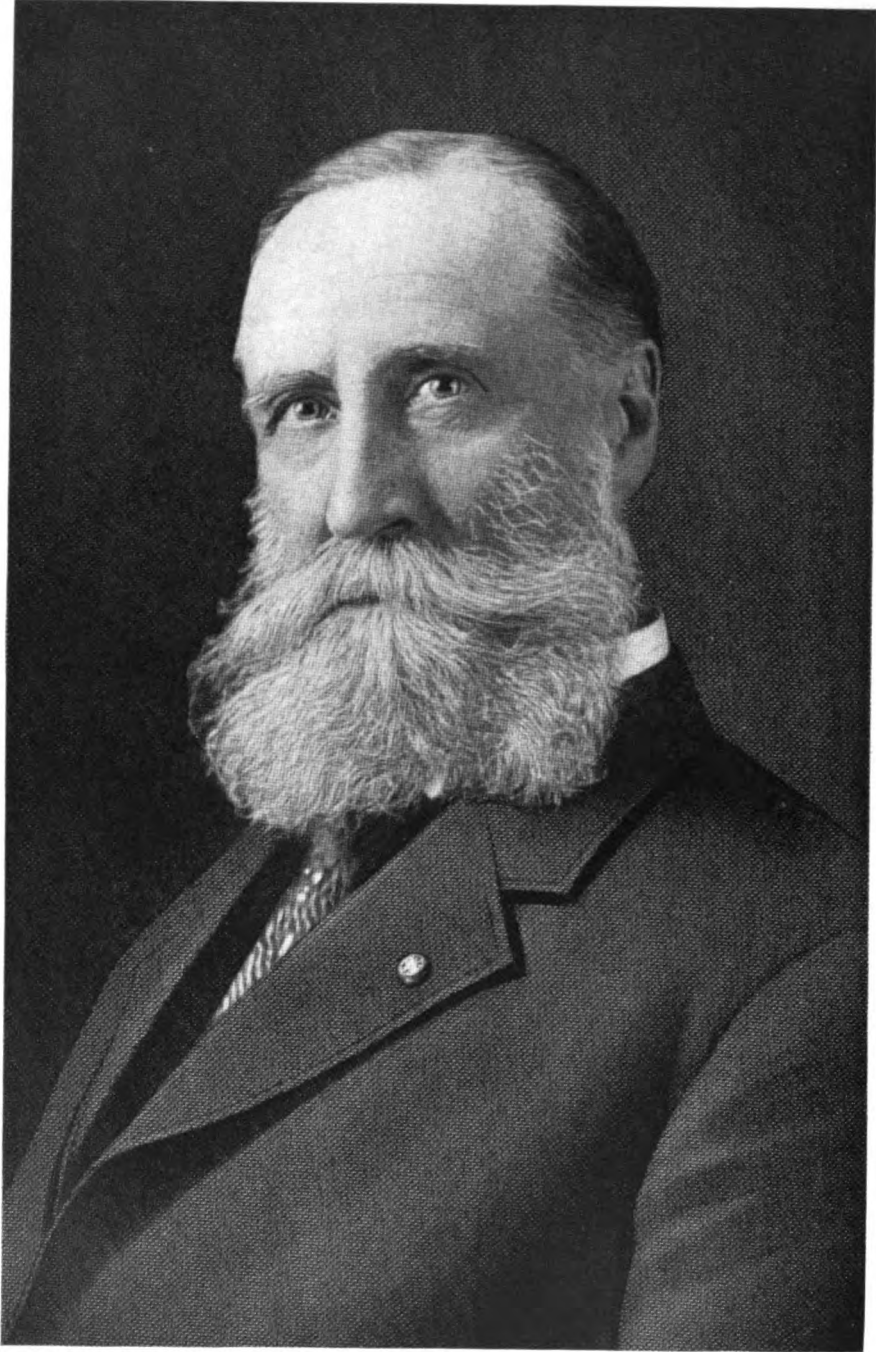
on the art work of many Indian and Oriental tribes. He brought to his place in San Francisco one of the most unique art works in the world, a statue made by a Japanese artist of himself.

Mr. Bloch's first wife was Pauline Mierson of Placerville, California. The one daughter of their marriage, Melaine Bloch, is deceased. His second wife was Flora Hoffman Walters of San Francisco. By this marriage there are two daughters, Juliette and Marie Bloch.

Mr. Bloch has been interested in a number of charitable institutions. He is a member of the San Francisco Associated Charities, and while he has never sought any public office he has worked untiringly for the civic and commercial welfare of his community. He and John McDougal are the only surviving members of the original charter members of the Native Sons of the Golden West. They were initiated in this order July 10, 1875. Mr. Bloch is a member of the Eureka Benevolent Society, the First Hebrew Benevolent Society, the B'nai B'rith, the Humane Society. He is a man of action and not of words, and has given liberally to all public enterprises.

HENRY DUTTON. The subject of this sketch was born at Bangor, Maine, in 1810, and succeeded his grandfather and father as proprietor of a saw mill and lumber yard on the Penobscot River. In September, 1849, the mill and yard were destroyed by fire without insurance, that protection being less actively developed at that date than now. Disposing of the wreckage, Mr. Dutton joined a party sailing from Boston to New Orleans, proposing to reach California by the Southern route and avoid the perils of winter in the Rocky Mountains. From New Orleans they started for California by the way of Texas, and in the barren waste of what is now Arizona encountered hostile Apaches, by whom they were driven south into Mexico, where they met roving bands of equally hostile Mexicans, the remnants of General Santa Ana's scattered army, who stole their animals and drove them back to the East Coast of Mexico.

Some, disheartened, returned to New Orleans. Those determined to continue took passage by a local schooner to Havana, Cuba, where they later found another vessel which took them to Chagras, now Colon, the eastern end of the Panama Canal; thence by canoe and trail they made their way across to Panama, where, after waiting more than a month, they succeeded in securing passage on the steamer Columbia, reaching San Francisco, August 6, 1850, having accomplished in a strenuous experience of eleven months a journey now made in comfort and luxury in five days.

From San Francisco he started for the mines and joined a number of fellow townsmen placer mining on the south fork of the Feather River, doubtless in the vicinity of the settlement which has ever since retained the name of Bangor. Returning to San Francisco in the following spring, he employed his earnings in constructing a mill on Gold Street, near where Montgomery now strikes the foot of Telegraph Hill and which he completed just in time to be destroyed in the conflagration of 1851.

By that time the wonderful fertility of the bottom lands in the vicinity of Stockton had impressed those coming from the rocky soil of New England, and joining with a partner he located a promising site, built a cabin and put in a crop of wheat, but as it approached maturity encountered one of our periodical flood seasons. The river rose and spread over the plains and the ripening grain was ruined.

Returning to San Francisco still full of faith in the agricultural future of California, he entered partnership with A. G. Sherman in the hay and grain business located at Pier 7, Stewart Street, which street was then a plank wharf built on piles and running from Market Street south to the end of Rincon Point and enclosing an interior expanse of water extending from Market to Rincon Point, and from Stewart to First Street, and in which were parked two or three stranded hulks.

The east side of Stewart Street was the base of a succession of piers extending into the bay. Mr. Dutton's location was Pier No. 7, just south of the line of Mission Street, and all the remaining piers were occupied by lumber firms, and theirs was probably the first firm established in this line of business.

Like most of the early settlers, Mr. Dutton's first idea was simply to "make a stake," as they called it, and in due course return to his home and family, but soon realizing the advantages of California he decided to remain and in 1855 sent for his family and became a Californian for life.

He subsequently bought out his partner and continued at the same location, retiring in 1873 in favor of his son, subsequent to whose death in 1887 the business was discontinued.

Mr. Dutton was always active in citizenship work. He was a member of the Vigilance Committee of 1856, and an active participant in the Fremont presidential campaign and that of Lincoln in 1860, and in 1863 and 1865 was a member of the California Legislature and voted for the act which consolidated the City and County of San Francisco and for the endorsement by California of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

He was one of the organizing directors of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company in 1863, his interest in such protection being probably stimulated by his early experiences in conflagration. He served as its vice president for several years, and as a director continuously until his death, July 23, 1879.

William Jay Dutton was born at Bangor, Maine, January 23, 1847, and he was eight years old at the time he arrived in San Francisco. He attended the public schools of this city and the city college, completing a course in the classics and higher mathematics. This and Oakland College were predecessors of the University of California.

His attention being turned toward the insurance business through his father's connection with it, as a director of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Mr. Dutton, in January, 1867, secured the position of junior

clerk with the San Francisco agency of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, continuing there until the following May, when the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company inaugurated its marine department, and he became its marine clerk. In 1869 he was made marine secretary of the company; in 1880, general secretary, and in 1886, second vice president. In 1890 he became vice president and general manager, and in 1900 he was elected president.

In 1892, the Fireman's Fund having acquired ownership of the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company, its only locally owned competitor, Mr. Dutton became also president of that company from 1895 until its temporary retirement in 1906, following the San Francisco conflagration, when the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, under his management, and with all records of liability destroyed, successfully met the obligations of both companies, aggregating over eleven millions of dollars of losses and settled every claim without a single lawsuit—the largest single fire loss ever sustained by any company in the world.

In 1876 Mr. Dutton became a member of the Board of Marine Underwriters, and from 1888 to 1909 he served as its president, and as chairman of its adjustment committee.

Upon the organization of the Panama Pacific Exposition he was one of the committee of three who selected its thirty directors and later became one of the five voting trustees, in whose name all of the exposition stock was placed.

In 1914 Mr. Dutton retired from the company's presidency, remaining, however, on its Board of Directors and, though relieved from active business, he still continues to be interested in down town matters and is a member of the Pacific Union Club, the Presidio Golf Club and the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. For a long period he has been a member of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, and for many years has been chairman of its Board of Trustees, and is chairman of the trustees of our local Young Men's Christian Association and a trustee of the Seaman's Church Institute and a director of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. On November 25, 1913, The Pacific Underwriter published a brief review of Mr. Dutton's career, at which time it was rumored that he was to resign from the presidency of the Fireman's Fund. A portion of this is here quoted from that journal: "President Dutton is not to be lost to San Francisco, nor will the weight of his influence or his perspicuity be taken from the many civic and progressive movements with which he is so closely allied. His personality is a large and dominant factor in many other avenues than fire insurance. He is a man of forceful opinions, dogged pertinacity, and has the courage of his convictions and the ability to sustain them. He is a good citizen, jealous of San Francisco's welfare and confident of its future. He is loyal to his friends, a devotee to his family circle, a fluent and able public speaker and a man given to unostentatious charity. Few men lay down the larger portion of their business cares and contemplate the back-

ward track with the same serene knowledge of duties well accomplished, services faithfully discharged and trusts honorably acquitted as does the retiring president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company."

JOHN CHRISTOPHER PLAGEMANN. Among the old and honored residents of San Francisco, one whose career has touched life on many sides and who has made the most of his opportunities is John Christopher Plagemann. A variety of interests have enlisted his attention since he first came to the coast in 1868 as a young man of twenty-two years, and in his various undertakings he has always exhibited the possession of standards of living that have gained him unqualified confidence and esteem.

Mr. Plagemann was born at Bremen, Germany, August 19, 1846, a son of Jacob Frederick and Eliese (Meyer) Plagemann, the former of whom was born at Groon, Germany, in 1805. There were four children in the family who lived to maturity: Henry, Frederick, William and John Christopher. After receiving a public school education in his native land, Mr. Plagemann was apprenticed to the trade of machinist, which he mastered and followed until reaching the age of twenty-two years. Hearing of the opportunities open for young men of ambition and industry in the United States, he decided to cast his fortunes with others of his countrymen who had immigrated hence, and left Germany November 14, 1868, arriving at New York City November 28, and at San Francisco December 24, being just in time to assist his brother in trimming his Christmas tree. The young man soon found employment at his trade at the Etna Machine Works, at First and Tehama streets, where he remained two years, and for a like period was employed at the Moore Brass Foundry. In 1872 Mr. Plagemann went to Hamilton, Nevada, where he worked in a machine shop for three and one-half years, but in June, 1875, returned to San Francisco, whence he was sent to Sacramento and was employed on the locks of the county jail. In the same year he took up plumbing, working first for a Mr. Lemke and then engaging in business on his own account, under the business style of J. C. Plagemann, plumber and gas fitter. Mr. Plagemann disposed of his plumbing business in 1883 and engaged in the retail liquor business at San Francisco, his establishment being located on O'Farrel Street, above Dupont, now known as Grant Avenue. After spending ten years in this enterprise he bought a controlling interest in San Francisco's slot machine industry, and subsequently engaged in the insurance business. He was also made a licensed broker, and is still a member of the Brokers Exchange. At one time he held the office of deputy poll tax collector. Mr. Plagemann is a past chief ranger for the Ancient Order of Foresters.

On July 8, 1876, Mr. Plagemann married Miss Barbara Wessea of San Francisco, and to this union there have been born the following children: William, who died in 1910; Louis, an engraver at the Shreves Jewelry Company, who married Katherine Kruse; Johanna, who married G. E. Lamont; Max, a scientific glass blower of San Francisco, who

married Daisy Menke, and he is assistant superintendent of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; and Helena, the wife of Alphonse Beck of the Kleiber Truck Company.

Mr. Plagemann is possessed of a splendid baritone voice of pleasing tone and wide range, and during the days of the old Orpheum received the sum of $450 for an evening's performance. He is soloist of the Harmonie Singing Society, an organization of about 300 members, and has sung for about forty years under the auspices of the Pacific Sængerbund. For fifty-two years he has been a member of the San Francisco Turn Verein, and for the last two years an honorary member. The members of the Harmonie Singing Society presented him, in 1896, with a handsome gold meda! in token of their esteem. His son-in-law, Alphonse Beck, is also a member of this organization.

Isaac K. White, one of the early and adventurous pioneers of the Golden State, was born in New York City on the 19th of October, 1819, and was the son of Captain William K. and Susan (Shaw) White, who were the parents of four children, as follows: William S. and George F., twins; Susan and Isaac K. The father, William K., was an old sea captain who, no doubt, had sailed round the world many times in the sea traffic between ports and nations. Back when he was a young man were the famous whaling voyages when vessels often remained out two and three years at a time. No doubt Capt. William K., either as captain or as one of the sailors or whalers, was a member of the crew on one of these whaling eypeditions. At last, while out on the ocean and in command of his vessel, during the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, he was captured by the English and placed in close confinement for four years. Finally he managed to get smuggled out of prison, was concealed for a time, and was at last conveyed to France and soon afterward was sent to Ireland. He was a Mason and an Irishman, which statement seems somewhat contradictory, but is a fact. In Ireland he settled down to work, and there passed the remainder of his life. Both he and wife died in Ireland.

Isaac K. White received his education in New York City and came out of school in early manhood ready for anything the world might offer. He engaged in various occupations in the East, and there remained at work until he was about thirty years old, when he came west to California via the Isthmus of Panama. He was one of the famous "Forty-Niners" who were unable to resist the gold excitement that encompassed the whole world at that time. His trip to the Pacific Coast was an unusually eventful one and consumed over six months. He left New York March 28, 1849, with a party of thirty-two men from Schenectady, on the steamship Falcon, which stopped at Charleston, Savannah, Havana and New Orleans, thence to Chagres and Panama. On arrival at the Isthmus the party was obliged to purchase a schooner to go up the Pacific Coast, as there was no outbound steamship at Panama. The schooner proved unseaworthy and leaked so badly that the party was

obliged to abandon her below Cape St. Lucas and landed in small boats. The party walked 500 miles to San Diego, where they embarked on the S. S. Mexico and reached San Francisco October 15, 1849. On landing they all went to the shack of Peter Donahue on the water front, where they stayed a day or two and then went to the mines at Oroville, Butte County, and there Isaac K. White worked for some time, making a pile of money. During his subsequent career here he made four different trips back to New York, hoping to better his condition, but each time returned to the Golden Gate, which possessed an allurement he could not resist or overcome. After 1858 he ended his eastern visits and settled down to a contented and permanent residence in California, and here passed the remainder of his life.

His first steady business here was in cigar manufacturing at 221 Sacramento Street, where he soon built up a large trade and became generally prosperous and prominent. It was from the windows of his cigar building that the Vigilance Committee suspended and hung the two murderers, Cora and Casey, amid an immense crowd who were doubtless all smoking and puffing at the famous White cigars. Mr. White remained in the cigar manufacturing business for the greater part of his industrial career, and succeeded in attaining high credit as a reputable dealer and in amassing a comfortable income and fortune. He was engaged in the business until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1906. He took part in the civic and commercial activities of the city, but was not attracted by professional politics or official allurements. He was a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Schenectady, New York, and also a member of the California Society of Pioneers. Back in 1843 he married Miss Anne Frank, a descendant of old colonial ancestry, and to them were born four children as follows: Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, who became the wife of Henry Pierre Tricou, now deceased, they had four sons and one daughter; Anne, deceased; and Nellie, who is still a resident of San Francisco.

ROBERT IRVING BENTLEY. The fertile valleys of California pour fourth their almost increditable abundance; the greatest railroad systems of the country, combined with wonderful water service, give San Francisco and the Bay Cities the best transportation in the world; and the demand for the produce of the Golden State is a constantly augmenting one, so that it is but little wonder that some of the most aggressive men of their generation are giving their lives and their talents to the conduct of great corporations having in charge the preservation and marketing of the fruits of the earth. One of these mighty concerns is the California Packing Corporation, which is the outgrowth of a number of small concerns, and its president, Robert Irving Bentley, is one of the most experienced fruit men of the United States, whose life has been devoted to this industry.

Robert Irving Bentley was born at Chicago, Illinois, July 25, 1864, a son of Robert and Frances (Harvey) Bentley. They had the following

children: Robert Irving, whose name heads this review; Grace and Charles H., both of whom are deceased; and Edward F. and Mary, both of whom are residents of San Francisco. In 1868 Robert Bentley, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, came west to California, bringing his family with him, and as he was only four years old at that time Robert Irving Bentley has been practically reared in this state.

After attending the public schools of the several localities in which his father lived Robert Irving Bentley took a course at the University of the Pacific for three years. In 1881, however, during his vacation period, he began working in a fruit-packing house, and continued to do so during his subsequent vacations, and by the time he had left college he had acquired a practical knowledge of the business that enabled him to secure an excellent position at San Jose with the Golden State Packing Company. Later he was with the San Jose Packing Company. In 1890 he was made manager of the Sacramento Packing Company, and continued with it until 1899, when it was sold to the California Fruit Canners' Association, and Mr. Bentley was made vice president and general manager of the latter. In 1916 the California Packing Corporation was formed, of which Mr. Bentley was made vice president and general manager and he held these offices until 1920, when he was elected to the presidency of the company. Under his able management and liberal policies this corporation is greatly broadening its field of operation, and increasing its annual sales in a most remarkable manner. Mr. Bentley is also a director of the Alaska Packers' Association, the Bank of California, and of a number of other financial and industrial enterprises. He belongs to the Pacific Union Club, the Bohemian Club, and the San Francisco Country and Golf Club.

On June 10, 1886, Mr. Bentley married Georgia Dixon, and they have four children, namely: Robert Irving, Jr., who is a resident of San Jose; Walter H., who is a resident of Stockton; Esther, who is the wife of Stanley Powell, resides at San Francisco; and Katherine, the wife of Raymond Phelps, of Chicago, Illinois. The children were all born in California. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that while there are representatives from every state and country in California, very few of the native sons and daughters care to go away from it permanently, for they recognize the fact that nowhere else could they find conditions in any way comparable to those of their own native state.

Cornelius Bigley was a native of England, where he learned every branch of the tea business, and was one of the first tea importers and dealers in San Francisco. Subsequently he was one of the owners of a large wholesale grocery establishment, and his enterprise had much to do with laying the solid foundation of San Francisco's commercial prosperity.

He was born in London, and was reared and educated there, his birth occurring in 1816. He married in London Katherine Thornhill, and soon

Ringgold Carmony

afterward he crossed the ocean to New York, where he was in the tea business for several years.

Mr. Bigley came to San Francisco in 1851, making the voyage around the Horn. In 1855 he went back East to get his family. His brother, John Bigley, was one of the first white men to go to China as a personal representative of English interests and capital in the tea industry. Therefore a knowledge of tea was something of a family business with the Bigleys. Cornelius Bigley was an authority on everything connected with the growing, importing and handling of tea. A few years after coming to San Francisco he established a wholesale grocery business at the corner of Clay and Davis streets, first known as C. Bigley, and later as Bigley Brothers. Cornelius Bigley continued at the head of this business until his death in 1866. He also acquired considerable San Francisco property, including the corner at Trinity and Pine Streets, where he made his home. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Of his children only one is now living, Cornelia, a native of San Francisco and the wife of Ringold Carmany and a resident of 1900 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco. The other children to reach mature years were: John, who was in the express and transfer business; Daniel, who continued in the wholesale grocery business of his father and at one time was chairman of the Republican County Committee and died in 1883; George, who also continued the Bigley Brothers Wholesale Grocery Company, and later was employed in the San Francisco Mint, while his son, George Bigley, is now employed in the Income Tax Department; and Mary Jane, who died in 1917.

The Carmany family was prominently identified with some of the important interests of early San Francisco. John Carmany came to California in 1858, and after a brief experience in the mines engaged in the printing business in San Francisco, and up to 1876 was publisher of the Overland Monthly, his publishing offices being at Battery and Washington Streets. Cyrus W. Carmany, who also came to San Francisco in 1858, was connected with the savings and loan society, the Old Clay Street Bank, and for nearly fifty years was cashier.

Ringold Carmany, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1848, came to California at the age of nineteen, and was in the Clay Street Bank as accountant, and for nearly thirty-five years with the Anglo-California Bank. He has lived retired since 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Ringold Carmany have two children: Thornhill, who was connected with the Bank of California for twenty-eight years and is married and has two children, Robert and Isabel; and Laura, wife of Dr. A. C. Rulofson, a dentist, and the mother of two children, Kenneth T. and Carol C.

Thornhill Carmany is a verteran of the Spanish-American war. He served as sergeant in the signal corps in Manila, and served as Secretary to General Greeley.

Robert Watt was a California pioneer who possessed in marked degree the sterling character, sturdy independence, resourcefulness and mature judgment of the true Scotsman, and he was a pioneer of pioneers of mining operators in California. He became a man of prominence and influence in public affairs, and did much to advance the civic and material development and prosperity of the city and state of his adoption.

Mr. Watt was born in the City of Edinburgh, Scotland, in March, 1832, and was an ambitious youth of nineteen years when he became a resident of California, in 1852. His parents, James and Janet (MacAlpin) Watt, passed their entire lives in Scotland, representatives of sterling old families of substantial standing in Scotland for many generations. The subject of this memoir was the youngest member of a fine family of eleven children, of whom all attained to adult age except George, who died in infancy. All are now deceased, namely: James, John, David, Robert, Euphemia, Jane, Grace, Janet and William. Of the sons, William, David and Robert came to California and engaged in gold mining for many years.

Robert Watt acquired his early education in the excellent schools of his native land, and after coming to San Francisco he attended night school, in which he took a course in mining engineering, he having become skilled in his profession and having been in the early days the only representative thereof here available for practical service. He became actively concerned with mining operations in Grass Valley, Nevada County, and he was prominently identified with the mining activities at Massachusetts Hill and the Eureka Mine also. He continued his professional activities in connection with the mines until 1869, when he was elected state comptroller of California, under the administration of Governor Haight. He retained his office four years and made therein a record of careful and efficient service. He held for many years the office of state bank commissioner, and as an engineer and public-spirited citizen he was largely instrumental in promoting and constructing the first cable-operated street-car line in San Francisco, besides which he was a zealous worker in connection with securing railroad rights-of-way here. In this connection it is well worthy of mention that this work done by Mr. Watt contributed in large measure to the success of the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company. This company was organized for the purpose of providing a competing railroad into San Francisco, as the only transcontinental line entering the city was the Southern Pacific. Also the entire San Joaquin Valley, comprising one of the most productive areas in the world, was entirely at the mercy of the one railroad, and an insistent demand had arisen for competition to correct the various evils the agricultural population had suffered.

One of the most important, if not the most important, factor to the successful development of the road was in securing proper rights-of-way. In numberless instances the land owners who would be largely benefited by the road were the very ones who held up or tried to hold up the entire matter by either refusing to part with any portion of their

land for a right-of-way or by placing such an exorbitant figure on the land desired that it could not be paid. It was here that Mr. Watt demonstrated his value to the undertaking. Putting aside his individual interests, he visited these districts and personally interviewed these men who were holding out. He was fair and just in his views and could see the viewpoint of the other side, and this was so evident that he inspired confidence in the land owners. The result was that arrangements were made fair to both sides and the troubles regarding rights-of-way were amicably adjusted. The value of this to the undertaking is almost beyond computation.

Mr. Watt was vice president of the Union Trust Company, the Wells Fargo Nevada Bank and the Mercantile Trust Company. He continued these important banking connections until the time of his death, and likewise his interest in the wholesale drug house of Langley & Michaels, the oldest establishment of its kind in San Francisco. He held membership in the Bohemian, University, and Pacific Union clubs, and in religion he retained the ancestral faith, that of the Presbyterian Church. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including bodies of its Scottish Rite. The death of this honored pioneer occurred on the 11th of July, 1907.

In San Francisco, on the 12th of November, 1863, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Watt and Elizabeth Dewey Leighton, a daughter of James Frederick Eaton, of Hanover, New Hampshire, and Mary Abigail Merrill, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who still maintains her home in San Francisco. Immediately after their marriage they established their home in Grass Valley, California, remaining there four years and then removing to Sacramento, where they resided during his term of office. The next move was to San Rafael, Marin County, California, where they established one of the most beautiful homes in the county, on the site of which now stands the Hotel Rafael. Of the children the eldest is Elizabeth, who is the wife of Donald Yorke Campbell, of this city; Janet MacAlpin is the wife of C. O. G. Miller, of San Francisco; William is a representative agriculturist in Napa County; and James and Frederick are deceased.

William Haas came to California in the year 1868, and in the passing years he gained secure status as one of the representative citizens and influential business men of San Francisco, where he continued his residence until his death in 1916.

The town of Breckendorf, in picturesque Bavaria, Germany, figures as the native place of the honored subject of this memoir, who was there born on the 24th of April, 1849, and who was there reared and educated. Mr. Haas was a sturdy, ambitious and self-reliant young man when, in 1864, he came to the United States. From New York City he made his way to the State of Mississippi, and he remained in the South until 1868, when he came to Idaho City, Idaho, where he remained a short time and then came to San Francisco and became associated with his cousins in the importing, exporting and wholesale grocery trade, under the title of Haas Brothers. This

became one of the foremost concerns of its kind in San Francisco, the business was developed to large volume, and through its medium largely William Haas accumulated a substantial fortune, besides gaining prestige as a loyal citizen of distinctive civic progressiveness and liberality. He married Miss Bertha Greenbaum, who was born and reared in San Francisco, where she still maintains her home and who is a daughter of the late Herman Greenbaum, to whom a personal tribute is entered in the following sketch. Mr. Haas is survived also by three children: Florence (Mrs. Edward Branston), Charles William, and Alice (Mrs. Samuel Lillienthal).

HERMAN GREENBAUM, a California pioneer of the year 1850, was a young man when he came to this state, and he long held precedence as one of the leading merchants in the City of San Francisco, where he achieved worthy success of material order and made for himself reputation as a loyal, liberal and public-spirited citizen of sterling personal characteristics. He was one of the venerable and honored business men of this city at the time of his death, when fifty-seven years of age.

Mr. Greenbaum was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 12, 1826, and was there reared and educated. Imbued with a desire to establish his home in a country offering better opportunities for advancement through individual effort, he came to the United States and landed in the port of New York City. Then he made his way to South Carolina, and in 1850 he numbered himself among the pioneers in the City of San Francisco, where he engaged in the mercantile business and built up a large and prosperous enterprise. He was one of the well-known and highly honored pioneer merchants of this city at the time of his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Rosalie Cauffman, shared with him in many of his pioneer experiences in California, and continued her residence in San Francisco until her death. Their children were seven in number, namely: Caroline, Emil, Bertha, widow of William Haas, to whom a memoir is dedicated in the preceding sketch, Joseph, Alfred, Louis and Stella.

JOHN H. MILLER, who came to California in 1875 and began the practice of law four years later, was soon afterward attracted into the field of patent law. As a patent lawyer his experience and abilities ranked him among the first in the work, and in that specialty his work has been in an important degree constructive, and he has contributed many fundamental precedents to the body of law and rules affecting patent rights.

Mr. Miller represents an old and distinguished Virginia family, and was born at Lynchburg in that state, August 26, 1854. His father, William A. Miller, died recently at Lynchburg from an accident, at the venerable age of ninety-nine years and ten months. His mother's maiden name was Margaret A. Henry. She was a daughter of John Henry and granddaughter of the celebrated Patrick Henry, the great Virginia patriot and statesman. The founder of the Miller family in Virginia was Thomas Miller, who came from the North of Ireland in 1693. His son was Samuel, and his grandson, Thomas, was the great-grandfather of the San

John H. Miller

Francisco lawyer. Thomas Miller served as a captain in the Revolutionary war and was wounded at the Battle of Cowpens. He married Ann Ball, a member of the family of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington. Thomas Miller, son of Thomas and Ann (Ball) Miller, married Frances E. Fitzpatrick, and they were the parents of William A. Miller.

John Henry Miller acquired his early education in private schools at Lynchburg, graduated Master of Arts from Richmond University in 1874, and after a year as principal of the Locustville Academy in Accomack County, Virginia, he came West to California. He taught a term of school in Shasta County, then at Napa, and also was a teacher in San Francisco. In the meantime he was studying law, and for a year and nine months was clerk in the law office of Pringle & Hayne. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and in a few years had built up a successful general practice.

In the general routine of his law practice he was called upon to assist in several patent cases, and therefore almost by accident he drifted into the practice of patent law as a specialty. Since 1885 his distinguishing work has been in that field, and he has since conducted important litigation in many states, representing many large corporations. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1888 on motion of Hon. W. W. Morrow, now U. S. Circuit Judge at San Francisco.

His first great case, and one that reached the Supreme Court, was reported as Hendy vs. Ironworks (127 U. S. 370) and is looked upon as one of the leading cases on the subject of aggregation. While Mr. Miller was unsuccessful in behalf of his clients in this particular case, he laid thereby the foundation for his well justified fame as a patent lawyer. Following the great fire of 1906, Mr. Miller removed to New York City and founded the law firm of Miller & Merwin, though still retaining offices in San Francisco. His love for California led him to return four years later, and since then he has had his offices in San Francisco.

Among the important cases in which he has appeared before the United States Supreme Court, a few involving large questions may be mentioned as follows: Hoskin vs. Fisher (125 U. S. 217), on reissue; Hendy vs. Ironworks, already referred to; Boesch vs. Graff (133 U. S. 697), relating to importation of patented articles from abroad; Keyes vs. Eureka (158 U. S. 150), involving a question of license; Warden vs. Fig Syrup Company, relating to fraudulent trademarks; Smith vs. Vulcan Iron Works and Norton vs. Wheaton (165 U. S. 518), leading cases on the construction of the Evarts act creating the Circuit Court of Appeals; Belknap vs. Schild (161 U. S. 10), involving the liability of the Government for infringements of patents; and Singer vs. Cramer (192 U. S. 265), pertaining to instructions to juries in patent cases. The most important of all cases was the Bowers Hydraulic dredger litigation, in which he established the pioneership of Bowers in that line of endeavor. The members of the law profession in general are familiar with most of these cases not so

much for their intrinsic interests as for the broad principles proceeding therefrom. Mr. Miller has appeared in scores of other cases of hardly less importance, and in the course of his practice he has been identified with causes in twenty-eight different states of the Union.

Mr. Miller is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, the Patent Law Association, is a republican but has steadily declined public office, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, is a member of the National Geographic Society, the Southern and Virginian Clubs of New York City, the Bohemian Club, Union League Club, Commonwealth Club and Mechanics Institute of San Francisco. During the World war he served on a number of boards, particularly the examining board, and subsequently appeared as a public speaker before many bodies in opposition to the League of Nations.

At San Jose, California, November 28, 1906, Mr. Miller married Miss Susie Jones, of Memphis, Tennessee, daughter of William A. Jones.

SESSIONS & BALLINGER. W. W. Sessions, one of the early and active residents of San Francisco, is a native of Bangor, Maine, where his birth occurred about the year 1830. There he grew up on the banks of the Penobscot, and became familiar with both merchandising and farming. He was given a good education in the public schools, and when he reached his majority he was ready for the independent duties of a strenuous business career. Then it was that the gold craze of the Pacific Coast was luring many thousands of adventurous fellows all over the Eastern States to come West and get rich quick. Mr. Sessions concluded to do so. Two of his brothers had gone out there some time before and had reported the outlook bright and attractive.

Finally he boarded a vessel and with others having the same objective in view set sail for the Golden Gate. The trip was a long one—down through the Atlantic, around Cape Horn, then up the Pacific until he was finally landed at the port of San Francisco in 1851. He at once joined his two brothers, who were engaged in buying and selling and trading horses and mules and perhaps oxen, and were located on the hill very close to the spot now occupied by the Fairmont Hotel. They kept enlarging their business as the demands required, and at times had on hand as many as fifty horses and mules in addition to the ones they were actually using. From the start, having all the facilities and means to supply the demands, they engaged in the general hauling business, and soon were busy unloading the cargoes from all sorts of vessels and hauling the same to the owners in all parts of the city.

This branch of their business grew so rapidly, owing largely to the vast crowds that came pouring in, that they soon made draying a specialty, and before many years they were not surpassed in satisfactory service by any similar concern on the whole Pacific Coast. When Mr. Sessions finally retired from active work he was succeeded by his stepson, W. Robert Ballinger, who continued the business with great success and profit and steadily enlarged his equipment and operations.

Mr. Ballinger was born in Nevada City, Nevada County, California, on March 15, 1861, and was there reared to manhood and given a good education in the public schools. Soon after reaching maturity he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Christholm, and to this union was born the son Fred S., in San Francisco in December, 1884. Fred S. was reared in San Francisco and received an excellent education in the public schools. During his early years he learned engineering, and while comparatively young secured a position on one of the steamers as engineer, and in that capacity sailed round the world and had a memorable experience. He was with the Chamber of Commerce Foreign Relations Committee which toured the world in 1921, and it was on this trip that A. F. Morrison died.

Now the old business of draying is under the control of Mr. Ballinger, but has changed its character and usefulness vastly during the last ten or fifteen years. When the business was first started a "handful of horses" could meet the requirements, but now the concern has a "fleet" of twenty-nine motor trucks which, day and night, may be seen on the streets carrying every conceivable object for the citizens and their associates. It is now probably the largest draying company to be found in any city on the Pacific Coast. Its equipment is worth in round numbers about $100,000. In reality the company has been in operation continuously ever since 1850 when the two brothers of W. W. Sessions first came to the coast.

The other children of William Robert Ballinger are Mabel Mildred; Jessie Graham; William Graham, deceased; Warren N., who is associated in business with Fred S. The latter is well and favorably known to the citizens and business men of this wonderful city of modern possibilities. He is a member of the Elks, of the Masons and of the Native Sons. He has before him many years of usefulness and activity. Listen, listen, and you will hear his vehicles rumbling down the streets in all parts of this golden city.

ROBERT R. THOMPSON. The romantic novels and plays of the speaking stage and of the movies cannot approach in interest the real adventures of the men who came to the Magnetic West before its possibilities were more than imagined by a few of the bravest and most enterprising. Had it not been for these courageous souls who blazed the long trails across the plains it is doubtful if today San Francisco would be in existence, nor would a new empire have been added to this country's possessions.

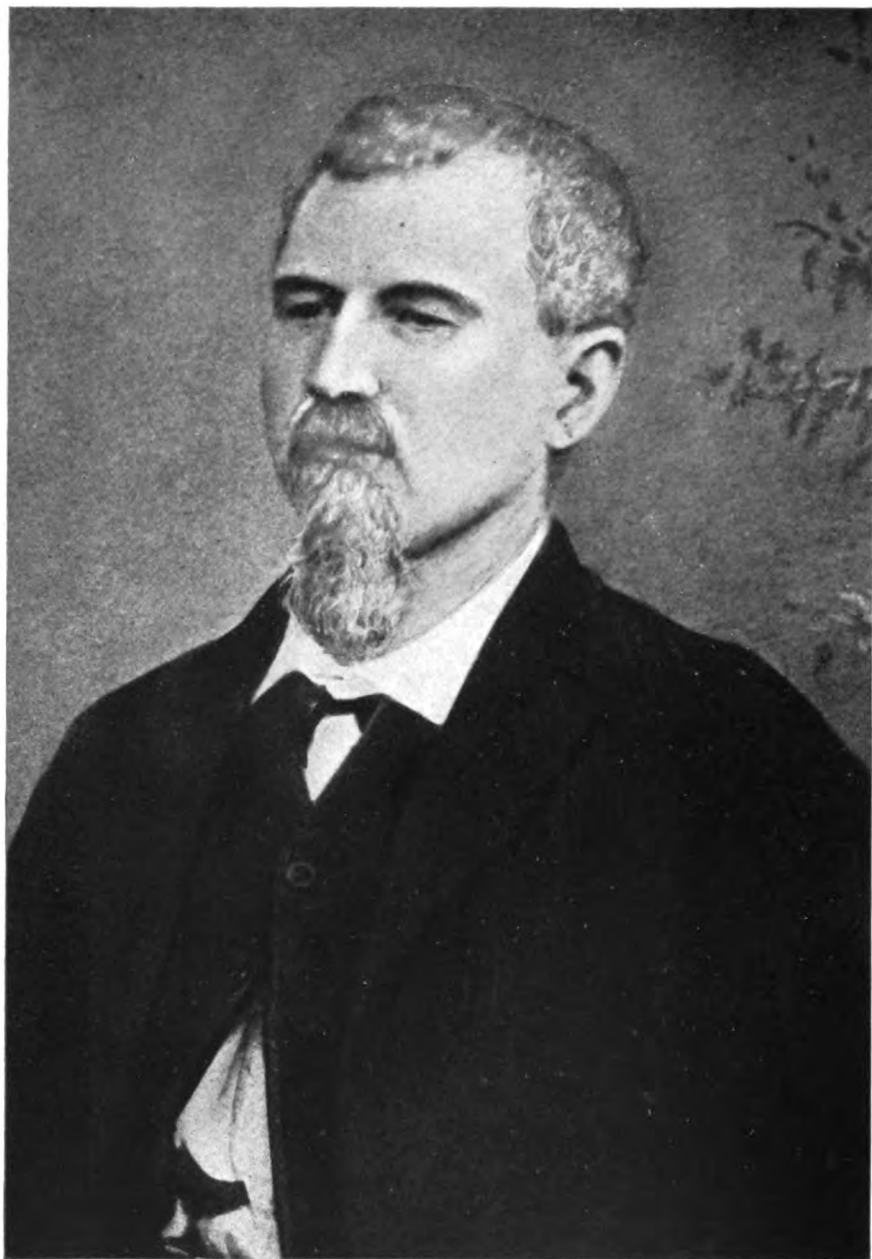
Prior to the discovery of gold in California there had been a considerable exodus to the Coast, with Oregon as the objective point, and as one of the pioneers of 1846 Robert R. Thompson, long a commanding figure in the life of San Francisco, journeyed West from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he had been born in 1820. He settled near Fort Plains, and began almost at once to navigate the Columbia River, and commenced lumbering near the present site of Vancouver. He was in Oregon City when the remarkable news reached him of the discovery of gold, and joined in the rush to the mines. Unlike so many, he was very successful, and made a large fortune, but, having done so, sought new fields of activity. Going north to Port-

land and its vicinity, he made some investments, and then, returning East to his old home, bought 3,000 head of sheep and a large number of horses and cattle and drove them across the plains, a most arduous undertaking. The selling of these sheep netted him another fortune. Foreseeing that the rush to the coast and the subsequent demand for goods of all kinds would necessitate the building of many ships to carry the cargoes by water, as the land transportation was entirely inadequate, Mr. Thompson, in association with Captain Ainsworth, built and operated the first steamboat on the Columbia River, and built other boats.

Coming then to San Francisco, he entered with customary vigor into the work of improving his new home city, and afterward built the first water works in Alameda. He organized the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and continued interested in it. He was one of the largest stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and invested in realty to a very considerable extent.

In 1842 Mr. Thompson married, in Ohio, Miss Harriet Bell, a native of Virginia, and they became the parents of twelve children, ten of whom reached maturity, and of them but three are now living: Sarah Ann, who married Lieut. Col. Otis Wheeler Pollock; Louis Cass; and Hettie Bell, who married Ivy L. Borden. Lieut. Col. Pollock was an army officer, and he and his wife became the parents of two children: Josephine Wallace, who married Ignacio Borda; and Winnifred May, who married Major John C. Fairfax, of the U. S. Army. Mr. Thompson was a man of the highest personal character. Well-known in Masonry, he rose through the different bodies of the Scottish Rite to the thirty-third degree. It is safe to say that no movement of any importance was carried to a successful completion during his residence at San Francisco that did not receive his generous support, and he originated a number of them. His charities were almost without number, and it is said of him that he never refused to lend a helping hand to those in need. Big-hearted, generous, proud of his city and of the entire West, he worked hard for their best interests, and was prouder of the fact that he had won and held the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens than of his own remarkable success in a material way. Mr. Thompson and his contemporaries have passed on, but the results of their magnificent work remain, and are shown forth in the great city and section they developed.

JOHN HENRY GRADY. No more significant voucher for the loyalty of Mr. Grady to his native state and no more distinctive evidence of his personal popularity could be offered than the statement that he is Past Grand President of the organization of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is a prominent representative of the real estate business in San Francisco, and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of this city, as is evident when it is noted that his birth here occurred on the 23d of July, 1852.

Mr. Grady is a son of James Henry and Mary (Dolly) Grady, and his father, a native of Ireland, came to California in November, 1849, the ever memorable year that marked the discovery of gold in this state. James

John Lloyd Terry

H. Grady was prominently identified with pioneer gold mining both in California and Nevada, in which latter state he assisted in the development work in the celebrated Comstock district. He continued his association with mining activities during virtually his entire career in the West, and his death occurred in 1874, his widow passing away in 1884 and both having been earnest communicants of the Catholic Church. Of the nine children John H., of this review, is the eldest, and the other surviving children are Kate Frances (Mrs. Jasper Fishbourne) Robert, Theodore and Emma (Mrs. James McFadden).

John H. Grady gained his early education in the schools of Tuolumne County, and after his return to his native city of San Francisco he here became identified with the furniture business. In 1881 he was elected city and county tax collector, an office which he retained two terms, and thereafter he gave a characteristically effective service during his tenure of office as deputy state treasurer of California. He has been for a long period successfully established in the real estate business in San Francisco, and his operations have had direct influence in connection with civic and material advancement, both before and subsequently to the great earthquake and fire that wrought disaster in his home city. He gave three years as fire commissioner of San Francisco, and he has given his influence and cooperation in furthering measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of his city and state.

Mr. Grady has been one of the most active, enthusiastic, popular and influential members of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and in the meeting of the organization at Sacramento in 1882 he was elected Grand President of the order. Mr. Grady is a devout communicant of the Catholic Church, as was also his wife, whose death occurred August 17, 1919.

In San Francisco was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grady and Miss Eleanor Nellie Rourke, who likewise was born and reared in California. Of the thirteen children of this union eleven still survive (1923) the loved and devoted mother, namely: Gertrude, wife of L. J. Carl, of San Francisco; Henry F.; Benvenuta L., wife of Edward J. Lynch, a leading attorney of San Francisco and Grand First Vice President of the Native Sons of the Golden West; Grover; Irene now Sister Benvenuta of the Holy Family Catholic order in San Francisco; John H., Jr., Florence P., Ralph M., Raymond, Ruth, and Donald.

JOHN LLOYD TERRY. Whether as a gold miner following the days of forty-nine or in other business affairs, John Lloyd Terry was uniformly successful, and a man greatly admired for his enterprise and sterling character.

He was a native of Boone County, Kentucky. When he came out to California in 1847 he made the voyage around the Horn. In 1851 he went back to Kentucky by the same route, and in 1852 moved to Texas, where his people were pioneers. In 1853 he married America Hale Ragland, a lineal descendant of Lord Ragland of England. He was one of the mounted volunteers of the Mexican war.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry crossed the plains, she as a bride, in 1853. The train in which they were members was attacked by Indians, and one child was taken away and was not recovered until some years later at Marysville, California. On coming to California Mr. and Mrs. Terry settled at Placerville, Placer County, and from there moved to a little town known as Devils Gate. Some of his family recall a time when he had so much gold that he took the covers off the bed and spread it all over the mattress and then slept with a gun under his head. It was familiarly said that he had a tub of gold. After his early mining experiences he moved to Sonoma county and bought a beautiful home, where the family lived for forty-six years. In pursuit of his quenchless business enterprise he finally went to Leadville, accumulating lumber and other supplies for the building of a complete store, but after six weeks was taken with pneumonia and died June 6, 1879.

Mr. Terry and wife had nine children, six of whom reached mature years: Margaret R., now living at 1814 Vallejo Street in San Francisco, was married in February, 1879, to Charles C. Johnson, of Galveston, Texas, and by that union had one daughter, Mabel Elliot, now the wife of Dr. I. E. Hoska, of Tacoma, Washington. Mrs. Johnson after the death of her first husband married Nelson Laurence Nelson, a native of Sweden, who came to California thirty-one years ago and engaged in business as an importer of teas, coffee and olive oils. Laura Eugenia, the second child, now deceased, was the wife of J. O. Newhall, of San Francisco. Jefferson Davis Terry is a hydraulic engineer living in Humboldt County. Clara Belle is the wife of Wilbur Hayes, of Santa Cruz, California. The daughter America died when sixteen years of age. Victoria Aneva is the wife of Edward Acker, and they live in Merced County.

Mrs. N. Laurence Nelson, the eldest daughter of John Lloyd Terry, is a member of the Association of Pioneer Women of California and is its past president. She is president of the Woman's Pacific Coast Press Association, and has been elected to the office for the third time.

Mrs. J. O. Newhall (deceased) was a writer of prominence and up to the time of her death had published seven different novels. The youngest daughter of Mrs. W. E. Hays of Santa Cruz who was Belle Terry, third daughter of John Lloyd Terry, is a musical genius, drawing a royalty from her own compositions, both vocal and instrumental.

William Henry Kelley was a California pioneer of the year 1852, and possessed all of the qualifications of a real pioneer, being physically strong, brave, unflinching in time of danger, fearing nothing and equal to any emergency.

He was born at Morrell, Prince Edward Island, Canada, November 2, 1821, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Webster) Kelley, and of English and Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Dr. James Kelley, of Ipswich, England, was a celebrated surgeon who lost his life during a plague of yellow fever on an English man-of-war. Peter Kelley, his father, was a native of Prince

Edward Island, was a shipbuilder by occupation, and toward the close of his life devoted his time to scriptural study, and often supplied a pulpit of the Presbyterian Church. He finally joined his son in California, and on his arrival in Mendocino his first question was "Is there a place of worship here, William?" "Not yet, but we intend to have one soon," replied his son. "We must or I will not remain," said Peter Kelley. And he immediately organized a church, which began with eight members, and exists today. His wife, Elizabeth Webster, was a strong and splendid character, a daughter of Theophilus and Flora (MacKenzie) Webster, of Charlottestown.

William Henry Kelley was the oldest of ten children, and was obliged to leave home early in life and earn his own fortune. In his youth he gained practical experience in the miller's trade and business. He possessed splendid health, strong intelligence, and his ambition for success bore fruit. He and his brother Gregory went to Panama in 1850 and secured a tract of land on the Chagres River. Suddenly both were attacked by cholera. Though desperately ill and distracted over his brother's death, William H. Kelley managed to crawl out of his bed and bury $2,000 in the chimney of his room. When the Doctors appeared he said: "You neglected my brother, and if you neglect me you get nothing, for my money is out of your reach; but if you save me, I'll pay you well." They saved him.

In 1852, on his arrival in California, he was immediately impressed with the great promise of this country and resolved to make it his permanent home. In a brief time he took out citizenship papers. The Redwood belt proved more attractive than gold mining, and proceeding to Mendocino in July, 1852, he contracted to supply the mill of the first Redwood Sawmill Company with logs. In 1860 he secured a large tract of land at Casper in Mendocino County, and with his partner, Captain Rundle, built a mill in 1861. This he operated successfully until he sold it in 1864 to its present owners.

Mr. Kelley was always a republican and used his efforts for that party, and was for many years a Mason of high standing. At the age of eighteen he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and always favored that denomination, though ten years before his death he built a Baptist Church in Mendocino. His widow at her death deeded this to the Baptist Association.

William Henry Kelley lived to the good old age of seventy-five, passing away at his home in Mendocino December 5, 1896. In June, 1855, he married Elizabeth Lee Alice Owen. Her father, Arthur Owen, was born in Cardiff, Wales, was educated in London, and was a member of the firm Welch and Owen, shipbuilders of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Her mother was Mary Jardine, of Ecclefechan, Scotland. Mrs. Kelley was reared on Prince Edward Island, and she shared with her husband many pioneer experiences in California. Four children were born to their marriage: Daisy Shirley Kelley, who became the wife of Alexander MacCallum; Russell Blair Kelley, who died at the age of twenty-three; Elise

Alice Kelley, a resident of San Francisco and widow of Louis Phillippe Drexler; and Otis William Kelley, who married Annie A. Maguire.

Louis P. Drexler was one of the great constructive leaders in the affairs of the great West. He was a pioneer, and his enterprise was shown in many directions, and all his varied undertakings indicated his great capacity and ability. His home was in San Francisco the last twenty years of his life, but he had been financially interested in California real estate and industries long before that.

He was born in old Virginia. The Drexlers were of German ancestry, while his mother's people, the Prossers, were of Welsh ancestry. Both families came to this country in the Colonial period, before the War of the Revolution. His great-grandfather Prosser at one time owned most of the land on which the modern city of Richmond, Virginia, is situated. In his ancestry were soldiers, a maternal uncle being an officer in the War of 1812, and there were men of prominence in the professions of law and medicine. He was a cousin of former Justice Ray of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

When Louis P. Drexler was a child, the family removed to New Orleans, where his father was private secretary to General Gaines. His father died there, and Louis Drexler lived for a time in Kentucky and in Ohio, and attended school in several states of the Middle West.

In 1854, when a youth, he helped fit out a merchandise train at St. Louis, and went overland with ox team to Salt Lake City. He engaged in business there and was succeeding admirably when in 1857 Brigham Young issued his edict ordering all the Gentiles to leave. Accordingly he left the Mormon capital and located in Washoe County, Nevada, where he became a prominent farmer and stock raiser. He possessed the quality of energy, courage and resourcefulness needed for success in those days and under pioneer conditions. He carried to a successful conclusion the first ditch built to irrigate the Truckee Meadows. As a resident of Washoe County he became a candidate for the Legislature in 1864, when General McClelland was candidate for the presidency. When the mining boom struck Nevada he showed his usual foresight and prudence. While one of his ventures in particular lost him a large sum of money, he was on the whole greatly prospered by his mining interests. In 1865 he removed to Virginia City and engaged in the banking business and invested heavily in real estate, built quartz mills, and at the same time retained his land and cattle interests. In his broad and well ordered business activities in Nevada he amassed a fortune. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Storey County, Nevada, being the first time the state went democratic. In the meantime he had been making investments in California, during numerous visits to the state. In 1880 he purchased a large tract of land around Fresno, containing the property subsequently developed as the Fresno Vineyard Company, of which Mr. Drexler was president and manager.

Mr. Drexler established his home in San Francisco in 1881. He employed his wealth and business experience in many developments that

added to the wealth and prosperity of the state in those years. He became vice president of the company that built and operated the pioneer woolen factory, a business discontinued by the other stockholders and officers. This is practically the only enterprise in which he was not successful. He was president of the California Jute Mill, was a director of the Giant Powder Company, a director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was owner of valuable real estate in San Francisco and thousands of acres over the state, including large bodies of land in Tulare County, in Colusa and Yolo counties. He also retained his interests in mines in California and Arizona.

Louis P. Drexler died in 1899, leaving a record not only of phenomenal success in business but also of good citizenship and a life always actuated by human sympathy, liberal support of charitable and benevolent objects. He was a democrat in party affiliation, though he manifested his independence by supporting other platforms and tickets. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, but practically all his social interests were concentrated in his home. In 1893 Mr. Drexler married Miss Elise A. Kelley, daughter of William H. Kelley, a California citizen whose career is given in the preceding sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Drexler have no children. Mrs. Drexler has maintained a deep interest in children, and since the death of her husband has endowed a large and well equipped Convalescent Hospital and School for Crippled Children near Palo Alto. Her home is at 1 Russian Hill Terrace.

Capt. Samuel Blair was one of the interesting figures in the commercial and industrial interests of early California, and for many years a resident of San Francisco.

He represented a Scotch Covenanter family of the highlands of Scotland, son of Samuel and Jennie (Maxwell) Blair. Restless as a boy, he determined to follow the sea, shipping as a cabin boy with a relative, Captain Fullerton. He remained on the sea until he became master of his own ship, soon after which he retired, but continued to manage extensive shipping interests and in that way amassed a large fortune.

The shipping interests were concentrated on the Pacific Coast, and he employed a fleet of six ships carrying coal from the Seattle coal mine which he owned to San Francisco. Among his other interests he was original owner of the Glen Blair Lumber Mill.

He was a staunch republican in politics after becoming an American citizen, and was a faithful attendant and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church of San Francisco.

At San Francisco, June 22, 1861, Captain Blair married Miss Abigail Birnum Kelley. They were married by Rev. Dr. Scott. She was of Scotch and English ancestry, a young lady of beauty and talent, and after her marriage made herself prominent in San Francisco society, entertaining most charmingly in her beautiful home on Van Ness Avenue. Captain and Mrs. Samuel Blair had two children: William Samuel Blair,

who died in 1916, a year after the death of his mother; and Miss Jennie M., who survives and lives in San Francisco.

HARRIS WEINSTOCK possessed many of the intrinsic qualities of greatness, and these he developed and showed forth in noble character and in achievement that shall ever reflect honor upon his name and memory. To California Colonel Weinstock meant much, and the state and its welfare meant much to him. Of fine intellectuality and high ideals, he translated his ideals into practical service and helpfulness, and he brought his mind to the consideration and promotion of those things which make for the general good of humanity.

Harris Weinstock was born in the City of London, England, on the 18th of September, 1854, and his death occurred August 22, 1922, as the result of a fracture of the skull, an injury received when he was thrown from a horse. Mr. Weinstock was an infant at the time of the family removal from England to the United States, and until he was twelve years of age he attended the public schools of New York. In this connection the following appreciative statement has been written: "How well he built upon this meager educational foundation is amply evidenced by his success in later life and by the calls upon him for responsible service by the Governor of California and the President of the United States."

Colonel Weinstock was a youth when he came to California, and here he found employment as a clerk in a country store. Before he attained to his legal majority he and his half-brother, David Lubin, combined forces and their very limited capital in an independent business venture. The two young men, pioneers of California, opened a modest little store at Sacramento, and this establishment, known at that time as the Mechanics Store, is to be considered as the nucleous from which was evolved the great San Francisco mercantile house of Weinstock, Lubin & Company. Concerning this period in his career Mr. Weinstock, in speaking of the struggling firm of which he was thus a member, wrote as follows: "We had just one great ambition, and that was to be able to look every customer squarely in the eye and feel that he was being treated as we would like to be treated if we were the customers. We had blind faith that such a business policy must spell ultimate success, and that the business ethics involved would, sooner or later, bring us prestige. We lived to see the day when this small and obscure beginning revolutionized the whole method of retail shopping in our sphere of commercial influence." Growth and prosperity finally marked the enterprise of the young men, and since 1888 the business has been conducted under the corporate title of Weinstock, Lubin & Company. Of the high standing and effective service of this representative mercantile house of San Francisco it is quite unnecessary to speak further in this brief memoir. At the time of his death Colonel Weinstock was president also of the Weinstock-Nichols Company, dealers in automobile supplies, and he had been for many years a director of the D. O. Mills Bank of Sacramento.

From an appreciative article prepared by C. E. Grunsky at the time of the death of the honored subject of this memoir are taken the following extracts, with minor paraphrase:

"Despite his devotion to his family and the insistent demand which business affairs made upon his time and energies, he found time to be of service to his state and country. He joined the National Guard of California in 1881, and within the ensuing fourteen years passed through the successive grades from private to lieutenant colonel. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Library of California; in 1891 he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders of Sacramento to frame a new charter for that city; he was appointed in 1897 a member of the California State Board of Horticulture; in 1908 he was designated by Governor Gillett as special labor commissioner to investigate labor laws and labor conditions in foreign countries; four years later he was called upon by Governor Johnson to investigate and report upon the free-speech disturbances at San Diego resulting from the attempts by the authorities to suppress street speaking by members of the Industrial Workers of the World. In 1913 Mr. Weinstock was selected by Governor Johnson to become a member of the American commission charged with the study of European systems of rural credits, and was by his associates made vice president of this commission. In the same year he was called by President Woodrow Wilson to serve as a member of Industrial Relations Commission, and a few months later he was made a member of the California Industrial Accidents Commission, by Governor Johnson. In 1915 he was appointed a member of the California State Rural Credit Commission, and he was active in the work of this commission to the time of his death. In the same year, too, when the position of State Market Director was to be filled, it was natural that Governor Johnson should select Mr. Weinstock for this position. Here was an exceptional opportunity for constructive work which Mr. Weinstock could not overlook. Instead of acceding to the demand for the establishment of free markets, he looked deeper and found that the best protection that the grower could get would result from cooperation with the individual growers. Through his efforts associations were formed of the producers of the various classes of farm products, and a large measure of stability of business has come to the grower as a result.

"During a trip in the East he noticed the poor condition in which the California grapes reached the Eastern market, and also the fact that the Malaga grapes from Spain were being auctioned off and a better price obtained for them. The result of his investigations led to the better packing of grapes and the auctioning of them, and this has been of incalculable benefit to the grape growers of California.

"At the time of his death Mr. Weinstock was a member of the executive board of the National Civic Federation; he was vice president of the Jewish Publication Society of America; he was one of the founders and the first president (1903-1907) of the Commonwealth Club of California,

and was an active member of numerous other civic and social organizations of representative order. Among his writings may be mentioned 'Jesus the Jew' (1902), and 'Strikes and Lockouts' (1909). Among his public benefactions was the establishing at the University of California of the Barbara Weinstock Lectureship on Morals of Trade, this lectureship being dedicated to his wife."

From a tribute paid to the memory of Colonel Weinstock by the Commonwealth Club of California are taken the following quotations: "When Colonel Weinstock joined the club its name was casually known to a very few. When he left the presidency, after five years of service, there was a growing membership of nearly 400 good citizens and the foundation of the usefulness of the institution had been laid. Had it not been for this unselfish service of President Weinstock it is not at all certain that this club would have endured. In his death we have lost not only a member and a man whom we respected and loved, but the one who undoubtedly made possible the establishment of this club as a respected institution of statewide scope. * * * He laid the foundation upon which he have built. He was a good man, a wise counselor and a faithful friend." From the same source are drawn further quotation, slightly modified: "These activities and interests of Colonel Weinstock were but the outward expression of a constructively sympathetic and noble heart and of an active mind directed largely toward problems of public welfare." Of Colonel Weinstock's attitude as a citizen no better idea can be conveyed than by quoting from an address, before the Commonwealth Club, in which he characterized Theodore Roosevelt as his ideal of the highest type of American manhood: "Let us take him as an example for our political action; let us in common with him have convictions and the courage of our convictions; let us not hesitate to perform duty, even when that duty means sacrifice. Let us not be good citizens only when it pays to be good citizens; but rather let us aim to be good citizens when it does not pay to be good citizens. That, after all, is the test. * * * You and I deserve no credit if we are good citizens when it costs nothing to be a good citizen. Our citizenship is put to the test only when a sacrifice must be made to perform our duty. Let us have what has been called the 'two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage.' Let us not calculate when a duty is to be performed whether or not it will carry with it a penalty. Let us rather forget penalties; let us forget rights, and realize that the most sacred claims upon us are the duties which citizenship carries with it."

The domestic chapter in the life history of Colonel Weinstock shows fidelity in its every relation, and his widow and children are sustained in the gracious memories attaching to him and his home life. On the 24th of February, 1878, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Barbara Felsenthal, of San Francisco, and she still maintains her home in this city. Four children likewise survive the honored father: Alice is the wife of Burton A. Towne, of Lodi; Helen is the wife of Samuel Frankenheimer, of Stockton; and Robert and Walter remain in San Francisco.

LEWIS SLESSINGER came to California shortly after the close of his service as a soldier fighting for the Union. In San Francisco he became prominent as a shoe manufacturer, and was in business there more than forty years.

Mr. Slessinger was born in Bavaria, June 6, 1837, and came to America as a young man. He lived in Baltimore until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a Union soldier in the Tenth Indiana Regiment. He participated in the first important battle of the war, and was in service doing his full duty until the end.

In 1865 he came to California, and at once entered the service of a shoe factory at San Francisco, and subsequently bought out the business and developed the largest shoe manufactory west of the Rocky Mountains, known as Porter, Slessinger & Company. The plant was located at the corner of Clay and Market streets, and the business headquarters were at Battery and Market streets. Mr. Slessinger finally retired from the active management in 1906. He was a solid and substantial business man and also identified with civic and social affairs. He was a member of Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was head of a committee which met President Harrison when the latter came to California. He was a charter member of the Pacific Yacht Club and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

November 23, 1867, Mr. Slessinger married Caroline Price, daughter of William Price. The Price family came to California around the Horn. Mr. and Mrs. Slessinger were the parents of five children: Mary, wife of David Bucklaman; Hilda, wife of Harry S. Davis; Leonard; Walter, who served as a soldier in the Spanish-American war and is now deceased; and Cora, wife of J. Marymont, and the mother of one child, Caroline. Mrs. Harry S. Davis was first married to Mr. Rothschild, and by that union had two sons, Edward and Maurice, both of whom were World war soldiers, Edward with the engineer and Maurice in the air forces. These made the third generation of the family to serve in the army fighting for the United States.

SAMUEL HOPKINS is one of the progressive business men of the younger generation in his native city of San Francisco, where he is one of the principals in the Union Ice Company, which was organized by his father.

Mr. Hopkins was born in San Francisco on the 27th of April, 1886, and is a son of E. W. and Georgiana (Smith) Hopkins. The Hopkins family name was closely and prominently associated with pioneer railroad construction in California, and had classification with the names of other great railroad builders of the early days, including Huntington and Stanford. E. W. Hopkins was connected with railroad construction in the San Francisco district and also with that of the Southern Pacific system.

After having profited by the advantages of the public schools of his

native city, Samuel Hopkins was for a time a student in Leland Sanford, Jr., University, and his entire business career has since been in connection with the operations of the Union Ice Company, which is one of the important industrial corporations of San Francisco.

On the 26th of June, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hopkins to Miss Elyce Schultz, who likewise was born and reared in San Francisco. Mrs. Hopkins is a daughter of George A. Schultz, whose father came to California in 1856 and who accumulated a fortune of approximately $1,000,000 through his active alliance with mining industry in California and Nevada, he having been the principal owner of the famed old Comstock mine and having had close business alliance with Mackey and other early leaders in mining enterprise of broad scope and importance.

George A. Schultz was born in San Francisco on the 28th of June, 1864, and after receiving good educational advantages he became associated with the wholesale liquor business founded by his father. In this connection he became one of the substantial and highly respected business men of his native city, and here he continued to reside until his death in 1906.

FREDERICK CROUDACE. One of the prominent figures in the early life of San Francisco was Frederick Croudace, who for years was connected with the drug trade and the publishing business, and was associated with some of the progressive movements of the city. He was born at Newcastle, England, May 1, 1842, and was educated at the famous Christ Hospital for the profession of medicine, his father being one of the celebrated physicians of London, and desiring that his son follow in his footsteps.

In the late '60s Frederick Croudace came to the United States, direct to San Francisco, and opened one of the early drug stores of the city, and continued to conduct it for a few years. He was an earnest, sincere man, and one who had no interest in politics. In his youthful days, in his father's house, he had been brought into contact with such master minds as Huxley and Spencer, friends of his father, and his growing intelligence no doubt was stimulated accordingly. In his new home he formed a lasting friendship with Daniel O'Connell, and the two conceived the idea of an association of congenial spirits, which they embodied in the organization known as the Bohemian Club, now one of the most famous of San Francisco.

During 1879 Mr. Croudace married Irene Hamilton, and they became the parents of a daughter, Lenore, a most talented lady. She was graduated from the public schools of her native city, and the University of California, and began her literary career by writing for the college paper. Still later she was connected with the Bulletin, and contributed dramatic criticisms and special articles. Miss Croudace published three books, "The Opening Vista," "The Misty Day" and "The Burning

JAMES E. GREEN

Gauze," all of which have had a wide circulation, and were very favorably received.

The Croudace family is one of the oldest and most honored of England, dating back to the Norman period. Mr. Croudace traced his close connection with the same house as the Duke of Norfolk. Mrs. Croudace also comes of an old English family.

Frederick Croudace was a man who enjoyed social companionship, and in addition to the connections he formed with the Bohemian Club, enjoyed his membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which he joined when the order was organized. He was spared to reach an honorable old age, and passed away January 28, 1916. In his passing his city lost a substantial citizen, and his family a kind and loving husband and father. Mr. Croudace always took a deep pride in the work of his talented daughter, encouraging her efforts for woman suffrage and political reform, and appreciating and understanding their results as could no other person.

James E. Green found his physical health permanently impaired by hardships entailed by his service as a gallant young soldier of the Union in the Civil war. But he did not permit this measureable infirmity to curtail his activities, and he did much constructive service in connection with the world's work—mainly along agricultural lines. He was a pioneer of the West, came to California in 1870, in broken health, and here he lived to a large extent retired from active business during the remainder of his life, his death having occurred near Ventura, California, in the year 1907, and his widow being still a resident of this city.

Mr. Green claimed the old Buckeye State as the place of his nativity, by having been born at New Lisbon, Miami County, Ohio, in the year 1841, and having there been reared and educated. He remained at the parental home until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, at the age of twenty years, he went loyally forth in defense of the Union. He took part in various engagements, and after his health became so impaired as to make him ineligible for further service at the front he received his honorable discharge, his membership having been in an Ohio volunteer regiment of infantry and later years having been marked by his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. It was not long after the close of the war that Mr. Green came to the West and became a settler near Cloverdale and engaged in a general ranch business. With the basic industries of agriculture and horticulture he continued his active association for a number of years, within which period he was for a time a resident of Washington Territory.

At Preston, California, in the year 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Green and Miss Mary A. Paris, who was born in Honolulu, a daughter of Rev. John D. Paris and a representative of an old and honored Virginia family. After residing a few years in Washington Territory

Mr. and Mrs. Green came to California, where he passed the remainder of his life, as previously noted. Mr. Green was a man of sterling character and fine mentality, generous and benevolent and ever ready to aid those in affliction or distress, both in a material way and by kindly counsel. He commanded uniform popular confidence and esteem, and was a worthy citizen in all respects. The only child, John Harrison Green, was born in Washington, December 20, 1877, and is now a resident of San Francisco.

Mrs. James E. Green has been for thirty-nine years a successful and much loved teacher in the schools of San Francisco, and she now gives much time and thought to missionary service under the auspices of the Congregational Church, notably in the teaching of Chinese children. She is zealous in both church and educational work, and her gracious personality has endeared her to all who have come within the sphere of her benignant influence.

William Thomas has been engaged in the practice of law in California for forty-six years and is known as one of the leading corporation lawyers of the state. He has continuously maintained his residence and professional headquarters in the City of San Francisco, where he is the senior member of the representative law firm of Thomas, Beedy & Lanagan.

A scion of an old and distinguished colonial American family of New England, Mr. Thomas has not been content to bask in the light of ancestral prestige, but in the passing years has marked his course with large and worthy achievement in his profession, as well as a man of affairs and a liberal and public-spirited citizen. Isaiah Thomas, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was a man of great prominence and influence in Massachusetts, and was a close personal friend of Benjamin Franklin. He was for many years postmaster at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he founded the newspaper known as the Worcester Spy, besides which his was the distinction of having founded the American Antiquarian Society. An entablature on the steps of the city hall of Worcester bears the following inscription: "At this place Isaiah Thomas intercepted the messenger from New York, assembled the people and read to them the Declaration of Independence." The honored patriot to whom this reference is made was the great-great-grandfather of William Thomas, the California lawyer.

William Thomas was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, September 5, 1853, and is a son of Benjamin Franklin Thomas and Mary Ann (Park) Thomas. Benjamin F. Thomas became one of the foremost lawyers of the old Bay State, gained high reputation as an orator, served as a member of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, was at one time president of the Suffolk Bar Association of Boston, and he added to his fame by his able service as a representative of his state in the United States Congress.

While William Thomas abjures all claim to juvenile precosity, it is a matter of record that in 1869, at the age of only fifteen years, he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to Harvard University, in which he was graduated at the age of nineteen years, in 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He forthwith entered the law college of Harvard, and from the same he received in 1876 his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He has ever maintained vital interest in his alma mater, and at the present time is the president of the Harvard Law School Association. He had the distinction of being elected the fifth president of the Harvard Law School Association, a position that had previously been held by many men of special prominence in American history, including James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, Oliver Wendell Holmes. He was seven years president of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, and was the organizer and first president and is now an honorary member of the University Club of this city, He is a charter member of the Commonwealth Club, and is actively identified also with the Bohemian Club. He was the first president of the California Water & Forest Association.

In May, 1877, the year following that of his graduation in the law school, Mr. Thomas came to California and established his residence in San Francisco, where he has since continued in the active practice of his profession, which he has dignified alike by his character and by his splendid achievement. In his professional work he has largely confined his activities to corporation law, and in this connection has appeared in some of the most important litigations in the legal history of the state, including the case of Waite vs. the City of Santa Cruz, in which he enforced a $360,000 bond issue which had been claimed to be defective, and forced the city to raise the amount by taxation, this case having been carried by Mr. Thomas, as attorney for the plaintiff, to the highest Federal Court in California and having resulted in the significant victory noted. Of a significant and most commendable work achieved by Mr. Thomas the following estimate has been given: "In assisting the losers in the great fire of 1906 to secure their insurance from recalcitrant companies, Mr. Thomas had a prominent part. In the fall of that year, in company with Oscar Sutro, he went to Germany as the representative of the clients of some sixty law firms, and secured $7,000,000 in settlement of claims which four German companies had refused to pay. The importance of this achievement will readily be recognized, not only by the San Franciscans who went through the great disaster but also by those whose acquaintance with the catastrophe and its effects was gained only through the public prints."

The exceptional initiative and executive powers of Mr. Thomas have come prominently into play aside from the work of his profession. He was the organizer of the California Fruit Canners' Association, which has been a powerful agency in furthering the fruit industry of California and especially in making a market for preserved California fruits, Mr. Thomas having become the first president of this association and having served three years. He has been president of the Pioneer Land Company

from the time of its organization. He organized this corporation, concerning which the following record is available: "This was the company which first exploited the famous Tulare County citrus belt, where the production of oranges is growing by leaps and bounds and threatening the prestige of the celebrated Southern California citrus district, as the fruit ripens several weeks earlier than in the south, and before there is danger of frost. The thriving town of Porterville, promoted by this company, is the center of this fast-growing district." Mr. Thomas was the organizer of the California Title Insurance Company, and gave many years of service as the head of its legal staff.

Loyal and progressive in his civic attitude, Mr. Thomas has had no desire for the activities of practical politics and no ambition for public office. He was for two years a trustee of the California Home for the Feeble Minded in San Francisco, and contrived to retain for five days the office of police commissioner of his home city, his resignation having been prompted by his finding the duties of the office not to his liking. Mr. Thomas has been essentially a man of thought and action, and in all of the relations of his long and constructive career in California he has honored and been honored by the state of his adoption.

In March, 1875, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was at the time a student in Harvard University, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thomas and Miss Emma Gay, and she has continued the gracious and popular chatelaine of their attractive home in San Francisco. They have four children: Molly is the wife of Latham McMullin; Helen is the wife of Frederick Kimble; Benjamin Franklin is the only son; and Gertrude is the wife of Roger Bocqueraz.

William Ambrose Bissell, one of the active business men and prominent citizens of California, who died in 1917, was a native of the State of New York, his birth occurring at Geneva, Ontario County. He was the son of Bishop William Ambrose, who for many years was a distinguished citizen and renowned reformer of the State of Vermont. William A. was reared in New York and was given an excellent education and high moral training in his adolescent period. He finished at the high schools and the universities, and upon reaching maturity was ready for the taxing and exacting duties of existence on this earth. He decided not to follow a professional career, but no doubt made up his mind to take his chances in the various industrial pursuits which are open to all American citizens.

At last he concluded to go to the Pacific Coast, and accordingly boarded a vessel, probably at New York Harbor, sailed down the Atlantic and across the Gulf, crossed the Isthmus of Panama perhaps on mules or horses, sailed again on the water to the northward and finally was docked at San Francisco. He arrived in California the same year the Southern Pacific was constructed or finished, but it was ready too late for his trip. At that time railroad activities and problems were numerous and alluring, and they had their effect on William A. Bissell, who finally became associated

with Mr. Huntington in the construction of railway sections in different parts of the West. Mr. Huntington had already distinguished himself in railway constructive work, and now, aided by Mr. Bissell, organized an association consisting of some half dozen capable contractors and workers and superintendents, and they began the task of building branch and other lines for the Southern Pacific Railway system. Thus they were occupied for several years and were the means of assisting greatly in the gigantic work of opening up the western lines of the through continental routes across the Rockies.

At first, when he began his railway duties, Mr. Bissell established his residence in Sacramento, because it was handier to reach the lines where he was at work from that point than from any other that possessed modern conveniences. At a later date he became an official of the Southern Pacific system and was thus employed for a number of years. Finally he resigned his position with that company and accepted the post of traffic manager for the newer Santa Fe Railway system, and soon became one of the prominent and masterly managers of that route. But he did not confine his business designs and adventure with the railway. Step by step as the years rolled along he became interested financially with many other business concerns, and in the end, by persistent and sagacious industrial methods, managed to lay aside a comfortable fortune for his family. At the same time, while thus occupied, he became known not only as one of the leading and capable railway officials of the state, but also gained a high reputation as a superior citizen and an upright and exemplary public servant.

He was a charter member of the Pacific Union Club, and also of several golf and yacht clubs, in all of which he occupied various official positions with credit and eminence. He was the only member of his father's family to locate permanently in California. In early manhood he married Miss Cora C. Mesick, of Sacramento, who bore him three children, as follows: William, of San Francisco, who is engaged in engineering; Ernest, deceased; Daniel, also deceased. Of these children, William married Martha Snow, who has borne him three children: William Ambrose, Martha Jane, and Louis Thordike. The parents of these children are among the worthy, reputable and neighborly residents of this great city.

Charles S. Fechimer. The pages of history teem with the adventures of soldiers of fortune and captains of great industries; they deal at length with the exploitation of politicians, but there is little record of the daily happenings of the rank and file of everyday people, and yet they are the ones who really make up the real life of any nation, and are the very backbone of the United States. Especially is this true in the western communities, which would have never come into existence had it not been for the patience, the resourcefulness, the foresight and the determined persistence of the pioneers, who, many of them, never sought publicity, but were content to pursue their ordinary vocations, satisfied with the attaining of a fair competence and the winning of the confidence and

respect of their fellow townsmen. These pioneers have passed on to the rewards of another world, but what they accomplished remains and enriches the lives of those of the present and the rising generation, and will play a determining part in the history of those yet to come.

There were many men of this caliber during the early days of San Francisco and the Bay Region, and one who is deserving of special mention because of his upright life and sterling characteristics was the late Charles S. Fechimer, of Oakland and San Francisco, who for many years was connected with the mercantile life of both cities.

Embued with that spirit of adventure so common to the youths of any country and all periods, Charles S. Fechimer set out for the El Dorado of the West in 1852, when only nineteen years old, and made the trip by the long and wearisome journey around the southern extremity of South America, known as the Cape Horn route. Upon his arrival at San Francisco he looked about him and decided upon locating at what was then known as San Pablo, now the City of Oakland, and there he became the proprietor of a small store. From the start he was successful, for he was a born merchant, and he built up wide and important connections, and did a large trade. Subsequently he transferred his transactions to San Francisco, and for years operated the Plaza Store, which was opposite the old Plaza on Kearny Street, and this became one of the renowned mercantile establishments of its day. His business interests were important, and he devoted all of his time and attention to them, and never cared for outside attractions, his family circle affording him all the distractions and pleasures he wanted and he never could be induced to unite with any fraternities or societies.

When he was twenty-two years old Mr. Fechimer married Miss Hannah Bloch, who had come to San Francisco from Europe. She died in 1894, and he died in December, 1904. They became the parents of six children, of whom those living are: Mrs. Charles Adler, of New York City; Mrs. Melville Fechimer, of New York City; and Miss Minnie Fechimer and Mrs. Harold Brunn, of San Francisco.

William Waldo Marvin arrived in the City of San Francisco in the year 1850, and the prospect that confronted him was not pleasing, as he found that the stock of woodenware which he had shipped to this port by way of Cape Horn had been placed on the wharf and there destroyed by fire prior to his arrival, the entire wharf having been swept away. He proved himself equal to the emergency, however, and eventually he gained in the state of his adoption a large and worthy measure of success in business affairs. Mr. Marvin was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of California at the time of his death, in 1891, his widow having passed away in 1894.

Mr. Marvin was born at Oswego, New York, in the year 1818, and his youthful education included a college course. After his arrival in San Francisco, in 1850, when he found that his stock of woodenware had been destroyed, as above noted, he made his way to the gold mines

F. W. Marvis.

near Sacramento, where he became actively identified with operations, as was he later in the vicinity of Georgetown. At Georgetown he conducted for a term of years the Marvin Hotel, and later he engaged in the piano and general music business in Sacramento, where he became prominent in municipal affairs and gained precedence as a substantial business man well worthy of the unqualified popular esteem which he ever commanded. In that city he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives. He was a republican in political allegiance, and he and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian Church. The maiden name of Mrs. Marvin was Amelia LeFevre, and she was a daughter of Col. Daniel LeFevre, of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin became the parents of five children, of whom three are living at the time of this writing, in 1923: Frank William, who was born in 1847, died in March, 1920. He received the advantages of the public schools of Sacramento, and in 1875 he established his residence in San Francisco. Here he was employed in mercantile establishments for some time, and eventually he became a principal in the wholesale boot and shoe house of the Williams-Marvin Company. He was one of the most loyal and public-spirited citizens of San Francisco, and served a number of years as president of the local Good Government League. He was instrumental in the settling of street-car strikes and other labor troubles, and took the deepest of interest in all that touched the well-being of his home city. He was prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, besides having been an influential member of California Commandery of Knights Templar and the local temple of the Mystic Shrine. In 1876 Mr. Marvin wedded Miss Sarah Anna Caldwell, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James and Martha (Wilson) Caldwell, who established their home in San Francisco in 1862, Mr. Caldwell having been a successful contractor and builder in this city at the time of his death, in 1878, at the age of fifty-three years, and his widow having passed away in 1902. Frank W. Marvin eventually sold his interest in the wholesale boot and shoe business of the Williams-Marvin Company and became associated with his son Harvey LeFevre in the establishing of the Marvin Shoe Company, a wholesale concern. The son, Harvey L., died in August, 1920, only a short time after the death of the honored father. He was born in 1877, was graduated in the University of California, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and practically his entire active career was one of close and effective association with the shoe business. He was a past master of Golden Gate Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was prominent in other branches of the Masonic fraternity, he having served as high priest of the California Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. He was a staunch advocate of the principles of the republican party and an active member of the First Presbyterian Church. Genevieve Leonard, second of the children of Frank Marvin, was born in 1880, became the wife of William Ogle Blasingame, and her death occurred in 1913. Flor-

ence Wilson, the younger daughter, is the wife of Edgar Dixon Hand, of San Francisco.

James Osborne, M. D., of San Francisco, has been a resident of California somewhat more than thirty years, and though his health was impaired when he came to this state, his personal experience has proved anew the claims of California in the line of vitalizing salubrity, for the doctor, now (1923) seventy-five years of age, is in the best of health and still actively engaged in the practice of his profession, with office headquarters at 2531 Sutter Street. Doctor Osborne came to California in 1892, after many years of constructive medical and surgical work in England, he having there established and conducted an hydropathic hospital that gained patients from all parts of the world. The doctor also gave years of service as ship surgeon on sea-going vessels, and his life has been replete with interesting experiences and adventures, as well as with large and worthy achievement in the work of his exacting profession.

Doctor Osborne was born in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, March 10, 1848. His father, David Osborne, was a prominent business man in the city, and the enterprise with which he was thus connected many years is continued by two of his sons, Alexander and Robert. The late Alexander Osborne, a brother of David, was for forty years an alderman of Glasgow, in the Guild Hall of which city a portrait of him is hung, besides which a Glasgow street is named in his honor. It may be noted that in Glasgow the service of alderman is given without compensation of financial order. Mrs. Janet (Wallace) Osborne, mother of him whose name initiates this review, was a lineal descendant of the great Scottish patriot Sir William Wallace.

In his native city Doctor Osborne received the best of educational advantages along both academic and professional lines, as is evidenced by the statement that he received from the historic University of Glasgow the degress of Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery and Doctor of Medicine. His initial work in his profession was in the capacity of assistant at Windermere, where he remained several months. Thereafter he was retained as surgeon on a ship plying between England and New Zealand, a connection in which he made the return voyage, at the close of which he was appointed surgeon on an Anchor Line steamship plying between Glasgow and New York. He retained this position two years, and he then engaged in private practice at Huddersfield, England, where he served also as a railway surgeon. After six years had passed he met with an accident, his health gave way, and he passed several months in India. After his return to Huddersfield his health again suffered impairment, and finally he went to Bournemouth, England, where he erected and equipped the hydropathic hospital that under his management gained wide repute and drew clientage from most diverse parts of the world. After conducting this hospital eight years Doctor Osborne fortified himself in information concerning the invigorating climate of California and determined here to establish his home. Upon coming to the state he

settled at Bakersfield, where there was a large English colony, and after there remaining about one year, he began seeking for a location where the summer heat was not so intense. He made an extended trip through the state and finally decided that the City of San Francisco offered the maximum attractions and advantages, a decision that has been verified in his experience here and one that he has never regretted. The Doctor became surgeon for the Doctor Reed Military Academy, but his still delicate health led him to retire from this position and go to Mud Springs, south of Placerville. There he purchased a gold mine, the operation of which he continued for an interval. He next purchased a ranch of sixty acres. forty acres of the tract being planted to fruit, this being in Santa Cruz County, where he remained three and one-half years and where he quite regained his physical health and energies.

In the year 1902 Doctor Osborne sold his ranch, upon which he had made numerous improvements, and he thereupon resumed the practice of his profession in San Francisco, where he has ever retained high reputation as a skilled physician and surgeon and as one whose professional stewardship has been of the most loyal order. He has retained a substantial practice and representative clientage for a long period of years.

In connection with the great fire in San Francisco Doctor Osborne was one of the many to meet loss. He specially deplored the destruction of his fine library of approximately 4,000 volumes, the most of which he had brought from England, many of the books having been been virtually priceless. From the fire the Doctor was able to save a large picture and a mattress—rather incongruous salvage. For three weeks after the great disaster in his home city he had 1,500 persons in his care, professionally and, in a way, of earnest humanitarian service. Since the great fire the Doctor has maintained his office headquarters at his home, 2531 Sutter Street. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the California State Medical Society and the San Francisco County Medical Society. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church.

Doctor Osborne has various capitalistic interests of important order. He is a stockholder in the extensive oyster plant at Apalachicola, Florida, and in the Diatomaceous Earth Company in the State of Nevada. The mammoth plant of the oyster company in Florida has an area of 61,000 square feet. The company propagates and raises its oysters and controls a large wholesale trade. This concern is said to have the largest oyster-canning plant in the world, and is to add to its output shrimps and crabs. The bay on which the plant is established is a vast natural oyster bed, and the company in which Doctor Osborne is interested has there planted 500,000,000 oysters, the bivalves growing to remarkable size in the period of one year. The Nevada venture is in the non-metallic mineral silica, a vast mountain of which is owned by the company, and at the time of this writing, in the fall of 1923, the company is erecting a mill for the treatment of the product and the placing of the same in marketable form.

At Huddersfield, England, on the 5th of August, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Osborne and Miss Annie Freeman, daughter of

the late William Freeman, a prominent and influential citizen of Yorkshire, England. To Doctor and Mrs. Osborne have been born seven children: Jessie is the wife of Newton Holman, who is engaged in the automobile business at Los Angeles, and they have three children. Edward Wallace is deceased, and is survived by one son. Florence is the wife of Bertie Day, son of the surgeon general of the British Army. Mr. and Mrs. Day reside at Santa Cruz, California, and their children are six in number: Harold, who is associated with the Geary Street Railway, is married and has two children: Ethel, widow of William Atkins, has one daughter, and they now reside in the home of her parents, Doctor and Mrs. Osborne; Reginald is married and resides in San Francisco, where he is employed in the municipal electrical department; Gordon, likewise married, is assistant manager of the San Francisco fire department.

Louis F. Holtz. Prominently identified among the pioneers of California was the late Louis F. Holtz, whose life was one of earnest endeavor, and whose labors were productive of excellent results. His descendants are still numbered among the representative people of the state he assisted in developing. Mr. Holtz was born in 1834, in a little hamlet in Northern Germany near the Prussian border. His father had acquired quite a reputation as an architect and was an officer of the Hanovarian cavalry, but his death, occurring when Louis F. Holtz was only eight years old, left his widow and child alone to meet the hardships of life as best they might.

Until he was thirteen years old, Louis F. Holtz remained at school, and when he left had laid the foundation for a good, practical education. For the next two years he was employed by a mercantile establishment, and while there acquired a knowledge of drawing up important papers, and something about accounting. At the age of fifteen years he entered upon another phase of his career, going with the Hershall, commanded by his uncle, and as a member of its crew he visited the leading harbors of the world, reaching that of San Francisco in 1851, at which time the whole world was excited over the discovery of gold in California. Mr. Holtz, like so many others, could not resist the lure of the golden metal, and, leaving his ship, spent the next ten years in gold mining. In 1862 he was elected sheriff of Monteray County, and also held the office of coroner of that county. In 1864 he returned to San Francisco, and for twelve months was in the employ of the W. T. Brewing Company, and then transferred his services to the John von Bergen Company, maintaining the latter connection until 1871. Mr. Holtz then embarked in the wholesale trade on his own account, in partnership with Messrs. Taylor and Bentel, but later sold his interest to his partners, and in 1882 formed the house known as N. von Bergen & Company. In 1882 Mr. Holtz was nominated by the democratic party as its candidate for the offices of assessor of San Francisco city and county, was elected by a handsome majority, and so ably discharged the duties pertaining thereto that he

effected a saving to the taxpayers of $59,753 while in office. The death of this most excellent man occurred when he was fifty-two years old.

Mr. Holtz married Matilda Ashley, who bore him three children: Frederick A., who is deceased; Lillian, wife of Roger Lyons, of New York; and Alice A., who married George Blair, a son of Thomas M. and Matilda (von Schroeder) Blair. Mrs. Holtz was a daughter of Capt. John Sydney Ashley, who was a civil engineer by profession and one of the first superintendents of streets of San Francisco. Among notable examples of his work is the construction of the fort at Fort Point.

Mr. Blair's grandmother, Mrs. Sophia von Schroeder, left a widow with a baby daughter, came to California by way of Cape Horn in 1848. She sunk wells, sold water, had the first boarding house and first laundry of San Francisco, and in the course of time acquired large property interests. Her daughter, Matilda, attended school on the site of the old Palace Hotel. At the early age of fourteen years she was married to Thomas M. Blair, first sergeant-at-arms of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, which office he held at the time of his death, August 5, 1878. He was a member of the first volunteer fire company, Columbia 11, and later was lessee of the Platts Hall, California Hall, and opened the Lake Merritt Boathouse at Oakland. For some years he belonged to the old California Theatre Boat Club, and was in many other ways a notable figure of his day. Mr. and Mrs. George Blair have two children: Mrs. Clarence Neum of New York City; and Dr. L. H. Lyons of San Francisco.

Charles August Christian Duisenberg. The greatest heritage any man can leave to his family is a good name, one unblemished by any dishonorable action, and the record of a life of good deeds and charitable impulses. Material prosperity comes second, but when both are combined, fortunate indeed are those left behind, for they can then enjoy with a free conscience, and with grateful remembrance, the comforts the foresight and enterprise a loved one has provided. The widow and children of the late Charles August Christian Duisenberg hold this attitude with reference to their inheritance from him, and are free in expressing their conviction that the honorable record he made and the reputation he sustained for honorable business dealing is their priceless heritage.

Charles August Christian Duisenberg was born at Bremen, Germany, July 20, 1825, a son of one of the prominent merchants of that city. On December 12, 1847, he left his native land for Valparaiso, Chili, but had not much more than arrived there than he, with the rest of the world, received the astounding news of the discovery of gold in California. A young man, seeking his fortune, and full of adventure, he set forth for the El Dorado, and arrived at San Francisco September 18, 1849. Mr. Duisenberg even at that age was a wise and sagacious man. Having been reared in the mercantile business, he immediately recognized that there was a great opportunity awaiting the pioneer merchants, and with C. F. Mebius established the mercantile firm of Mebius & Duisenberg, on Kearney

Street. The partners had built up a large trade and were doing well when their store and stock of goods were wiped out in the fire of 1851. With characteristic energy Mr. Duisenberg immediately reestablished himself in business, but once more suffered a heavy loss in the fire of 1852.

In the fall of 1854 he returned to his native land, and upon his return came as German Consul at San Francisco, and continued to act in a diplomatic capacity for many years thereafter. Because of this, and of his well-known high character, his fellow countrymen sought his advice, and he long was a power among them, and never ceased to befriend them. For many years he was a worshiper at the services of Saint Mark's Church, and he was one of its most generous and prominent members. He was a director and Vice President of the Society of California Pioneers and President of the German Benevolent Society. For many years he was agent for the German Lloyd Steamship Company at San Francisco.

On December 7, 1868, Mr. Duisenberg married Minna Gross Schupff, a native of Germany, and a daughter of one of its prominent men. She is a writer of note, and among her best-known works are two books on the beautiful flowers of California. Mr. and Mrs. Duisenberg became the parents of the following children: Augusta, Charles, Edward, Virginia, (who is Mrs. Von Herwarth) and Walter and several who are deceased.

Mr. Duisenberg died February, 1894. He was not only an exemplary man, but a generous, genial and sociable gentleman, and one who was beloved by a large number of people. His family were devoted to him, as they had every reason to be, for he was a kind and loving husband and a careful father whose self-sacrificing love for his children was shown forth on every occasion. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to entertain his many friends in the midst of his loved ones, and his was one of the most popular homes in the city. Mr. Duisenberg has passed on, but he has left in his train a record of fine deeds and kindly actions, and his memory is tenderly cherished by those who knew him.

A. E. Bolton, whose death occurred September 17, 1921, long held prestige as one of the able and representative members of the California bar. He never manifested ambition for political preferment, but was content to render undivided allegiance to the profession which he signally honored and dignified by his character and achievement and in which he won a large measure of success. Aside from the vocation of his choice, his interests centered in his home and family, and thus he did not identify himself with fraternal organizations. He was a man of broad intellectuality and fine legal mind, and in his quiet and unobtrusive way he justified himself fully in all of the relations of a significantly busy and useful life. He was one of the prominent and honored members of the San Francisco bar at the time of his death.

Mr. Bolton was born in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1852, and was a scion of Colonial New England ancestry. When he was six

years of age his parents established the family home on a farm near Cleveland, and there he gained in his boyhood and early youth a plethora of experience in connection with the arduous work of the farm, the while he attended the district schools of the locality, principally during the winter terms. He was a sturdy youth of eighteen years at the time of his father's death, and within ninety days thereafter, following the course of his ambition, he left the farm and entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College, one of the important educational institutions of the Buckeye State. Of him it has been said in this connection that "he studied as hard as he had previously worked," and the abrupt change from the open life and heavy labors of the farm to the sedentary application which was his in the class room and indefatigable study greatly impaired his health. His physician informed him that he must permanently abandon school and study and live an out-door life if he hoped to maintain his physical well-being. Under these conditions Mr. Bolton made his way to Denver, Colorado, and in the bracing atmosphere of that state he fully recovered his physical power. With a sound mind in a sound body he now felt justified in following again the course of his ambition, and he began reading law in the office and under the effective preceptorship of Frace & Rodgers, the members of which firm were leading lawyers in the City of Denver at that time, in the '70s. He fortified himself solidly in the science of jurisprudence and in 1876 he came to California, gained admission to the bar of this state and established himself in practice at Santa Cruz. There he remained a number of years, within which he gained substantial success in his professional work. During the major part of this interval he held the office of city attorney. One of his contemporaries in practice at Santa Cruz was Hon. J. A. Barham, and the two there cemented a close, enduring and mutually appreciative friendship. In 1880 Mr. Bolton had gained financial status and professional prestige which justified his fulfilling one of his most cherished ambitions, long deferred. This was realized in his marriage to Miss May Wilcox, of Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1884, to gain a broader field of professional activity, he removed from Santa Crutz to San Francisco. In the meanwhile his friend, Mr. Barham, had removed to Santa Rosa and there developed a large and important law business. The impaired health of Mr. Barham led that distinguished citizen and lawyer to make earnest solicitation that Mr. Bolton join him at Santa Rosa and assume partnership in the law business which he had there built up. The law firm of Barham & Bolton became one of the foremost in that section of the state and was concerned in many litigations of major importance. After a son of Mr. Barham had been admitted to the firm, Mr. Bolton eventually felt free to retire from this partnership and return to San Francisco. He resigned at this juncture a large and lucrative practice, but his professional achievement at San Francisco fully justified the change of location. It may be noted in passing that Mr. Barham later became influential in politics, and for many years represented his district in the United States Congress.

After his return to San Francisco, Mr. Bolton formed a professional

alliance with Philip G. Galpin, for many years one of the leading members of the local bar, and the firm of Galpin & Bolton thereafter maintained foremost place at the bar of San Francisco until the alliance was finally severed by the death of the junior member, whose name merits enduring place on the roster of those who have honored the legal profession in California by large and worthy achievement and by fine appreciation of professional ethics. Mr. Bolton is survived not only by his widow, but also by two children, Arthur W. and May W., both of whom remain with their widowed mother. Arthur W. Bolton, was graduated in the law department of the University of California, was admitted to the bar in 1918, and is engaged in the practice of his profession in San Francisco, where he is well upholding the civic and professional honors of the name which he bears.

JOSEPH L. THARP. Born in the same town as President Harding, Joseph L. Tharp came to California in early days, and identified himself with the newspaper and political interests of the state. He made a name for himself in the army before he came to California, for though he was born July 22, 1836, in Marion, Ohio, he did not identify himself with this state until 1876, his enlistment in the Civil war having been from Mattoon, Illinois. After serving as a private in Company B, Seventh Illinois Infantry for three months he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in Company K, One-Hundred-Twenty-sixth Infantry. He reached the rank of captain in July, 1865, and retired as a major. He was at the capture of Fort Henry, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and was also in the engagements at Vicksburg, Fort Donaldson and Little Rock.

When he came to San Francisco it was as a veteran, and with many war laurels he was welcomed. Courage in battle implies many other talents, for those who can face death calmly often feel equal to facing whatever difficulty life offers, and Major Tharp plunged with enthusiasm into the crowded civilian life of the city. He identified himself with the Rural Press and other publications, including the Examiner, and went into politics as well. Identified for years with the republican party, he was appointed to the office of registrar of voters, which he held for two years, and he was also for a time an officer at San Quentin State Prison.

Major Tharp was married on February 23, 1867, to Miss Julia Ann Rapier, a native of Missouri. They had one daughter, Julia, a native of California, who is married to Edward E. Young, an architect of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Young have five children, Edward Joseph, John Davis, Phyllis, Julia Clara and Yolanda.

Major Tharp was always a devoted and enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Order of the Loyal Legion and other patriotic societies and was buried with military honors at The Presidio. He passed away July 8, 1913.

As the Grand Army of the Republic is dwindling day by day, very few remain to tell the story of the glorious battles fought on American soil, or to preserve the ideals of patriotism, courage and high endeavor that

became a great motive power in the nation through the efforts of the veterans, always keyed up to the highest pitch of brilliant and effective action. Viewed in this light as a unit in a great national movement that has controlled much of the life of the nation since 1865, Major Tharp was one of the most interesting figures of the generation that has passed, and it is hard to estimate how much the community owed him in the upholding of the imperishable ideals of the nation.

He will be remembered as long as California has a history, as long as the tradition of great courage is a stimulus to effort and progress in every walk of life. As a public official and as a newspaper man he was distinguished for his integrity and straightforwardness of purpose, and was exceptional in everything he undertook in placing the public welfare unequivocally before his own private interests.

George Grant Gere, M. D., who died in 1918, was for many years a distinguished surgeon of California, and his home and work had identified him with the City of San Francisco nearly forty years.

He was born at Greene in Shenango County, New York, December 27, 1848, son of Horatio Nelson and Juliana D. (Grant) Gere. His grandfather, Silsby Gere, was a soldier in the Revolution and was specially commended by Anthony Wayne for his service at the storming of Stony Point. Silsby Gere married a relative of Gen. Ethan Allen. This branch of the Gere family was established in New England in 1636. Juliana D. Grant, mother of Doctor Gere, was of the same family as General Grant. Her father, Dr. Isaac Grant, joined the Continental army at the age of fifteen and served throughout the Revolution, He married Hannah Tracy, granddaughter of Deacon Jedediah Tracy, of Connecticut. Through this branch of the family the ancestry is traced in unbroken line to some of the earliest noble families of Scotland and England, and also to William the Conqueror.

Horatio Nelson Gere, father of Doctor Gere, was one of the pioneers of Nebraska. He went to that territory with other families from New York and Pennsylvania, and established the Table Rock settlement. However, his chief home was at Pawnee City, and it was there that George Grant Gere spent most of his boyhood. Doctor Gere started to get into the army early in the Civil war, but was denied that wish until 1864, when, at the age of sixteen, he joined the First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry. He was in active duty on the frontier, and was in several Indian campaigns. He served under General Connor. Two of his older brothers were Union soldiers, and one of them, John N. Gere, was killed by the Indians after the war. Another brother, Charles H. Gere, became one of the distinguished citizens of Nebraska, and for many years was editor of the Daily State Journal at Lincoln.

Following his military service George G. Gere took up the study of medicine at Pawnee City, and after three years entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1871. Following that he practiced with his former preceptor at

Pawnee City about four years, then practiced in the mining district of Utah, and in 1877 came to California. For several years he enjoyed a general practice in Tulare County, but seeking a broader field for his talent removed to San Francisco in 1881. For many years he was regarded as one of the most accomplished surgeons in the city. On coming to San Francisco he served as professor of anatomy from 1881 to 1886 in the California Medical College, and was professor of surgery in that institution from 1886 to 1906. He was author of lectures on "Callopractic Surgery," and made many other contributions to medical and surgical literature. He was for two years secretary and two years president of the State Eclectic Medical Society, was a delegate to the National Eclectic Medical Association for a number of years, president of the San Francisco County Society of Physicians and Surgeons, and was a member of the Board of Examiners of the State Eclectic Medical Society. He was also secretary of the trustees for the California Medical College.

Doctor Gere was past surgeon of Lincoln Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of California Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In 1890 he married Miss Sarah J. Wood. He was survived by Mrs. Gere and four children, Harrison, Cecil, George and Raymond. At the time of his death his son Harrison was serving with the armed forces in France, while the son Raymond was in training at Camp Lewis.

Peter Nicholas Remillard was a sterling California pioneer who became one of the influential citizens and business men of Oakland and the San Francisco Bay district in general. He was one of the founders of the large and important industry conducted under the title of the Remillard Brick Company, an enterprise that was established more than sixty years ago. The death of Mr. Remillard occurred in August, 1904, in Oakland, and the business is now conducted by his widow and daughter, whose home is maintained at 2042 Vallejo Street in the City of San Francisco.

Mr. Remillard was born in Montreal, Canada, in April, 1837, and was there reared and educated. In 1854, an an aspiring and self-reliant youth of seventeen years, he came to California and identified himself with gold-mining operations. At the age of twenty-four years he established his residence at Oakland, where he started a brick yard above Lake Merritt, and later his brothers, Hilaire and Edward, joined him in this manufacturing enterprise, the firm of Remillard Brothers, becoming owners and operators of three brick manufacturing plants, one in what is now Richmond and two in East Oakland. In 1879 the business was incorporated under the title of the Remillard Brick Company, and this name has been retained during the long intervening years. For a number of years the Remillard brothers conducted also a contracting business in connection with their brick industry, and in this connection also they supplied the brick for the erection of the old Palace Hotel in San Francisco and many large and important buildings at Oakland, the

P. A. Remillard

brothers having been for forty years the only brick building material dealers in Alameda County, where they still have the only building brick plant. In 1882 the company established a large yard at Pleasanton. In 1890, a yard at Greenbrae, Marin County, and in 1892, a yard at San Jose, Santa Clara County, having over 300 men in their employ.

In January, 1867, at San Francisco, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Remillard and Miss Cordule Laurin, who likewise was born in the City of Montreal, Canada. Of the four children of this union, the eldest was Philip, who continued a resident of Oakland and associated in business with his father until his death in 1901. Emma resides with her mother and sister in San Francisco; Walter is deceased; Lillian remains with her widowed mother, with whom she is associated in the ownership and control of the large and prosperous business conducted under the original title of the Remillard Brick Company, the mother and daughter having acquired after the death of Mr. Remillard the interests which his brothers' heirs held in the business, the brothers having died two and three years before the death of P. N. Remillard, and have conducted the same most successfully since that time, with three large and well equipped plants, located respectively in Oakland, Pleasanton and San Jose, with offices also in the City of San Francisco.

Mr. Remillard was known for his fine character and this man was honored by his many friends, and of whom it was said that his word was as good as his bond. He was interested in all things pertaining to the uplifting, intellectual and the good of the community. He was one of the founders of the first Unitarian Church of Oakland, and one of the first members of the Athenian Club and other organizations of the same city.

Gabriel K. Stevenot was a California pioneer, reaching San Francisco in August, 1849. He was a Frenchman, liberally educated, being trained as a mining engineer at the University of Nancy in Nancy, France. After coming to California he located and developed a rich mining section at Melons, Carson Hill, in Calaveras County. He was also interested in merchandising, and at one time owned the Morgan Mine in Nevada. He had served a brief time as a soldier in the French army. In California he became a republican, was a member of the California pioneers and a Catholic. His wife was Phyllis Cline. Her father at one time was judge of the Supreme Court of Nancy, France.

Emil K. Stevenot, son of Gabriel K., has one sister, Mrs. Marie Gerrike. Emil Stevenot was born in Alsace-Lorraine, at Strausburg, February 11, 1846. He graduated with high honors from Heidelberg University, and also prepared for the profession of mining engineer. In 1863 he came to America and became associated with his father, then president of the Melons Mining Company. In 1870 he left the mines and, moving to San Francisco, established a laboratory and plant for the refining of borax, having discovered a process for manufacturing borax. Subsequently concentrated borax came into general use and the demand

for refined borax increased until it was no longer profitable to manufacture it. In 1879 Emil Stevenot returned to his mining interests in Calaveras County, but in 1890 moved his home to Sonoma in order to give his children the benefits of educational facilities. He had a fine ranch there, and also maintained a chemical laboratory for general assaying. He also maintained an office in San Francisco.

In 1872, at San Francisco, Mr. Emil Stevenot married Miss Sarah Stephens. Their children are: F. G. Stevenot, at present a member of the California Legislature; Mrs. Nellie Everson; Archie, superintendent of the Carson Hill Mine; Joseph, formerly a major in the United States air service, now engaged in electrical engineering in the Orient; Cassimer and Leon, both at home.

Ernest Gabrielle Lyons was one of the sterling pioneers and representative business men of San Francisco, where he continued his residence and was actively identified with manufacturing enterprise until his death, in 1892, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Mr. Lyons was born in the City of Paris, France, July 28, 1834, and was reared and educated in his native land. He was a youth when he came to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in the '50s, and here his initial activities were in connection with mercantile business. Upon establishing his residence in San Francisco he engaged in the manufacturing of syrups and liquors, and in this line of enterprise he eventually built up a large and prosperous business, he having been one of the successful, popular and progressive citizens and business men of San Francisco at the time of his death. He was a member of the local French Club and was affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity.

In the year 1864 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lyons and Miss Emily Buses, who likewise was born in France, and of the surviving children of this union the eldest is Alice, who is the wife of Henry Kahn, and who now resides in Paris, France; Ida is the wife of J. C. Raas, who is the executive head of a business he has founded for the manufacture of glacé fruits, cherries, syrups and fountain supplies; Hugo, who was born in San Francisco, and is still a resident of this city, as is the next younger of the children, Mrs. Hortense Raas; Roger is a resident of New York, where Edmond also resides. The widowed mother maintains her home at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco.

William Henry Coombs was one of the distinguished native sons of California and a representative of one of the very early pioneer families of this commonwealth, he having been a resident of the City of San Francisco at the time of his death.

Mr. Coombs was born in Yolo County, California, in 1846. His father, Nathan Coombs, was one of the first settlers of that county. Nathan Coombs was born in the Cape Cod district of Massachusetts in 1826. When he was a small boy his mother took him to the Territory of Iowa, and he grew up near Muscatine. His father had died, and his

mother was then the wife of Doctor Carpenter. In 1842 the family went across the plains to Oregon, and in 1843 Nathan Coombs came to California and settled in Yolo County. From there in 1845 he removed to Napa and bought the farm which he owned until his death. He laid out the town of Napa, and was elected one of the first members of the State Legislature of California. He was a liberal contributor to public improvements, a noted stock man, breeding and raising fine horses, and at the time of his death, December 26, 1877, he was regarded as one of the largest landholders in California.

At Sutter's Court, California, Nathan Coombs married Miss Isabelle Gordon. The marriage ceremony was performed by General Sutter himself. The father of the bride was a California pioneer, a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch ancestry. It was on the Gordon ranch of Yolo County that the historic meeting was held proposing to make a free state of California under the "Bear Flag," and Miss Isabelle Gordon assisted in making that noted emblem for the new commonwealth.

After due preliminary education William Henry Coombs received appointment as a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1868. At the academy he won special distinction for his fine horsemanship, he having learned to ride excellently when a mere boy, owing largely to his youthful interest in horse racing, in which fine sport his father was a pioneer and leader in California, Nathan Coombs having brought in the early days two of the finest horses exploited in turf events in California. After his graduation at West Point William H. Coombs was ordered to service with the Eighth United States Cavalry, on the Pacific Coast, but on the 1st of November, 1869, he resigned his place as a second lieutenant in this command and entered the United States revenue service. He later became one of the prominent civil engineers in his native state, and in this connection had charge of the state geological survey. He was a man of fine character and distinctive talent, and he made his life count for good in its every relation. He had much to do with civic and industrial progress in California, and was prominently identified with the organizing of the California State Agricultural Society, to the success of which he gave much time, thought and energy.

Mr. Coombs chose as his wife Miss Katherine Ramey, whose parents came to California from the State of Kentucky. Mrs. Coombs passed the closing years of her life in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Coombs became the parents of five children: Lotus, Jewell, Tiny, Gordon and Muriel. Miss Muriel Coombs became the wife of Joseph Gyle, who was born and reared in California, and in the City of San Francisco they maintain their home at 3125 Jackson Street. Mr. and Mrs. Gyle have one child, Joseph Francis, who is five years of age at the time of this writing, in the winter of 1922-23.

John Sarsley Barrett was a vital and ambitious young man when, in 1850, he numbered himself among the pioneers of California, and here he

passed the remainder of his long, worthy and useful life. His widow is now one of the venerable and loved pioneer women of San Francisco.

Mr. Barrett was born in Ireland, June 29, 1826, and was reared and educated in his native land, he having been a youth when he came to the United States and settled in the City of Boston. With the discovery of gold in California in the ever memorable year 1849 there came to this state a great influx of gold-seekers and others desirous of trying their fortunes in the Golden West. Mr. Barrett was one of this valiant band of pioneers, he having crossed the plains to California in 1850, as noted above. In San Francisco he became connected with a clothing store established on what is now Montgomery Street, where was then centered the principal business district of the frontier city. He continued his association with business enterprise in San Francisco a number of years, and thereafter served with characteristic ability as secretary of the California Supreme Court. During his incumbency of this position he resided at Sacramento, the capital city, and in 1877 he established himself independently in the stock-brokerage business in San Francisco, where he continued for several years his successful operations along this line of enterprise. He then purchased a farm property, moving thereto, and gave his attention to its improvement and general management. He remained on this attractive rural homestead until his death. Mr. Barrett was arrayed loyally in the ranks of the democratic party, and was a zealous communicant of the Catholic Church, as is also his widow.

In the year 1864 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Barrett and Miss Mary Murphy, and they became the parents of a fine family of twelve children, of whom seven are living at the time of this writing, in the winter of 1922-3, namely: Nellie, Mary, Alice, Katherine, Josephine, Frank and Edward. The son Emmett married and was survived by one child, Clara, who was taken into the home of his mother, by whom she was reared.

Joseph Musto was born in the historic old city of Genoa, Italy, in September, 1829, the second in order of birth of the seven children of Giovanni and Caterina Musto, the names of the other children being here recorded: Luigi, Giovanni, Antonio, Gaetamo, Peter and Rose (Mrs. Bacigalupi).

Joseph Musto was reared and educated in his native city, and he was an ambitious and aspiring youth of twenty-one years when he came to the United States, in 1850, and disembarked in the port of New York City. In the following year he numbered himself among the pioneers of California, and within a short time after his arrival in San Francisco he made his way to the gold-mining camps in Sandy Gulch. He was successful in his mining operations there, and after a short time he established general stores at Virginia City and Gold Hill. Later he returned to San Francisco, and here he and his brother Giovanni established one of the city's first marble-manufacturing enterprises, under the title of Musto Brothers. They built up a substantial and prosperous business. Joseph Musto was one of the venerable pioneer citizens and honored and veteran business men of San Francisco at the time of his death, in January, 1904. In the year 1849,

Joseph Musto

shortly before coming to this country, he had taken part in the war in his native land, he having been a member of the military staff or guard of King Carlo Alberto, and having taken part in the battle of Novara, incidental to which the King abdicated the throne of Italy.

In New York City was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Musto and Miss Maria Sturla, who likewise was born and reared in Italy, and who survived him for twenty years. She was a devout communicant of the Catholic Church, as was also her husband. Of the seven children the eldest was Madame Emilia Tojetti, deceased, who was instrumental in establishing the Music Library in the San Francisco Public Library; Misses Margaret and Laura still reside in San Francisco; Florence, deceased, was an ardent worker for Child Welfare and the organizer of the San Francisco Mothers' Congress; Carlotta is the wife of J. B. Keenan, of San Francisco; and Clarence and Guido are engaged in the marble business in this city, as able successors of their father in this line of business and as loyal and progressive citizens.

HOLLIS NEWTON. The American Eternal City, standing on its many hills overlooking the Golden Gate, is an enduring monument to the vision, the courage and wonderful endurance of the pioneers of the middle portion of the last century, not only of the city itself, but of the state. Some of those sturdy men who dared the dangers of the long trail and the undeveloped wilderness at its end did not locate on the Coast, but exerted themselves in equally necessary labor in the interior, and the results of their lives of self-sacrifice have gone to swell the volume of prosperity of San Francisco. One of the men, whose descendants are now enjoying the multiplied advantages of San Francisco, but who, himself, was content with working in behalf of and living at Lincoln, Placer County, was the late Hollis Newton, one of the original "Forty-niners."

Hollis Newton was born on a farm near Norwich, Schenango County, New York, near the historical old Fort Ticonderoga, and was one of a family of fourteen children born to his parents. His boyhood was spent in the environments of his birthplace, but with all of the young life swarming in the old home there was need for some to leave for less restricted districts, and Hollis was the one who yielded to the call of adventure, and when still a youth set out alone to seek his fortune. He made his way through the East, and on into the West as far as Chicago, then but a muddy little village on the shores of one of the great inland seas. At that time he was only eighteen years old, and it was but natural that when the wonderful news of the discovery of gold reached Chicago he should have been one of the first to join the great caravan which for years afterward was to move westward, bringing in its wake the forces of civilization and development. He and his companions had no adequate conception of the perils and hardships of such a journey; all they saw was the gleam of gold at the end of their wanderings.

The wagon train which the ambitious youth joined was a typical one, setting forth full of high hopes, and gradually diminishing in numbers and equipment until, after the horses succumbed to exhaustion, Mr. Newton and

a companion separated from the rest, and with sixty-pound packs on their young shoulders set out on foot to reach their El Dorado. In after years he used to relate in thrilling words the hardships of that final lap, which outdistanced anything they had hitherto undergone, although but little had been lacking. Early in the trip they had been attacked by hostile Indians, who disputed, whenever possible, each league of the way; by venomous rattlesnakes, and suffered from the aridity of the Great American Desert. However, after these two young men went forth by themselves they had all of these dangers to combat and the added ones of loneliness, lack of water, and actual destitution. Death would have been, without doubt, their portion had it not been for the fortunate meeting with a Government train from which they obtained water and supplies.

These young men finally reached Coloma, El Dorado County, and, as was not unusual in those days, found a stranger willing to trust them for food and equipment, and with this kindly assistance were able to begin their search for the metal for which they had risked their lives many times over. A very interesting account of Mr. Newton's early experiences was published in the Santa Paula Chronicle under date of July 6, 1900, in connection with the reminiscences of George G. Sewell, from which the following is quoted:

"I then became acquainted with a young man from Chicago, Hollis Newton, who, like myself, had saved a few hundred dollars and anxious to invest, which we did in fifteen head of gentle Spanish milch cows with calves at their sides; at that time there were very few eastern cows in the state. We had learned that milk was worth $2.00 a gallon in the mines, and green feed excellent throughout the country, and, purchasing a mule to pack our blankets as well as our camp equipage, we started for Grass Valley, Nevada County, which we reached the third or fourth night, and awoke the next morning to find over a foot of snow on the ground and not a pound of hay for our poor cows, so we at once turned back for the valley and brought up at a deserted cabin on the Auburn River, Placer County, near where Lincoln now stands, and where my former partner still resides.

"My partner taking a part of our cows to Gold Hill, a mining camp a few miles above us, leaving the remainder with me, I went to Sacramento, twenty-five miles distant, purchased twenty-five hens at $5.00 apiece, which with the butter I made, then worth $1.50 a pound, paid very well. I remember the first eggs I ever sold, fifteen dozen, which I took to Sacramento in a milk bucket, for which I received $45.00; and from the chickens I raised from those twenty-five hens I took in $800 and had 150 of the best of them left from which I expected to make enough the next year to go home like a nabob. Everybody expected at that time to make enough in a year or so and go home. But my chickens became diseased, prices came down, and I did not realize as well from the 150 as from the twenty-five the year before. My partner and myself in 1852 located the section of land, 640 acres, upon which we squatted, as state school land, paying $1.25 per acre, improved the same by enclosing with a good, substantial fence, and good

farmhouse and outbuildings, but becoming tired of our way of living with no women around, we both got married."

Having heard enthusiastic accounts from Mr. Sewell of a favorite niece, Mr. Newton went back East and visited in Vermont with his partner's family in order to meet the young lady. His heart was captured, however, not by her, but by her sister, and to her Mr. Newton was married, at Shoreham, Vermont, September 7, 1859. Her maiden name was Martha Sewell. Mr. and Mrs. Newton became the parents of eight children, six of whom survived their parents: Mrs. Louise Allen, of Lincoln; Mrs. Janette Fuller, Mrs. Lizzie Aldrich and Mrs. Gertrude Parks, of San Francisco; Mrs. Frances Nowell, of Juneau, Alaska; and Martha Sanders, of Lincoln. Mrs. Newton was spared to celebrate not only her golden anniversary, but to round out a happy married life of fifty-one years, six months and six days. Mr. Newton's useful life ended January 11, 1911, when he was eighty-one years, six months and six days old.

Mr. Newton not only successfully fought and conquered the enemies to progress and civilization in California, but when the unity of the nation was in peril he enlisted in the Federal army, was commissioned a captain, and served with distinction during that terrifically-fought conflict, and at its close received his honorable discharge. For fifty-two years he was a continuous resident of Placer County, and for the last twelve years of his life he resided at Lincoln, having retired from active participation in his different undertakings. He was an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his funeral services were held under the auspices of that fraternity. In part a contemporary journal says of his death:

"The immediate cause of death was dyspnœa, labored breathing, and arteriosclerosis, hardening of the arteries. Doctor Davis was the attending physician and did that which he could to relieve the sufferer, but Father Time had decreed that the earthly career of this good man must end and so he passed to that great beyond from which no traveler returns; and in his passing, this community and Placer County loses a man who has done much toward the upbuilding of this great state, one who through hardship and toil had won his way."

ERWIN REESE BROUGHTON, a native son of California, was a young man of sterling character and had marked for himself a secure place as a citizen and as a business man at the time when his career was cut short by his untimely death, on the 9th of January, 1919, about four months prior to the thirty-second anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Broughton was born at Modesto, Stanislaus County, California, on the 18th of April, 1887, and was a son of James Richard and Jane (Bates) Broughton, he having been the elder of the two children and his only sister, Esther, being still a resident of Modesto, as are also his parents. James B. Broughton has been prominently identified with the banking business at Modesto for fully forty years, has served as mayor of that fine little city, and is one of its prominent and influential citizens.

The public schools of his native place afforded Erwin R. Broughton

his earlier education, and in 1910 he completed a commercial course and was graduated from the University of California. He then became associated with the Klamath Development Company in the State of Washington, but within a short time he returned to Modesto and assumed the position of cashier in his father's bank. When the nation became involved in the World war Mr. Broughton removed to San Francisco and took charge of the Liberty Loan department in the Federal Reserve Bank. He gave most effective service in furthering subscriptions to the various Government war loans and was active in other branches of patriotic service in the community. He continued his connection with the Federal Reserve Bank until his death, and his sterling character and gracious personality won to him hosts of friends in both business and social circles. He was affiliated with both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, as well as with Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and was a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity.

On the 22d of July, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Broughton and Miss Olga Junguluth, whose maternal grandfather, Nicholas Ohlandt, was a pioneer in San Francisco, where he became a citizen of much influence, he having been president of the German Loan & Savings Society and also of the National Ice Company of this city. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Broughton has continued to maintain her home in San Francisco, and in her bereavement she has been sustained and comforted by the companionship of her two children, James Richard II and Nicholas Ohlandt.

William S. Blake was an old time Californian, and widely known throughout the state in mining circles, an occupation he followed for a great many years.

He was born near McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He came to California early in 1860, suffering from a wound in the thigh and the loss on his left eye, having received these injuries in the Civil war. He decided to come out West and try to strike it rich in the mines, having heard of the wealth to be had for the looking. His early mining ventures were in and around Cherokee Flat, until that district was worked out. He met with varying success, at one time refusing $250,000 for a set of seven mining claims, these same claims later proving worthless. He then moved to Sacramento, where he took up a section of rich farm land upon which he resided for a number of years. The mining fever again came upon him, and in the course of his travels around California he became connected with a group in the opening of some old Spanish quick silver mines which had lain undiscovered for years. This venture turned out very successful, the mine becoming one of the greatest quick silver producing properties in the state.

William S. Blake was the father of the following children: Charles E., John S., Maggie A., Nellie V., Maude C. and Myrtle A. Charles E. Blake, whose home is at 718 Hayes Street in San Francisco, was born in Chico, California, November 3, 1863. He was reared and educated in

California, but in 1891 went East, living in St. Louis for a number of years. He married Elizabeth Jane Pritchett, in Memphis, Tennessee, and all their three children were born in the East, they being Milton C., aged twenty-one; Roy G., aged eighteen; and Vera I., aged sixteen.

CAMILLE M. SOLARI. When you think of San Francisco, you think of good hotels and good eating places, and there stands out prominently in the mind of the connoisseur "Solari's," that popular yet exclusive spot near the St. Francis. This is the monument which perpetuates the name of Camille M. Solari, who was familiarly known to his many friends by the applied name of "Joe," and who made a life work of catering to an exacting public.

Mr. Solari was born in Switzerland, on the 14th of May, 1859, where he gained his rudimentary education. He was a lad of eleven years when he came to the United States, and associated himself with his uncle, who was proprietor of that famed old Solari restaurant in New York City. By careful application and extreme frugality it was only a few years until he was able to purchase a restaurant of his own. Later he moved to Washington, D. C., where he conducted one of the finer restaurants in the capital city, until financial reverses compelled his retirement.

Leadville, a booming mining town of Colorado, attracted his attention and, undaunted by his seeming failure, he there successfully operated the Vendome Hotel.

An attractive and responsible position was offered him in 1893 with the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. This he accepted and ably filled until the great hostelry was destroyed in the fire of 1906. He made this disaster a stepping stone in his career, and proved his resourcefulness and his loyalty to the stricken city by opening the first exclusive restaurant after the fire.

For a year and a half he maintained his establishment at 911 Ellis Street, and in 1908 equipped and opened the beautiful and exclusive restaurant, which still bears his name, at 354 Geary Street.

He determined to serve to his patrons only the best which the market afforded, and gathered around him an organization of experts. To this he added his radiant personality. So successfully did he build that since his demise, October 22, 1917, his work goes on under the able management of his widow, and "Solari's" is known not only to San Franciscans but to the traveling public the world over.

GEORGE RAUSCHERT was a California pioneer, was a member of the Vigilantes organization in the early days of San Francisco, and his name became well known throughout this part of the state.

He was a native of New York State. He married Hannah Brower, of New Jersey, whose people at one time owned the property where Trinity Church of New York City stands. George Rauschert came to California

by way of the Isthmus. He was a glass blower by trade, and he established perhaps a pioneer factory for the making of glass in San Francisco. He continued glass manufacture for a number of years and later operated a ranch in Sonoma County. He died at Elmira, Tolano County, June 8, 1889, and his wife died July 12, 1877. George Rauschert and wife had three children. The son George H. became a prominent rancher and stock man in Monterey County.

The daughter Mary Louise married Henry Dwight Stevens, a native of Mississippi, who came to San Francisco around the Horn in the early '50s. They were married in San Francisco, April 18, 1854. Mr. Stevens established the old Blue Wing saloon, a famous place in San Francisco for a number of years. Later he bought a ranch near Sonoma, engaged in general farming there, and subsequently sold that property and moved to Vallejo, where he was employed in the navy yard. He died in 1906, at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife died on January 18, 1916, aged eighty. She was a charter member of the Association of Pioneer Women of California.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were the parents of nine children: Emma L.; Harry, of Vallejo; Charles R., deceased; William M. and George H., of Vallejo; Jennie, wife of Joe Edge, of Vallejo; and three others who died in childhood.

Emma L. Stevens was married September 2, 1870, to William Burton, a native of England and a cabinet maker by trade. He was employed for a number of years at Mare Island in Vallejo, California. He died in 1920, aged seventy-four. Mrs. Burton, whose home is at 1558 Eleventh Avenue in San Francisco, was born in this city. She is the mother of two children. Her daughter, Ida L., is the widow of George Hunt, who died in 1922. Her other daughter, Annetta R., is the wife of Ralph Whitcomb, of San Diego, and their three children are: Raymond B., Earl S. and Thelma.

Robert Brotherton. A well-known man in the earlier days of San Francisco, Robert Brotherton proved himself of real value to his community, and set a standard in his extensive building and contracting operations that is still followed. He was a man of many activities, and, although not a native-born American, evinced in all that he did those sterling traits of character which have been so essential in all of the stages of the development of this country. Mr. Brotherton was born in Ireland, in 1830, but was brought to the United States when just a small boy, and during his formative period was in an environment which brought out all that was good and self-reliant in the lad, and laid the foundation for a useful and successful manhood.

In the early '50s he went to Australia, and that colony continued to be his home until 1865, when he returned to the United States, and, settling permanently at San Francisco, entered upon his business of contracting, in which he was to achieve so gratifying a success. He was a man who lived up to the spirit of his contracts, as well as to the letter of

them, and the fact that he was the contractor was ample guarantee of the best of workmanship and highest grade of materials. A far-sighted man, he knew property values, and selected as the site of his home a location in a totally undeveloped district. He was spared to see this portion of the city become a choice residential section. Mr. Brotherton had great faith in the future of San Francisco, and bought heavily of its realty, and these investments later yielded a handsome income. Later on in life he left the more strenuous field of contracting for that of an insurance adjustor, and in this, as in everything he undertook, he was successful. Probably one of the reasons for his great prosperity lay in the fact that he devoted himself to his business, and had no time or inclination for outside diversions, although he did take a great interest in Saint Luke's Episcopal Church, and was one of its founders.

In 1851, prior to his sailing for Australia, Mr. Brotherton married Sophia Barnes. Their daughter Alice married Andrew Valleau. Mr. and Mrs. Valleau had two children: Robert Brotherton Valleau and Bessie, who married Hamilton Murdock, insurance broker and an active member of the Commercial Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masons.

Mr. Brotherton has passed from the scene of his former endeavors. His work, however, remains as a lasting monument to the good, solid, virtues his life exemplified. Mr. Brotherton is still living, being now ninety-four years old. Without the courage, initiative and high purpose of the pioneers San Francisco and California itself would never have been developed, and a great empire would have been lost to this country. Mrs. Valleau, who was born in Melbourne, Australia, has every reason to be proud of the stock from which she sprung, and does right in preserving in an enduring form the record of the achievements of those who have gone before them.

Benjamin Franklin McKinley was one of the honored pioneer citizens and representative business men of San Francisco at the time of his death, on the 11th of December, 1912. He was eighty years of age at the time of his demise, and had been a resident of California for many years.

Mr. McKinley was born at New Lisbon, Mahoning County, Ohio, a place that is now an important industrial city, and he is indebted to the schools of the old Buckeye State for his early educational discipline. Mr. McKinley was a young man of ambitious purpose when he came to California in the year 1859, and here his initial activities were in connection with the mining of gold, which was then at its height. After continuing his connection with the mining industry several years, his first settlement having been near Sacramento, he turned his attention to the lumber business, of which he eventually became a leading representative in the City of San Francisco. He had the first saw mill in the vicinity of Sacramento, and upon coming to San Francisco he engaged in the lumber and coal business, being at the head of one of the largest concerns of the kind in

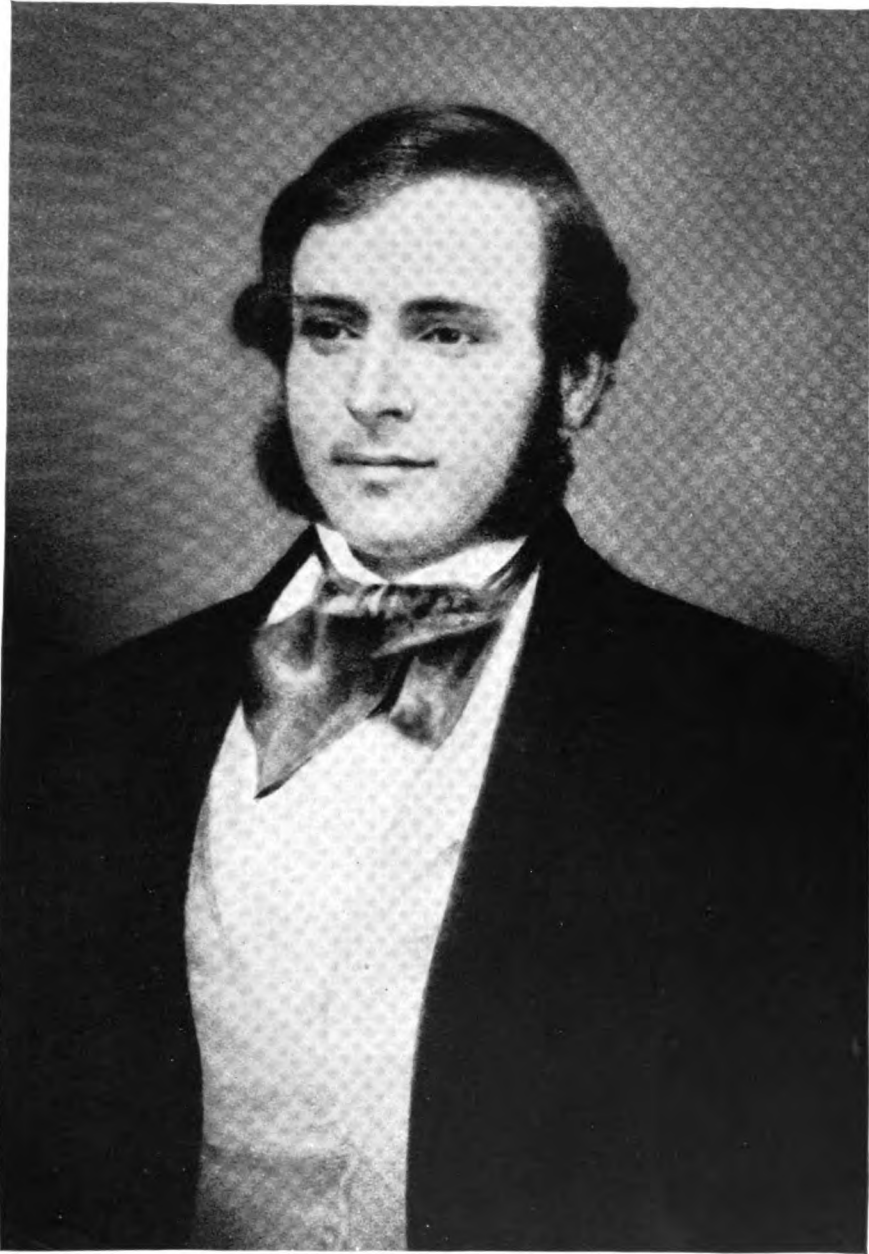
the California metropolis. He also became prominent and influential in public affairs. He was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the republican party, and as its candidate was elected a member of the State Legislature, he having been one of only four republicans thus victorious in that year, which was marked by a democratic landslide. He made a record of loyal and effective service in the Legislature, and in all the relations of life he so bore himself as to merit and receive the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He later served for several years as assistant postmaster of San Francisco, and was connected with the Postoffice Department at the time of his death.

In the year 1873 Archbishop Alemany performed the marital ceremony that united the life destinies of Mr. McKinley and Miss Mary Alice Daly, a native of Ireland, who had come to the United States with her mother and other members of the family at a very early age. At the time of the marriage she had been a resident of San Francisco for several years. Since the death of her husband Mrs. McKinley has continued her residence in San Francisco, a city dear to her through many hallowed memories and associations. Mr. McKinley is survived also by two children, Benjamin L. and Marie Josephine, both residents of San Francisco, where the son is engaged in the successful practice of law, as one of the representative members of the bar of his native city. Benjamin L. McKinley is affiliated with the Native Sons of the Golden West, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Young Men's Institute, and the Knights of Columbus.

JAMES N. THANE. The lure of California was as potent in those earlier days as it is today. When to the romantic stories of the first voyageurs was added the report of the gold discoveries, adventurous spirits the world over started for San Francisco.

Measured by the facilities, knowledge and experience available to these pioneers, the difficulties they had to contend with have no parallel in today's commercial and industrial life. These hardships and adventures developed self-reliant men, capable of endurance and carrying on under all circumstances. To these men is due the credit for laying the foundation of achievement from which the present day super-structure has been built.

From far off places as well as from the busier marts of the world they came. New Brunswick contributed more than one of her citizens, and one of them whose influence was impressed upon the commerce and industry of his day was James N. Thane. Born in 1825, he early grew to be a man of affairs in the lumber and shipping trade out of St. John, New Brunswick, and with the first word from California he fitted out two vessels, loading them with lumber for San Francisco. These vessels came round the Horn, arriving in San Francisco in early 1850.

Conditions were very unsettled. Everyone rushed to the mines. There was little or no demand for lumber for the moment, and so it was some while before the vessels' cargoes were finally disposed of and the vessels

JAMES N. THANE

themselves eventually turned into store ships. Later Mr. Thane operated two small vessels in trading between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, as then known. Afterwards he was connected with the firm of Samuel Price & Company, and in 1858, when the Fraser River gold excitement broke out and a new El Dorado was supposed to have been discovered there, he went to Victoria, British Columbia, and opened a branch house of the above firm. He continued there in business until his death.

In 1851 Mr. Thane married in San Francisco Frances R. Kinney, who came to the city round the Horn, arriving also early in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Thane had five children born to them, Joseph E., Frances J., Arthur F., James N. and Alice L. The family have resided here since 1866, and these children are all alive.

Of the sons, Arthur F. Thane was born in 1860 and educated in the public schools of San Francisco. He sought early to follow his father's footsteps by getting into the shipping business. In 1880 he entered the employ of J. W. Grace & Company, which later on assumed the name of W. R. Grace & Company, of which it was always a branch. After a long service here Mr. Thane went to Valparaiso, Chile, where he remained two years, finally severing his connection with Grace & Company in 1890.

He continued in the export business for some years, finally establishing his own firm under the name of A. F. Thane & Company, of which he was the head until its voluntary retirement recently. Mr. Thane still holds interest in mercantile affairs, although not now so actively engaged as formerly.

James Robert Bolton was a man of distinguished ability and to him it was given to wield great influence in connection with business affairs of broad scope and importance in the pioneer period of California history, besides which he was one of the substantial capitalists and honored and influential citizens of San Francisco during the later years of his long and useful life. Here his death occurred January 28, 1890, only four days prior to the seventy-third anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Bolton was born at Jamaica Plains, New York, on the 24th of January, 1817, and was the eldest son of James Robert and Mary Ann (Clay) Bolton. At the age of fourteen years Mr. Bolton entered the service of the New York mercantile house of Bolton, Fox & Livingston. In 1839, a short time after attaining to his legal majority, he left New York as supercargo of a vessel consigned to Jecker, Torre & Company of Mazatlan, Mexico. Upon his arrival at that Mexican city he assumed a clerkship with the firm above mentioned, and he became also vice consul of the United States at Mazatlan, where he was acting consul for some time during the absence of the regular incumbent. In 1847, owing to the outbreak of the war between Mexico and the United States, Mr. Bolton came to California. He remained for a time at Monterey, then the capital of California, and then returned to Mexico. In 1850 he came again to California, for the primary purpose of here forming a partnership with William E. Barron and for

the purpose of assuming the active superintendency of the New Almaden quicksilver mines in Santa Clara County, a property at that time owned by Barron, Forbes & Company of Tepic, and Jecker, Torre & Company of Mazatlan. Under the title of Bolton, Barron & Company there was developed in San Francisco an extensive banking and mercantile business, and a large part of this business was with Mexico. The partnership was dissolved in 1859, and Mr. Bolton retired to reside permanently in San Francisco, where, principally by large and judicious investments in real estate, he became a substantial capitalist. He was a citizen of fine character and fine achievement, and in his various capitalistic interests and their ordering he did much to aid in the advancement of San Francisco along both civic and material lines.

As a young man Mr. Bolton married Paula Estrada, nee Montaño, who was born in Mexico, on the 29th of June, 1828, and whose death occurred only a little more than a year prior to that of her husband, she having passed away November 14, 1888. Of the ten children of this union only three are living at the time of this writing, in 1923: Mary Ann, Eliza Montaño and Robert Clay. His son John Montaño married Magdalena Pacheco, and they became the parents of seven children: John Robert, Teresa Rosaria, Henry Clay, Ramona, Alfonso, Juanita and Mabel Claire. Mary Ann Bolton became the wife of John C. Alvarado, son of former Governor Juan B. Alvarado, and the one child of this union is John B. Alvarado. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Alvarado became the wife of Charles A. Bond. Frances Pauline was the wife of David Ernest Melliss, Ph. D., of San Francisco, who died in 1914. The one child of the union is Bolton David Melliss. Robert Clay Bolton, born July 28, 1865, is one of the respected citizens and well-known native sons residing in San Francisco. The maiden name of his wife was Mabel Eddy, and their children are Elizabeth Clay Bolton and Frances Pauline Bolton.

Martin Murphy, Jr., was one of the very earliest pioneers of California, coming some years before the American conquest. Some of his descendants still live in the state, several of them at San Francisco.

He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1807, and represented a family whose genealogy runs back to the dim dawn of Hibernian tradition. His father had been in America for eight years when Martin Murphy started to cross the ocean to join him on April 9, 1828. He embarked on a packet bound from Wexford for Quebec. The vessel encountered trouble and had to return to the harbor at Waterford. Eventually Martin Murphy found another boat and reached Quebec. He married Mary Bulger in the French Cathedral, Quebec, Canada, on July 18, 1831. They lived in Canada until 1842, and then became pioneers in the Missouri Valley, where the most important establishment of the little settlement was a mill. On account of the malarial conditions and lack of school and religious advantages he started for the Pacific Coast, leaving the Missouri River May 24, 1843, and arrived in California by way of the Yuba River, where their daughter Elizabeth was born December 25, 1844. This was one of the

very early parties to cross the plains with California as their objective. On the way they met an Indian named Truckee, and in recognition of the help given by this friendly red man the party named Truckee River in California.

It is a matter of record that the first Supreme Court of California State was held at Martin Murphy's place, in a building of wooden timbers, most of which had been brought from the East by ship around the Horn.

The children of Martin Murphy and wife included: Patrick W., who twice represented his district in the Legislature; Bernard D., who served as mayor of San Jose, and represented Santa Clara County in both Houses of the Legislature; Mary Ann, who married Richard Carroll, of San Francisco; Ellen G., who married J. R. Arques of Santa Clara County; and James T., who became a grain merchant at San Jose, and was one of the first land commissioners of the state.

Richard Carroll, who married Mary Ann Murphy, was born in California, October 27, 1845, son of John and Mary (McGrath) Carroll. His parents were natives of Ireland, and they were likewise among the first settlers of California. Richard Carroll was educated in Santa Clara College and for many years was engaged in the import and export business at San Francisco, where he died August 28, 1890. He and his wife had three children: John Carroll, of San Francisco; Elizabeth, widow of William Whittier; and Gertrude, who married Lytle Hull and lives in New York.

HALLECK VAN PELT DEMING, whose death occurred on the 18th of October, 1899, was little more than a boy when he came with his father and his two older brothers to San Francisco, in 1852, but he gained prestige as one of the pioneers in the flour-milling industry on the Pacific Coast and was long a prominent and influential figure in industrial and commercial circles. He was one of the honored pioneer citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death.

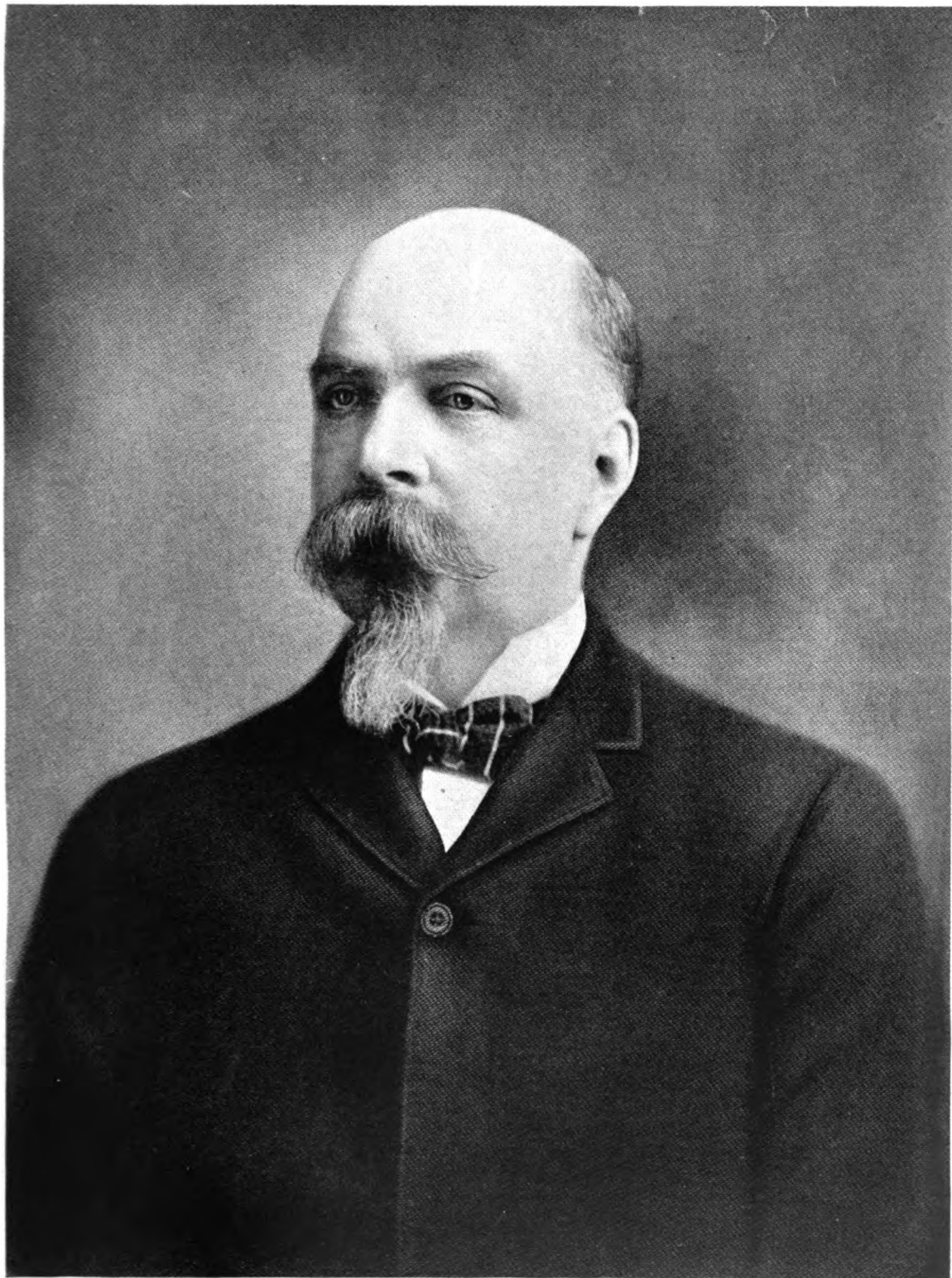
The ancestral lines of the subject of this memoir trace back to the Colonial period in American history, and he himself was a native of the old Hoosier State. He was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, March 8, 1836, and was the youngest in the family of three sons, the other two being Joseph Grove and Edmund Orr. The parents, Horace and Emmeline (Orr) Deming had a measure of pioneer honors in Indiana, their marriage having been solemnized in 1825 and the death of the mother having occurred August 29, 1846. It was in the year 1852 that the father and three sons came to California, as above noted, and in this state Horace Deming continued to maintain his home until his death, which occurred September 11, 1882, at Santa Rosa.

Halleck Van Pelt gained his early education in the schools of Indiana, but his broader education was acquired through self-discipline and practical experience. He was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his father and brothers to California, and the three brothers founded the old Capital Mills in San Francisco, the property and business having eventually been sold to the Sperry Flour Company. The subject of this memoir continued his active alliance with the milling industry during virtually his entire

business career, which was marked by large and worthy success. His operations became of extensive order and involved his ownership of well equipped mills at Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, as well as San Francisco, Los Angeles and Fresno, California. Mr. Deming was a man of fine energy and enterprise, mature business judgment and progressive ideas, so that he made his value felt both in connection with material advancement and civic affairs. In the most significant sense he was a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and such were the sterling attributes of his character that he ever received the high regard of his fellow men. His interests centered in his home and his business, and he had no ambition for political activity or preferment.

On the 28th of September, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Deming and Miss Mary Brown, who was born in England, in 1843. Their devoted companionship continued nearly a quarter of a century and was broken only by the death of the loved wife and mother, who passed to eternal rest on the 6th of January, 1895, they having been in Paris, France, at the time of her death. Of the three children the first two, Nellie E. and William Halleck, are deceased, and the one surviving member of the immediate family circle is the daughter, Florence Agnes, who is the wife of Charles K. Harley, of San Francisco.

JOHN I. SABIN was one of the great men in the extension of the modern facilities of communication in America. He began his career as a telegraph operator, and was one of the early telegraphers on the Pacific Coast. Subsequently his attention was attracted to the new art of communication by telephony, and only a few years after the perfection of the telephone by the late Doctor Bell he started the first telephone exchange in California, and in subsequent years was the recognized master and executive head of the telephone system of the state.

He was born in New York City, October 3, 1847, and was reared and educated in the East. At the age of fifteen he left the public schools of Brooklyn to enter the messenger service of the Independent Telegraph Company of New York. After an apprenticeship of five months he was sent to New Brunswick, New Jersey, to open an office as operator on the new line then building between New York and Philadelphia. After three months he was transferred to White Plains, New York, and in order to care for his widowed mother and sister he also purchased and conducted a newspaper route and stationery business. After a time he sold out his news business and the company transferred him to New York City, where he became night operator on the western press lines of the United States Telegraph Company. It was about the close of the Civil war that he sought new opportunities in the great West, joining the Collins overland telegraph expedition, formed for the purpose of building a line from San Francisco to the mouth of the Amoor River in Siberia. Several thousand miles of this great project for telegraphic communication across the Behring Strait was constructed and Mr. Sabin was established on the Russian side at Plover Bay in Siberia as an operator

JOHN I. SABIN

for over a year. In the fall of 1867 he returned to San Francisco, and for several years was an operator in the employ of the Western Union, being stationed at Salt Lake, Helena and other places. The inauguration of the new Atlantic cable had put an end to the costly attempt to establish telegraphic communications with Europe by practically an all-land route.

In 1870 he was made manager of the Los Angeles office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but after a year returned to San Francisco, where he married in 1872. In less than a year he was promoted to superintendent of the supply department of the Western Union, and after that his advancement was rapid.

Mr. Sabin early appreciated the possibilities of the telephone, which had first attracted attention when exhibited at the Philadelphia exposition in 1876. With the cooperation of George S. Ladd, Mr. Sabin formed the American District Telegraph Company in San Francisco, in 1877, this being the first telephone company on the Pacific Coast. It was a local exchange in San Francisco, though the company by its charter had privileges extending all along the coast from Washington to Arizona. The enterprise was a success from the start. He then organized the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company. This system was the foundation of the elaborate system covering the entire Pacific Coast, of which John I. Sabin became the head. The Sunset Company was succeeded by the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, which came to include all the lines at the coast. Mr. Sabin continued the process of developing minor telephone systems and uniting them until he had strung a network of wires over the Pacific Coast. For many years he was president of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company and became known as the "Telephone King." He was master of practically everything connected with telephony, from the electrical technique to the business management. He was the highest paid executive officer in the telephone business at one time.

In 1901 Mr. Sabin was called to take the post of manager of the Chicago Bell Telephone Company, and also became president of that company. This company at the time represented a consolidation of all the Bell companies west of Buffalo. His salary as president of the Chicago Bell Telephone Company was $35,000 a year, and his salary as president of the Pacific States Company gave him a total of $60,000 a year. He remained in Chicago nearly two years, and put the telephone system of that section on a solid foundation. He then resigned and returning to San Francisco continued as president of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company until his death on October 10, 1902.

Mr. Sabin married in 1872 Miss Laura Parkins. Mrs. Sabin survives her honored husband, with home in San Francisco. They were the parents of three daughters: Mrs. R. W. Payne, Mrs. A. W. Bjornstead and Irene.

William Freeman Burbank. The name of William Freeman Burbank is associated with the history of San Francisco and Los Angeles,

and he was one of the most potent factors in the development of their cultural interests both as an author and as the active head of several publishing companies. His public accomplishments, which were numerous, were always of a constructive character, and he left the world the better and happier for his passage through it. William Freeman Burbank was born at San Francisco, September 19, 1860, a son of Judge Caleb and Charlotte Freeman Burbank.

Reared at San Francisco, he was carefully educated by watchful parents, first attending the public schools of that city and those of Oakland, and later was graduated from the University of California with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Although fully qualified for the practice of law, he did not enter the profession, his attention having been turned in another direction, and he became associated with Frank Leach, later superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, and A. B. Nye, late state comptroller, in the establishment of the Oakland Enquirer, and for several years was secretary of the Enquirer Publishing Company. Desiring to broaden himself, he traveled in the East, and in 1892 went south to North Carolina, where he purchased the Winston-Salem Sentinel, one of the leading newspapers of that state. While there he was elected president of the North Carolina Press Association, and was a delegate to the National Editorial Association in July, 1894, on which occasion he was one of the appointed speakers.

In 1895 Mr. Burbank moved with his family to Los Angeles, California, where he founded the Los Angeles Record. For the following five years he was one of the very active public men of Los Angeles, and in addition to giving his newspaper considerable attention he found time to serve as a director of the Los Angeles Public Library, to which position he was appointed in 1897, and also to serve as a director of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, the University Club, and the Provident Mutual Building and Loan Association. In December, 1897, he was a delegate to the Fifth National Irrigation Congress at Phoenix, Arizona, and was selected to respond to the address of welcome. In 1900 Mr. Burbank sold the Record to the Scripps-McRae interests, and returned to his native city, where he devoted his time to his business and civic interests of that city and Oakland. He was a director of the Security Bank of Oakland; also of the United States National Bank of San Francisco, which was later merged with the Merchants National Bank.

As a student and man of letters Mr. Burbank published thousands of articles and many poems, of which his "Shasta" and his translations of the Spanish poets are the best known. In 1914 he published a fine translation of the great Spanish play "Belshazzer."

Always interested in public affairs, he took an active part in the convention which revised the charter of San Francisco. In 1906, after the great fire, he was one of the first to show his faith in the future of San Francisco by promptly constructing a building, now the Hotel Plaza, on his property at the corner of Post and Stockton streets.

Mr. Burbank married March 15, 1893, Mrs. Blanche Walkerley, of

Oakland, California, formerly Miss Blanche Buswell of Troy, New York. The Buswells are from an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Isaac Buswell was one of the first settlers of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and was one of the first ten land holders there. Mrs. Burbank, with their two sons and three daughters, survive him, his death having occurred at Oakland, February 19, 1916. The sons are: W. Freeman Burbank, manager of the Plaza Hotel, at Post and Stockton streets. He is a graduate of Stanford Law School, class of 1916, and was admitted to practice, but after a short period assumed the management of the hotel. Addison Buswell Burbank, who attended Santa Clara University, is an artist of New York City. He was a student of the Art Institute of Chicago. He married Miss Jessie Cain, of Chicago, and has one daughter, Nancy Buswell Burbank. The daughters are: Misses Blanche, Eleanor and Mildred, at home with their mother, Miss Eleanor, who attended Stanford University, Miss Mildred, of the University of California, and Miss Blanche, of the College of the Pacific, of San Jose.

Charles Harvey Bentley held worthy precedence as one of the substantial and representative business men and progressive and liberal citizens of his native City of San Francisco at the time of his death, which occurred December 30, 1922, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. He was suddenly stricken and fell dead while attending, in company with his son and daughter, the Stanford-Pittsburgh football game at the field of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He had been apparently in good health, and his death came as a shock to his business associates and the general community in his home city, where his circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintances. Mr. Bentley was vice president of the California Packing Corporation, of which his older brother, Robert, is president, and he was a director in other representative California corporations.

Mr. Bentley was born in San Francisco on the 28th of August, 1869, and thus was but fifty-three years of age at the time of his death. He was a son of Rev. Robert Bentley and Frances (Harvey) Bentley, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in the State of New York. Rev. Robert Bentley, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, became a resident of San Francisco in the year 1868, and in California he held various pastoral charges, the while he made a record of long, able and faithful service in the work of the ministry, he having been a resident of San Francisco at the time of his death, in 1900, and his widow being now (1923) a resident of Berkeley, this state.

In the public schools of California, Charles H. Bentley continued his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the high school at Oakland, and thereafter he was graduated in the University of California, with the class of 1891 and with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was a popular figure in the athletics of the university, and gained as an undergraduate no little fame as an amateur athlete. For a time he was employed in the records department of the university as assistant to John Sutton, the

recorder. In this connection it may be noted that he was affiliated with the Phi Beta Kappa and the Beta Gamma Sigma college fraternities.

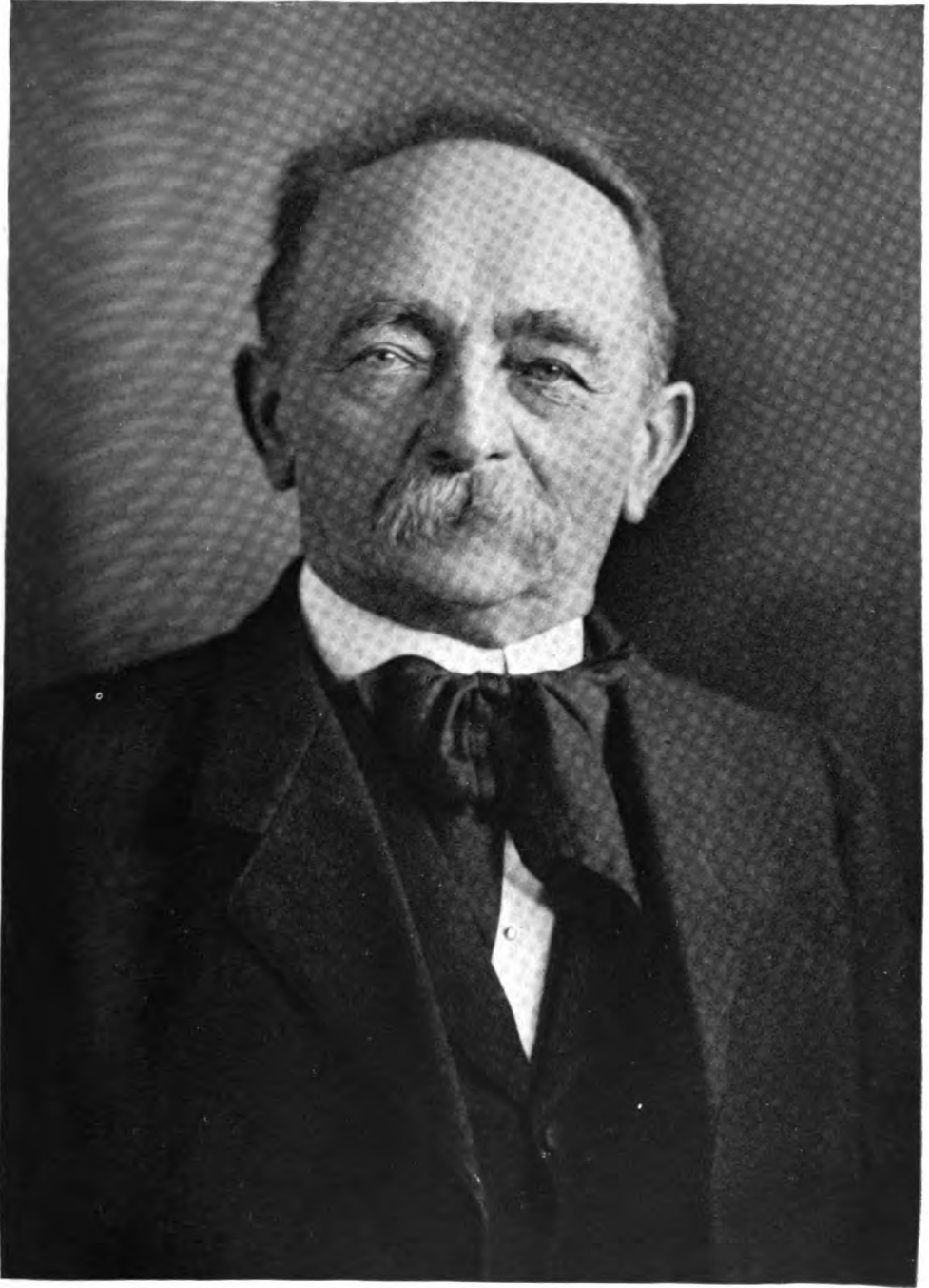
After leaving the university Mr. Bentley was for eight years actively associated with the Sacramento Packing Company, and in this connection he gained familiarity with all details of the fruit-packing industry. Shortly after the organization of the California Fruit Canners Association Mr. Bentley became sales manager for the organization, of which his elder brother was made the general manager. With this association the two brothers continued their connection until they withdrew to become identified with the organizing of the California Packing Company in 1916, Robert Bentley assuming the office of general manager of the new corporation and Charles H. Bentley that of sales manager. Of this important and well ordered corporation, which developed a large and substantial business, the subject of this memoir was vice president at the time of his death.

While a resident of Sacramento Mr. Bentley served as a member of the City Council, 1895-98. In 1907 he was president of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and in connection with this organization he formulated and carried out a plan for supervising adjustments made by insurance companies in the settling of local claims. In 1907 Mr. Bentley became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Sacramento Public Library. In San Francisco he was a valued member of the Pacific Union, the Bohemian, the Commonwealth, the Commercial, the Chit Chat and the University Clubs, of which last mentioned he was president in 1913-14-15. He served as a member of the board of library trustees and public reading rooms from 1907 and for two years was president of the board.

In 1917, soon after the nation became definitely involved in the World war, Mr. Bentley identified himself actively with the National Council of Defense, and he gave effective service as a member of the executive staff of the food administration, under Herbert Hoover, besides having been a member of the local war-industries board. He was a man whose character was the positive expression of a noble and generous nature, he was an able business man and was a citizen whose loyalty was ever shown in effective personal stewardship.

September 30, 1899, recorded the marriage of Mr. Bentley and Miss Margaret Wilder, and her death occurred in July, 1905. The two children of this union are Harvey Wilder, born November 19, 1900, and a student in Yale University at the time of his father's death; and Margaret Wilder, born July 19, 1905.

In September, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bentley and Miss Florence Beall Hush, who survives him, as does also their daughter, Florence Beall Hush Bentley, born November 5, 1915. One son, Charles Harvey Bentley, Jr., died April 8, 1913, in infancy.

Carl Moritz Volkman. Many of the men responsible for the earlier development of San Francisco and the Bay Region have gone to their last reward. Their former activities know them no more, but they are not forgotten, nor is the result of their work lost, for it lives on in the

life of the city and state today, and those who come after them are benefiting by what was accomplished by the forerunners. One of the men who accomplished much not only in a business way but in other directions, for he was a man of broad sympathies and humane charities, was the late Carl Moritz Volkman of San Francisco. He was born at Bautzen, Saxony, Germany, September 23, 1840, and his parents, both of whom have long been deceased, were also Germans by birth.

Carl Moritz Volkman was very carefully educated, having had the advantage of attending a Freemason school, a private institution, in his native country. Ambitious to advance himself, he left Germany for the United States in 1861 and arrived at Baltimore, Maryland, on the day when he reached his majority, and the next day he began working in a nursery of that city. For two years he continued that work, but in 1863 decided to try his fortune in San Francisco, and made the long journey westward by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

After his arrival in the city he became one of the early purveyors of fruit and vegetables of San Francisco. Later he established C. M. Volkman & Company, dealers in dry seeds, and continued president of this company until his death. This was one of the very prosperous houses of this kind, and through its operation and other interests Mr. Volkman became very successful. His means increasing, he began to increase his charities, and for twelve years was a member of the Board of Directors of the German Old Peoples Home at Fruitvale, California. Many of his benevolences, however, were not known to the public, for he was not given to proclaiming his own virtues. He was long a member of Hermann Lodge Number 127, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and one of the earliest members of the First English Lutheran Church.

Mr. Volkman was twice married. He and his first wife, Louise, had the following children: Amalia, is the wife of A. N. Kellner, of Edenvale, California; Frederika, who is the wife of C. W. Marwedel, of San Francisco; Bernhard, who is a resident of Dawson, Alaska; and Hortense, Arthur, Eda, Maurice, Erwin and Elfie, who are all residents of San Francisco. On September 14, 1907, Mr. Volkman married Helen Wettig, who survives him. The death of this most excellent citizen and good man occurred July 17, 1920. His success was all the more commendable in that it came through his own, unaided efforts, for he had to work hard for all he secured. Such men as he set an example others would do well to follow. He was equally successful in making friends, for he possessed those sterling traits of character which bind men together in lasting association, and his memory is cherished by many in addition to those of his home circle and immediate associates.

JUDGE NORTON PARKER CHIPMAN was until recently presiding justice of the District Court of Appeals of California, of the Third Appellate District, at Sacramento, holding this position since 1905. He has had a distinguished record in the state, with a long list of services both on and

off the bench. He came to California with an impressive record as a soldier and officer of the great Civil war.

Judge Chipman was born at Milford Center, Union County, Ohio, March 7, 1835, son of Norman and Sarah Wilson (Parker) Chipman. His parents were born in Vermont, and his father was a pioneer merchant in Milford Center, Ohio, and moved to Iowa, and he died at Clinton, that state, at the age of eighty-six, and the mother died at Washington, Iowa, when nearly four score.

Judge Chipman, only survivor in a family of five children, attended the common schools of Ohio and Iowa, and finished his preparatory education in Washington College and in Mount Pleasant Academy in Iowa. In 1859 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, in the same class with "Uncle" Joe Cannon of Illinois. Judge Chipman was a delegate in Congress from the District of Columbia in 1871, the same year that Joe Cannon began his long service as a member of the House of Representatives at Washington.

Judge Chipman began the practice of law at Washington, Iowa, in 1859, but was scarcely settled in a professional routine when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted at the second call for volunteers, in April, 1861, and was made lieutenant of Company H, and adjutant of the Second Iowa Infantry. He was commissioned major of that regiment September 23, 1861, and colonel and additional aide de camp on April 17, 1862, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Halleck and assigned to duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis and became his chief of staff. He was seriously wounded at Fort Donelson in February, 1862, and reported as dead. When able to resume his duties he reported to Major-General Curtis, then commanding the forces in Arkansas. From there he was called to special duty with the war department at Washington in 1863. These duties brought him in personal contact with President Lincoln and the Secretary of War, and on several occasions he was detailed for duties of a highly hazardous nature. He served as a member of the special staff of President Lincoln when the latter made his famous Gettysburg speech. On March 13, 1865, he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers for "meritorious service in the Bureau of Military Justice." As judge advocate he tried several cases before the military commission, one of these being the trial of the infamous Captain Wirtz, commander of Andersonville Prison. Judge Chipman is author of "The Tragedy of Andersonville," published in 1911. He was honorably mustered out of service of the Government on November 30, 1865.

Judge Chipman resumed the practice of law at Washington, D. C., and in 1871 was chosen a delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, serving in that capacity until 1875. In the latter year he made his first visit to California, and in 1876 settled here permanently, engaging in the practice of law. From 1897 to 1905 he was commissioner of the Supreme Court of California. Upon the organization of the District Court of Appeals he was appointed presiding justice in 1905 of the Third Dis-

trict, and in November, 1906, was elected to that office and remained on the bench until he resigned on account of ill health in 1921.

Judge Chipman has exerted his personal influence in many ways for the development of California's resources. He helped organize the California State Board of Trade, now the California Development Association, and was president of the former for many years and is a director of the latter. He wrote many articles published under the auspices of the board, and by the general press advocating the utilization of California's preeminent opportunities for fruit growing and other lines of agriculture.

Judge Chipman was one of the early organizers of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as adjutant general of the national organization under Gen. John A. Logan, commander-in-chief. In this capacity he issued the order creating Memorial Day. Judge Chipman is a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco and the Sutter Club of Sacramento. At St. Louis, Missouri, January 30, 1865, he married Mary Isabel Holmes, a native of St. Louis. Her father, Robert Holmes, was a lumber merchant of that city. Mrs. Chipman died February 5, 1919.

JULIUS BAUM was a self-reliant and ambitious youth when he came to California in 1852, and initiated a business career that long marked him as one of the representative men of affairs in the City of San Francisco. He achieved distinctive success in his well ordered and diversified business activities, and as a citizen he stood exemplar of steadfast loyalty and fine personal stewardship. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, which occurred on the 17th of March, 1894.

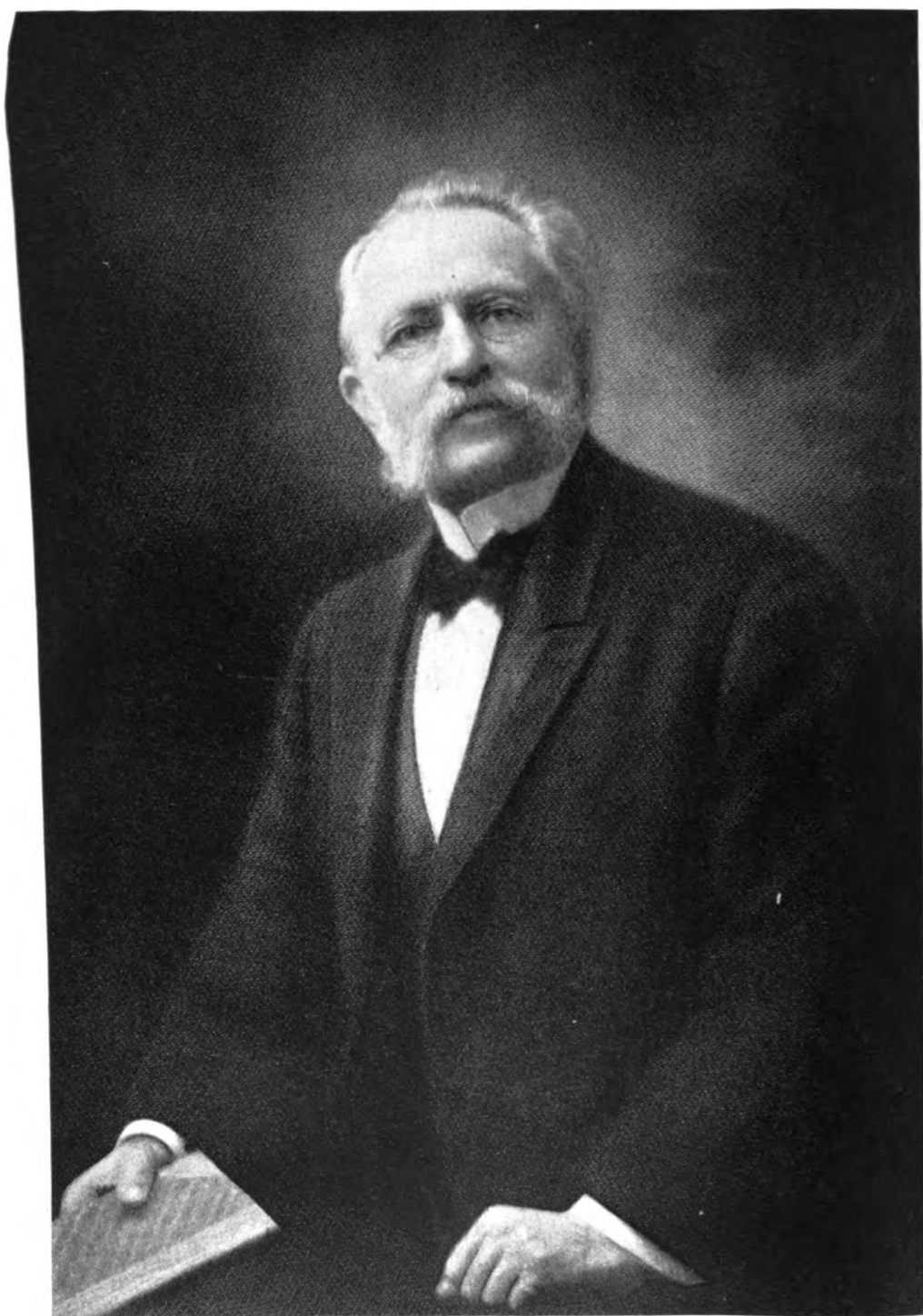
In the little village of Diesbeck, not far distant from the City of Nurenberg, Germany, Julius Baum was born in the year 1833, and in his native place he acquired his early education. He was but sixteen years of age when he severed the ties that bound him to his native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He made his way to the City of St. Louis, Missouri, where he was employed three years. He then, in 1852, came to California and became identified with the general merchandise business in San Francisco. From a modest inception he developed a substantial and prosperous business, in which he was the senior member of the firm of Baum & Schrier from 1869 to 1886. In the latter year he here engaged in the grain brokerage business, and he continued as one of the prominent local representatives of this line of enterprise for a long period of years, the while he was an honored and valued member of the San Francisco Produce Exchange. Mr. Baum found other mediums for the exercise of his initiative and constructive powers as a business man. He was the founder and became the president of the Vulcan Powder Works; he was vice president and at one time principal owner of the Sutter Street Railway Company; he was a director of the Union Insurance Company; and was actively interested in other important corporations of high standing. At the time of his death he was recognized as one of San Francisco's most substantial and wealthy business men, and as a

citizen he was always a leader in liberal support of measures and enterprise advanced for the general good of the community. He was one of the earliest members (No. 11) of the Temple Emanu-El, and was one of the founders and the treasurer of the Mason Street Jewish congregation, his religious faith having been expressed in his daily life and his devotion having been shown in his regular attendance at church services and in his liberal support of religious work. His charities were many and unostentatious, and he was actively identified with the Eureka Benevolent Society and other charitable and philanthropic organizations.

On the 14th of April, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Baum and Miss Clara Waller, of New York City, and she is now one of the venerable and loved pioneer women of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Baum became the parents of six children, of whom five are living: Mrs. Samuel Bauer, Mrs. Charles Schlessinger, Miss Helen, Benjamin J. and Arthur W. Mr. and Mrs. Baum also adopted and reared two nephews, Edward and Samuel Louisson, the former passing away in 1919.

Peter Harder became a resident of San Francisco in the year 1873, and here he established the first hotel on the water front, this popular old-time hostelry having been known as the Clipper Hotel and having been the favored stopping place and home of masters and other officers of sea vessels when they arrived in this port, besides which the effective service of the hotel, its homelike atmosphere and the popularity of its genial proprietor caused it to become the home of many of the pioneer citizens of the period, who there established permanent residence. Mr. Harder was generous to a fault, kind and tolerant in his judgment, and ever ready to lend a helping hand. He assisted many seafaring men to buy interests in vessels, and through his financial aid several shipmasters were able to purchase property and establish homes in Alameda County. This veteran and honored hotel man continued in business at the Alameda Exchange in San Francisco until 1918, and thereafter he here lived virtually retired until his death, on the 3d of January, 1922, his passing having brought sorrow to his host of friends, especially those who had enjoyed the hospitality of his hotel. Mr. Harder was liberal in his civic attitude but never had any desire for special political activity or for public office of any kind. He was affiliated with Crockett Lodge No. 139, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with California Chapter No. 183, Order of the Eastern Star, besides which he was a popular member of the Sciots and other representative local clubs.

The district of Holstein, Germany, in which Mr. Harder was born, was at that time under the dominion of Denmark, and the date of his nativity was November 7, 1852. He was one of a family of seven children, and the family name of his mother was Nagal. His father was engaged in the hotel business in Holstein, not far distant from the City of Hamburg, and also conducted a provision store, both he and his wife having there continued to reside until their deaths.

Peter Harder was indebted to the schools of Germany for his early

Charles Bundschu

education, and gained as a boy and youth much of practical experience in connection with his father's hotel. In 1873, about the time of attaining to his legal majority, he established his home in San Francisco, and here his ability, sterling character and well ordered enterprise combined to gain to him substantial business success and a secure place in community esteem. He was one of the veteran hotel men of the city and his widow still maintains her home here.

On the 20th of September, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harder and Miss Clara Placke, who likewise was born in Germany, and in San Francisco reside also the three surviving children of this union: Alma is the wife of W. E. Baker; Dr. Walter G. is a successful physician and surgeon, the maiden name of his wife having been Clara Campe; and Clara Harder is the wife of Sumner Cahill.

Charles Bundschu, who died at San Francisco, September 30, 1910, was a Californian nearly half a century, and one of the most prominent men in the state in vine growing and vine manufacture. Successful in business, he also expressed the very highest type of citizenship, and he was the admiration of his many friends for the breadth of his culture and the varied interests that enlisted his time and attention. He was a student and scholar, and had one of the finest private libraries in San Francisco. His library was perhaps the greatest loss in the San Francisco fire.

He was born at Mannheim, Germany, in 1842, and received the benefit of a very thorough education in German schools and universities. In 1862 he came to America, and for six years was identified with mercantile lines in California. From 1868 until his death his time and abilities were most successfully bestowed upon viticulture. With his father-in-law, Jacob Gundlach, he founded the well known Rhinefarm vineyard and winery in Sonoma County, and for many years was head of the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company. The best cellar of the oldest and rarest wines in California was destroyed when this company's process property fell prey to the flames of the San Francisco fire. He was an expert in the science of viticulture, and made his own example and enterprise count for the permanent development of grape growing. He used his pen to contribute many articles to the press and periodicals on California grapes and the fine qualities of the wine. He was an active member of the old State Viticultural Commission, was also identified with the California Promotion Committee and did much to advertise and prove the quality of California wines by his efforts as contributor at world's fairs and other expositions.

Writing at the time of his death, one of his close friends said: "Charles Bundschu was a man of fine feeling and sentiment. Therefore he loved poetry and song with a pleasure which only poets know. Indeed, he was a poet himself, and has gained a wide reputation for his poetry, both in German and English. Charles Bundschu kept alive that high and noble spirit which characterizes the best who come here from the

German Fatherland. He was a leader, especially among the German-American citizens of San Francisco. He was president of the German Benevolent Society for several years, and was always prominent in every movement for the social betterment of the city. One of his latest civic activities was to organize the German festival and ceremony at which the Goethe-Schiller monument was recently placed in Golden Gate Park." He also helped found the Altenheim, or German Old People's Home, at Fruitvale. He was a member of the Bohemian Club, and had been president of the Loring Singing Society. He was one of the founders and for years vice president and a director of the San Francisco Merchants' Association.

By his marriage to Miss Francisca Gundlach, who survives him, he was the father of six children, Louise, wife of R. M. Sims, Carl, Walter, Alma, Rudolph and Ralph Bundschu.

Jacob Gundlach, father of Mrs. Bundschu, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States in 1850, the voyage from Germany to San Francisco lasting just a year to the day. He acquired a large tract of land in Sonoma County, and there became a pioneer in grape growing, being associated with his son-in-law, Charles Bundschu, in the growing of grapes and the manufacture of wine. He married Eva Hoffman. Jacob Gundlach died in 1894, at the age of seventy-six.

E. Willard Burr. The discovery of gold in California opened an epoch of development unprecedented in the history of the world. The realization that gold lay free in the streams of the state, only waiting to be gathered up by the first arrivals, set men's blood aflame and brought them streaming overland in an almost endless tide of humanity. The ships entering the San Francisco harbor on their long journey into the northern waters of the Pacific, or bound for Oriental shores, were left stranded as their crews deserted them for the gold fields. Some, however, did not enter the wild chase after "easy money," but with cooler wisdom went into legitimate lines of business, and in supplying the needs of others for the necessities of life reaped a reward oftentimes much greater than that which would have been theirs if they had yielded to the lure of adventure.

E. Willard Burr, one of the pioneers of San Francisco, was born clear across the continent from what was to be his home city for so many years, in Rhode Island, March 7, 1809, a son of Nathan Miller Burr and Lucy Burr. He was educated in the East, and then took to the sea, and came to California in order to secure crews for whaling vessels. When these ships arrived in San Francisco the men deserted to join in the mad hunt for gold, and it was four years before the company recovered one of their ships, the Powhatan. With the men gone, and some of the ships taken by them, Mr. Burr was without a job, but he was not borne off his feet by the excitement, but was clear-headed enough to see that this was destined to become the greatest trading point of the western coast, and decided to remain in it. He settled here permanently in 1851, and the

following year his family joined him. The harbor was filled with deserted vessels, and, purchasing one of them for $700, Mr. Burr transformed it into a home for his family, and at the same time went into the wholesale grocery business. His affairs prospered, and he became interested in many lines of business. Subsequently he organized the Savings & Loan Society, commonly called the old Clay Street Bank, the first savings bank on the Pacific Coast, and continued its president for twenty-one years. Also prominent in civic affairs, he served as one of the first mayors of San Francisco, and gave the city such a business-like administration that the expenses were cut from $1,500,000 to $300,000. His long and useful life ended July 20, 1894, and in his passing the city lost a most worthy citizen.

In 1831 Mr. Burr married Miss Abbie Miller Child, and they became the parents of six children: Willard C., Clarence, Lucy, Mary Newell, Edmund C., and one who is deceased. Edmund C. Burr was born in 1846, and when he was eighteen years old he left San Francisco and went to England, where he attended the Royal School of Mines, and then continued his studies in chemistry and mining in Germany. Returning to his native land, he was connected as superintendent with large mining enterprises for a number of years and subsequently used his professional knowledge in the refining of sugar, and has improved and perfected a number of processes used in this important industry.

In October, 1875, Edmund C. Burr married Anna Barnard, a native of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of the following children: Elsie, who married Harry Overstreet, Alice and Marian.

KENNETH R. KINGSBURY. Mr. Kingsbury was only forty-three when he was elected, in 1919, president of the Standard Oil Company (California).

He was born at Columbus, Ohio, January 22, 1876, son of Francis Homer and Mary Isabella (Wilson) Kingsbury. In 1886 the family moved to Orange, New Jersey, where Kenneth Raleigh Kingsbury finished his common school education. He prepared for college in the Newark Academy, and in 1896 at the age of twenty finished his literary education in Princeton University. For a year following he was a student of mining engineering in the Columbia University School of Mines. After a few months of experience in the mines of Idaho he returned East, and in the closing days of 1897 he began his service with the Standard Oil Company assisting in the construction of a pipe line for the Southern Pipe Line Company at a salary of $60 a month. When this construction work was ended he accepted a job as fireman in one of the pumping stations in Maryland, shoveling coal. From that he went back to construction work, then did duty as a gauger at a pumping station near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, all this time putting in a twelve-hour day, seven days in the week. Two years later when operations shut down he immediately went to the 26 Broadway office of the Standard Oil Company, and was put into the accounting department at a $50 a month job.

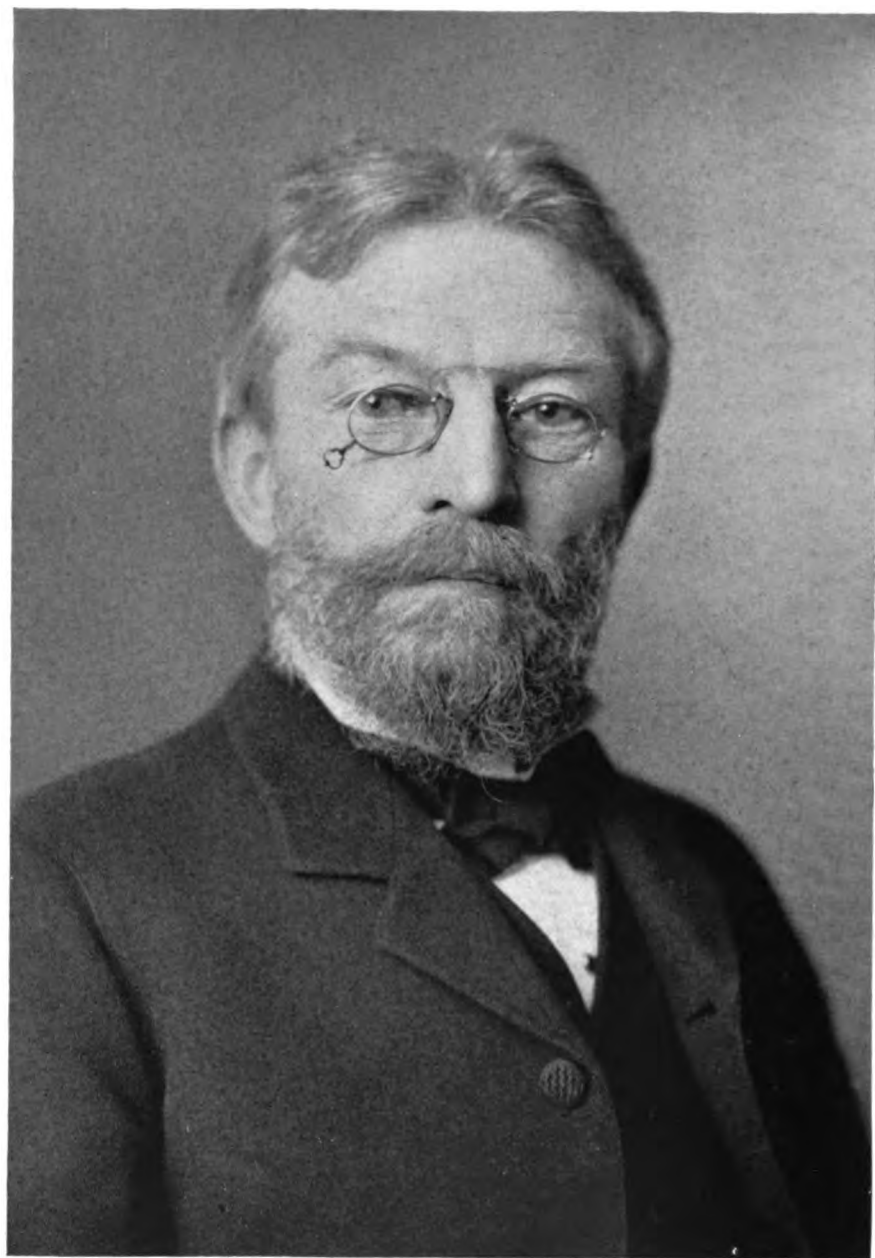
These were his fighting years, his years of study of the oil industry

from various angles. For about two years he sold candles, greases and other specialties in Jersey City, Hoboken and Bayonne, and not only sold the materials listed in his catalogue, but built up new business. In a course of a few years he was a man of mark in the Standard Oil organization, being assigned duties in some specially difficult districts, developing the lubricating oil and grease departments of the company in North Carolina and Washington, and in 1903 returning to New York for duty in the lubricating department of the home office.

In 1906 he was made agent of the Standard Oil Company (California) at New York, under H. M. Tilford, president of the company. When the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in December, 1911, was dissolved, Mr. Kingsbury was promoted to second vice president of the Standard Oil Company (California), and in June, 1912, closed out the New York office and removed to California. Two years later he was chosen vice president, and in the spring of 1919 elected president.

In the ten years following 1912 the Standard Oil Company of California increased its capital stock and net earnings more than eightfold. The company is now engaged in all branches of the petroleum business—production, transportation, manufacturing and marketing—and has a personnel of approximately 20,000. It produces oil in California, and has been prospecting new fields in Texas, Montana, the Philippines, Alaska, Colombia, Ecuador and Argentina.

The company has not only been extremely successful in building up its production and marketing facilities, but also in handling all problems arising from the contact of management and employes. The fact that Mr. Kingsbury had to raise himself out of the ranks of lowest paid workers and that his fellow directors have similarly come up from the ranks, has afforded them an understanding of employes' problems and enabled them to devise and carry out unusual methods of relationship. Throughout the company there exists close personal contact between managers, superintendents and foremen, and those under their direction. Among the numerous policies for the betterment of the status of the employe, some have to do with his financial welfare, other with his mental attitude toward his work, and others with his health. The employe is assured of a pension, of medical service, regular vacations, and hours of employment averaging eight instead of the twelve which Mr. Kingsbury endured.

One of his business associates paid this tribute to the president of the Standard Oil Company (California): "Kingsbury came up from the bottom, and on the way he mastered the oil business, and particularly that of the Standard Oil Company of California. He is keen for facts, and with a remarkable memory he retains them for use when needed. His chief characteristic perhaps is his courage and speed of decision. A great faculty for concentration on whatever problem is before him helps in this respect. The affairs of a company like this, which is in all phases of the oil business from producing to marketing, are most diverse in character, but Kingsbury seems to know all about all departments, and in addition has a broad knowledge of general conditions."

Since coming to San Francisco, Mr. Kingsbury has worked for the welfare of the Pacific Coast not only through his company but also through other organizations. He was for the first two years president of "Californians Inc.," a non-profit organization that has accomplished a remarkable national educational program in proclaiming conservatively the real assets and attractions of the State of California. Mr. Kingsbury is also a director of the Anglo and London Paris National Bank and of the Del Monte Properties Company. He is a republican, a Presbyterian and a member of the Masonic Order. His clubs are the Pacific-Union, University, San Francisco Golf and Country, all at San Francisco; the Nassau of Princeton, the India House and Princeton Club of New York, Burlingame Country, Marin Golf and Country and McCloud River clubs of California.

On March 14, 1917, he married Mary Bell Gwin Follis, of San Francisco.

William A. Giselman, a lawyer of high attainments, did not find it expedient to engage in the practice of his profession after establishing his home in California, but as a specially resourceful and careful executive he gave long and effective service as trustee of the estate of Judge Hastings, the founder of the Hastings Law School in San Francisco. In this city Mr. Giselman continued his residence, an honored and influential citizen, until the time of his death, which occurred November 16, 1910. As a citizen he manifested the same fine spirit of loyalty that characterized him in his service as a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war.

Mr. Giselman was born in Germany, June 24, 1845, and was young when he came to the United States. He received good educational advantages and supplemented his early training by lifelong study, reading and research, his intellectual horizon having become one of specially wide scope. He was one of the first to enlist in defense of the Union when the Civil war was precipitated on a divided nation, and as a member of a cavalry regiment he took part in many important battles, including those of Shiloh and Vicksburg, and he continued in active service until the close of the war, he having won promotion to a commissioned office. In later years he vitalized the more gracious memories and associations of his military career through his appreciative affiliation with Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He came to California immediately after the close of the war, and here he passed the remainder of his long and worthy life, which exemplified high ideals and was marked by constructive achievement.

The year 1875 recorded the marriage of Mr. Giselman and Miss Anna M. Dillon, who still maintains her home in San Francisco. Two children likewise survive the honored father, Mrs. Grace Lange and Marshall W., both likewise residents of San Francisco.

William Lewitt, M. D. The name of Lewitt is connected with the medical history of California, and with its State University, as three of the name have filled the same chair in the medical department of this

institution during the past half a century. The first of the name, Dr. William Lewitt, was born in England, in 1820, and became so well known in his profession that his services were secured as a member of the medical department of the University of Michigan. While on the staff of that body he made a record which brought him an offer from the University of California, and, accepting it, he went West to California in the early '70s and remained with the university until his retirement from the profession. His death occurred in August, 1883.

The second physician to be connected with the University of California was Dr. William B. Lewitt, son of Dr. William Lewitt. He was a native of Michigan, where he was born in 1857. He was graduated from the Detroit Medical College and Columbia University, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1877, and when only twenty-one years old came to California. He, too, became connected, as before stated, with the University of California, and filled various chairs in its medical department until 1912, when he was taken away by death, at that time being the only one of the older members of the faculty at the university with the exception of Doctor McNutt, who survives him. Dr. William B. Lewitt specialized in children's diseases, and did more than any other one man in the state to conquer many of the dread scourges of childhood. Had his useful life been longer spared his research work would have resulted in still greater benefits to humanity, but he died in April, 1921. In addition to his work at the university and his very large private practice he was connected with the Children's Hospital of San Francisco, and after his death a most beautiful memorial was prepared by his associates in the hospital and presented to his widow.

Dr. W. B. Lewitt was married at the commencement of his career, and he and his wife became the parents of the following children: Grace, who is the wife of Edmund Allison; and Frederick C., who was graduated in medicine from the University of California. He is the third of the name of Lewitt to be connected with the medical department of the University of California. No good man passes away and leaves a blank. The results of his life work remain behind him, and are a monument to his ability, more enduring than any created of marble or granite. Especially is this true of the physician, whose work is of such a nature that its benefits are shared by his associates for the good of the entire human race. Children yet unborn will, many of them, owe their lives and freedom from numerous diseases to the skill, untiring devotion and vast knowledge of Dr. William B. Lewitt, the good physician of the children of San Francisco. While he took the part of a good citizen in different civic enterprises, his chief interest was centered in his professional labors, as was that of his father, and the standard of excellence and self-sacrifice they raised is being bourne by Dr. Frederick C. Lewitt, a worthy son and grandson of most worthy forebears.

Arthur H. Barendt. A well known citizen and attorney of San Francisco is Arthur H. Barendt. His practice is a general one, but of

late years has become more and more confined to corporation and probate matters.

Arthur H. Barendt was born at Liverpool, England, a son of John E. and Isabella A. (Crowe) Barendt, the latter a native of England. The former was born in Danzig, East Prussia, Germany, though the descendant of an old Dutch family whose most notable member was Capt. William Barentz, the explorer and discoverer of Barentz Sea in the Arctic Ocean. Mr. Barendt's father became a resident of Liverpool, England, before he had reached his majority, and there he lived until his death. For many years he was engaged in the wool brokerage business, and became a man of means. Of his nine children, Arthur H. Barendt and Guy H. Barendt of Webster, North Dakota, were the only ones to come to the United States. After the Dutch dyke builders emigrated from Holland to Danzig one of the early representatives of the family was made a "frei herr" of that city and was presented with a key to the city in recognition of his military services. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Barendt brought the famous Swedish singer Jenny Lind to Liverpool just before she started out on her first triumphal visit to the United States.

Arthur H. Barendt was educated in the public schools of his native city, Liverpool College and the Liverpool School of Science and Arts, winning in the latter institution Earl Derby's prize as the first student and two medals in 1881, and the blue ribbon of the Whitworth Scholar. Coming to the United States, Mr. Barendt located at San Francisco in 1884, and for years was active as a newspaper man, during this period, however, preparing himself for the practice of law. In December, 1897, he was admitted to the bar, and subsequently gained the right to practice before the Federal courts. Immediately after being admitted to the bar he opened his office, and has steadily risen in his profession and public esteem.

A strong democrat, Mr. Barendt has always been active in his party, and in 1909 was appointed commissioner of the Department of Public Health of San Francisco, by Mayor Taylor. Mayor McCarthy removed him, but Mr. Barendt successfully contested the mayor's action in the courts, and in 1911 was reinstated with those of his fellow commissioners who had been removed with him and whose cause he espoused with his own. His fellow commissioners immediately elected him president of the board, and he has held that office for twelve years consecutively.

The Iroquois Club holds his membership, and he is one of its ex-presidents. Reared in the faith of the Church of England, he has affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church since coming to the United States.

In 1921 Mr. Barendt married Helen I. Brayton, a member of the old Massachusetts family of that name.

Arthur Brown, Jr., prominent San Francisco architect, represents a pioneer California family. His father was a native of Scotland, and when a young man came to America. He was an engineer, and identified with the building of railroads in Canada and throughout the Eastern

states. Arthur Brown, Sr., coming to California in 1863, became identified with the Central Pacific Railroad, and in later years was superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Southern Pacific. He died March 7, 1917. Arthur Brown, Sr., married Victoria Adelaide Runyon in 1870.

Arthur Brown, Jr., was born at Oakland, California, May 21, 1874. He graduated Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from the University of California in 1896 and then spent several years abroad as a student in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris, where he graduated in 1901. Since returning to San Francisco and beginning practice in 1904 he has done work that has made his name known in his profession and art all over the Pacific Coast. He is a member of the firm Bakewell & Brown, architects. Some of the work done by this firm includes the Berkeley City Hall, the Burlingame Country Club House, the City Hall at San Francisco, the Horticultural Building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and the beautiful Library of Stanford University.

Mr. Brown was associate architect for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, 1912-15. During 1918-19 he was professor of theory of architecture in the University of California, and he had also been a lecturer on architecture in Harvard University. Mr. Brown is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Beaux Arts Society, the Societe des Architects Diplomes par le Gouvernment, and is a corresponding member of the Institute de France and a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur de France. Mr. Brown is a Beta Theta Pi and a member of the University, Pacific Union, Olympic, Cercle de l'Union and Burlingame clubs.

His offices are at 251 Kearney Street, San Francisco. He married Miss Jessamine Garrett, of Seattle, Washington, and they have one daughter, Victoria.

Ephraim Howard Tryon, whose death occurred at his home in San Francisco on the 15th of August, 1921, was reared and educated in California, was a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this state, and here he became a prominent and influential figure in industrial and commercial circles, as one of the leading woolen manufacturers on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Tryon was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 20, 1853, and was a boy at the time of the family removal to California, where his uncle became a pioneer settler in what is now Yolo County, and there established the first woolen mill in California. The parents passed the remainder of their lives in this state, and the family name was continued during the long intervening years to be identified with the woolen manufacturing industry in California. The subject of this memoir acquired his early education in the public schools of the pioneer days in California, and later was graduated from the Heald Business College in San Francisco. After leaving school he became actively identified with his uncle's manufacturing business, and he eventually came into control of the business, which he developed from one of modest order to the largest enterprise

E H Tryon

of the kind in the state. In the manufacturing of woolen goods he maintained a mill at Sacramento, and also one at Stockton, the large and important business being still conducted under his name and his only son having the active management thereof, the general offices of the concern being maintained in San Francisco.

Mr. Tryon was a citizen of marked liberality and progressiveness, was a stalwart in the ranks of the republican party in California, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1916, when Hon. Charles E. Hughes was made the nominee for President. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, and was one of the honored and influential members of the Union League Club of San Francisco, of which he served as president and the members of which presented him a fine hall clock in token of their high esteem and their appreciation of his effective administration as chief executive.

In the City of Sacramento, in the year 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tryon and Miss Addie I. Eskridge, who was born and reared in California, to which state her parents, A. W. and Elizabeth A. (Zumwalt) Eskridge, came in the early '50s, they having been honored pioneer citizens of this state at the time of their deaths. Mrs. Tryon still maintains her home in San Francisco, as does also the one son, Lorin H., who was here born in San Francisco on the 15th of January, 1892. Lorin H. Tryon, as previously noted, has succeeded to the management of the business long and successfully conducted by his father. He is a Native Son of the Golden West, and is a member of the Union League Club and the Olympic Club of San Francisco, the while he has standing as one of the representative business men of the younger generation in his native city. Prior to the entry of the United States in the World war he was a member of the Citizens' Home Guard and when war was declared between Germany and the United States he enlisted in the Ninety-first Regiment and served as a private for a period and went over to the front and was with the noted regiment through all its battles. He was promoted to a captaincy, and returned to the United States with this commission in 1919. The maiden name of his wife was Ola Willet, a daughter of Walter B. Willet, of San Francisco. They are the parents of one son, Willet Howard Tryon.

TRISTRAM W. SHELDON, D. O. One of the oldest osteopathic physicians in San Francisco, if not in the state, is Dr. Tristram W. Sheldon, of 323 Geary Street. Doctor Sheldon has been located in the Bay City for twenty-three years. The first osteopath in the state, Dr. A. C. Moore, preceded him about five years. Doctor Sheldon is a man of broad experience, and his long residence in San Francisco has gained him a following that is most gratifying.

The Sheldon family is of English ancestry and was settled in New England before the Revolutionary war. Doctor Sheldon was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, June 11, 1861, son of Thomas and Julina

(Hilton) Sheldon. His parents were also natives of Massachusetts. Doctor Sheldon attended the grammar and high schools of his native city, and soon afterward began learning a trade in a pattern and model making shop. He finally rose to the position of superintendent of those shops in Fitchburg. After an experience of ten years he engaged in business for himself as a manufacturer of incubators and brooders in New Jersey. He was in that line of work for some two or three years, and left it to prepare for a professional career.

Doctor Sheldon attended the original school of osteopathy, the A. T. Still College at Kirksville, Missouri, where he graduated with the Doctor of Osteopathy degree in June, 1900. A few days after getting his diploma he arrived in California, and after a few weeks at Vallejo moved to San Francisco, and on July 15 of that year engaged in practice. Doctor Sheldon apart from the success that has attended him individually, rendered important service to his profession in the early days in overcoming the prejudices and giving osteopathy its true rank among the established schools of medicine. He is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, the California State Osteopathic Association, belongs to the Optimist Club of San Francisco and the Atlas Club of Kirksville, Missouri.

In his younger years in Massachusetts he served ten years in the Massachusetts National Guard. For three years he was captain of Company B of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, and subsequently was inspector of rifle practice for that regiment. He is a republican voter.

At Pittsburg, his home town in Massachusetts, he married in 1886, Miss Cora B. Snow, who was born in Massachusetts, daughter of Elbridge G. Snow. Mrs. Sheldon died, leaving one son, Elbridge T. Sheldon, who is a machinist living at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. On June 30, 1890, Doctor Sheldon married Miss Mary E. Briggs, who was born at Peterboro, New Hampshire, daughter of Zilpah J. Briggs. The only child of this marriage, a son, died in infancy. Mrs. Sheldon attends the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Marion Turney, D. O., is consistently to be designated as one of the representative exponents of the science of osteopathy in California, where she has been engaged in the successful practice of her profession for a period of fifteen years. She has continuously retained her maiden name in connection with her professional service, but is the wife of Dr. Lewis L. Hull, with whom she has been associated in practice during the period above noted. Dr. Lewis L. Hull is a graduate Doctor of Osteopathy, and in his practice specializes in the diagnosing and treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Both he and his wife passed examinations before the California State Board of Medical Examiners, by which they were granted certificates as physicians and surgeons.

Doctor Turney was born in Clarke County, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Fletcher and Martha (Burt) Turney, who now reside in South Dakota, where the father is engaged in the roofing business. Fletcher Turney is a scion of a Scotch family that was founded in America in the

Colonial days and that gave patriot soldiers to the Continental Line in the War of the Revolution. He was born in Ohio, and became a pioneer settler in South Dakota, where he took two claims to Government land, prior to the construction of railroads, and where he was for a number of years engaged in the raising of live stock, he having contributed worthily to the development and progress of South Dakota. His wife was born in the State of New York, of Revolutionary stock and of English descent.

Doctor Turney was a child when her parents initiated their pioneer experience in South Dakota, and much of her early education was received in the public schools of Plankinton, that state. Ambition and personal appreciation led her to adopt the profession of osteopathy, for the work of which she thoroughly fortified herself by completing a course in the Still College of Osteopathy, in which she was graduated as a member of the class of 1907, her husband having been a member of the same class and each having received the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy prior to their marriage. For seven months after thus receiving her degree Doctor Turney was engaged in practice at Mitchell, South Dakota, where her marriage was solemnized in the meanwhile. She and her husband then came to California and established themselves in associate practice at Redding. Eighteen months later they made a most circumspect and fortunate change of residence, by removal to San Francisco, in which metropolitan center they have long controlled a large and representative practice. The Doctors' first office here was at the corner of Twenty-second and Mission streets, whence they later removed to a downtown location, their present handsomely appointed offices being in the Western States Life Building, at 995 Market Street. Both have gained high rank in their profession and are doing splendid service in the alleviation of human suffering and distress. Doctor Turney is a communicant of St. John's Church, Protestant Episcopal, and at the time of this writing, in the autumn of 1923, she is serving as Worthy Matron of Ivy Chapter No. 27, Order of the Eastern Star.

Dr. Lewis L. Hull was born at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and is a son of Jesse L. and Mary E. (Hodges) Hull, both natives of Indiana, of English-Welsh ancestry, the respective families having been founded in America many generations ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hull, now venerable in years, reside in San Francisco. Doctor Hull received a liberal education, and has made his influence altogether benignant in the work of his profession. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and he was one of the promoters of the California Silk Mills and the Pacific Silk Mills, in each of which corporations he became a director.

Dr. Lewis L. and Dr. Marion (Turney) Hull have two children, Elizabeth and Philip, both of whom are attending (1923) the public schools in their home city.

EDWARD M. GREENWAY has been identified conspicuously with a number of interests and organizations in San Francisco, and is one of the most popular citizens.

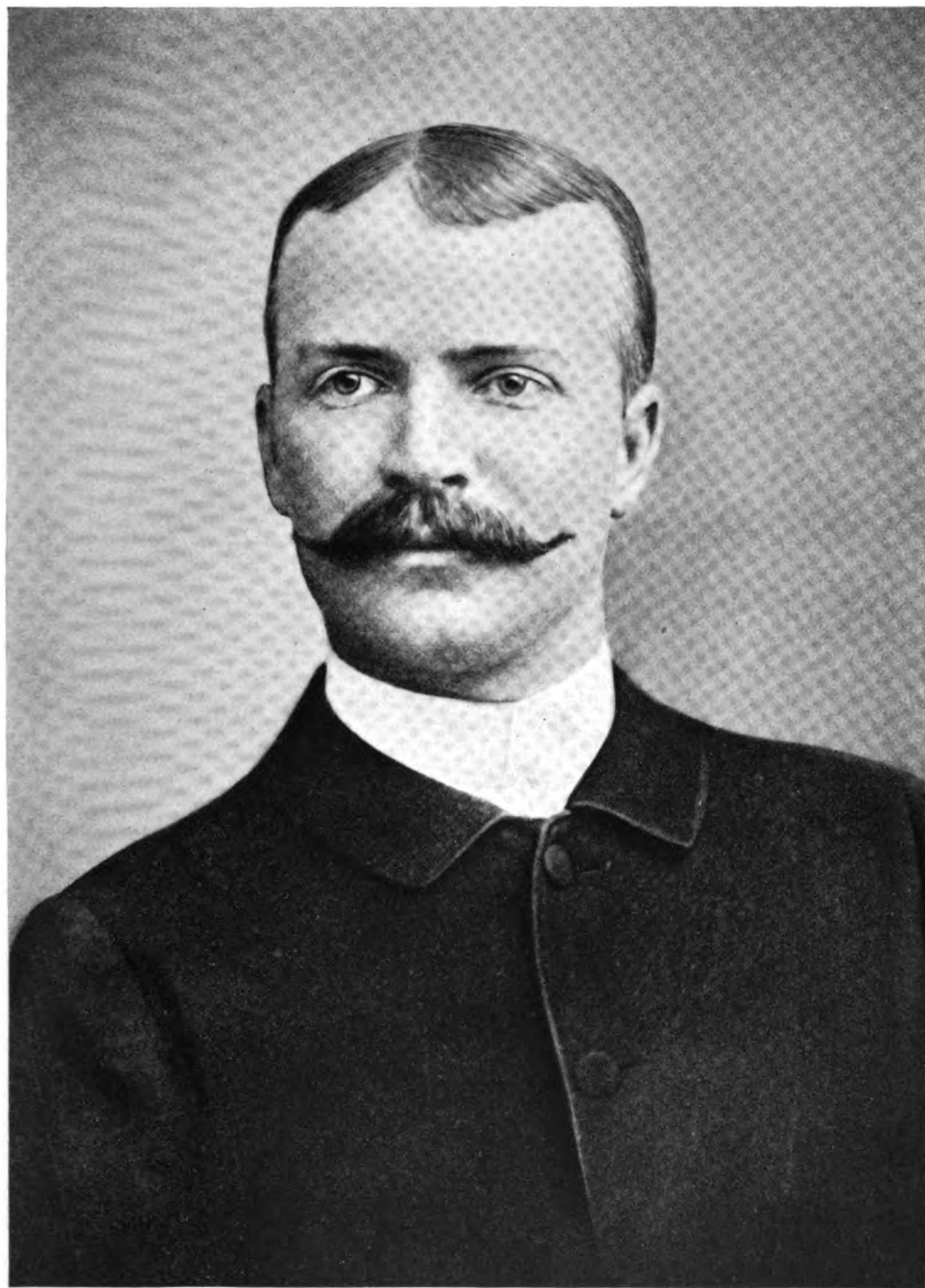
He was born in New York State, November 4, 1851, son of William W. T. Greenway, a native of Virginia, and his wife, Mary Williams, who was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Edward M. Greenway was educated in St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland, completing his course there in 1871. He came to California in 1875, and at San Francisco was employed in the Nevada Bank with Mr. Louis McLane, whom he had known in Baltimore. He remained with this bank five years and then for five years was with the Anglo Bank Company and after that was assistant secretary of the Ophir Mining Company. In 1886 Mr. Greenway engaged in the wine business, representing Frederick De Barry & Company, and in 1890 he became a traveling representative, covering a large part of the world, making many trips to Europe. He continued his trips abroad until 1914, in which year he returned to America on the steamer Fatherland, which is now the converted and remodeled Leviathan, the largest boat in the world. Mr. Greenway was in Seattle at the time of the San Francisco fire in 1906, and lost all his personal property.

In a social way he had charge of the dances of the Friday Night Club, and has been active in the Bachelors and Benedicts ball. He gave the first ball in the Little Palace Hotel after the big fire, while the people of the city were living in tents. He gave the first ball in the Fairmont Hotel after it opened, about one year after the fire. Both balls were in celebration of his birthday, and he has given birthday balls for the last twenty years. He christened the opening of the Hotel Alexander with a bottle of "Corton Rouge." Mr. Greenway was in the wine business for thirty-two years, representing the fine French importations. His territory was west of the Rockies, and he made two trips annually from Bisbee, Arizona, to Great Falls, Montana.

He is a member of the Bohemian Club, the Pacific Union Club, the Olympic Club, the Menlo Park Golf and Country Club, the University Club, a charter member of the San Francisco Golf and Country Club at Ingleside, and is a member of the Burlingame Country Club and belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution.

HENRY L. SHANNON. In developing hydro-electrical projects Henry L. Shannon of San Francisco is not only adding to his prominence and large means, but he is rendering a public service not easily over-estimated, for his experience and organizing ability enable him to carry through to successful completion undertakings that in less capable hands would not mature. His operations have no local limit, and his reputation in his special line is state wide. Henry L. Shannon was born at St. Louis, Missouri, September 10, 1853, a son of John and Charlotte Arthelia Shannon. They crossed the plains to Sacramento, California, when Henry L. Shannon was a baby, and he was reared in that city, and attended its public schools.

For two years Mr. Shannon studied law, and then changing his plans for a career, became a mining engineer, and for thirty years gave his attention to this line of work. His activities then led him to branch out into

electrical engineering, and he became the owner of the Waters Northern California Power Company, which was subsequently sold to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for $10,000,000. Investing then in the Shasta Power Company, he became its president and general manager, and so developed that property that it was sold to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for $1,750,000. At present he is interested in developing hydro-electrical projects. His operations in Deer Creek, Tehama County, are attracting considerable and favorable attention. Mr. Shannon was a pioneer of salt water bathing projects, and planned to put the baths on the site now occupied by the Emporium. He secured a fifty-year lease on the ground at a rental of $1,100 per month, but finally abandoned it. His efforts in this connection finally resulted in the establishment of the Lurline Baths at Larkin and Bush streets by Harrison, Hoteling and Spreckels.

Many mining men, covering a period of many years, had tried to lease the famous Trinidad Mine in Sinaloa, Mexico, and Mr. Shannon succeeded where the others failed. The story of this bonding is interesting. A man named Wamble who knew of the Trinidad Mine and knew the owner, Alsua, by sight, was in a bar room in Mexico and listened to a discussion of how some Americans had jumped some of Alsua's property. Seeing Alsua in the room, he spoke up, saying that while he did not know Alsua, he understood that he was a fine, Spanish gentleman and the jumping of the claims was an outrage; that while he was an American he was not that kind of an American and that the jumpers should have their heads blown off. This expression of sentiment caused Alsua to seek him out, and a close friendship sprung up which led to the owner offering Wamble a bond on the mine. Later, when Wamble returned to San Francisco, he mentioned the occurrence to Mr. Shannon. The latter had the offer verified by wire, and it resulted in the bonding of the property. It was placed through Brown Brothers of London, England, and sold for $1,500,000. This was in about 1885.

In 1896 Mr. Shannon married Geraldine Cecelia Buckley, a daughter of M. J. Buckley, of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon became the parents of three children: Henry L., Junior, who died February 14, 1920; Geraldine; and Gerald, who is a member of the Boy Scouts of America. Mrs. Samuel Shortridge, wife of Senator Shortridge, is a niece of Mr. Shannon. In political faith Mr. Shannon is a democrat, but he has been so occupied with his business affairs that he has never cared to enter public life.

William C. Sharpsteen has been a resident of California since his infancy, is a representative of a family to which is due a goodly measure of pioneer distinction in this state, and he has been engaged in the practice of law in the City of San Francisco for a period of nearly forty years, except for a period of fourteen years during which he lived and practiced at Tacoma, Washington. The best voucher for his status as a citizen and lawyer is that afforded in the broad scope and importance of his law

business, which is of general order and which involves his retention of a representative clientele, his law offices being established at 801 Mills Building.

Mr. Sharpsteen was born in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 9, 1863, and is the only surviving member of a family of four children born to John R. and Catherine (Crittenden) Sharpsteen. The subject of this review was not yet one year old when, in 1864, the family came to California. John R. Sharpsteen had been engaged in the practice of law in Wisconsin, and he became one of the able, honored and distinguished members of the California bar. In 1879 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of California, and was serving his second term at the time of his death, in December, 1892. He was a man of fine legal talent and great judicial acumen, and his name shall ever have high place in the annals of legal and civic history in California. His widow survived him by somewhat more than a decade and was summoned to the life eternal in July, 1906, both having been earnest members of the Congregational Church. Judge John R. Sharpsteen was a democrat in political allegiance, and was long and actively affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

The preliminary education of William C. Sharpsteen was acquired in the public schools of San Francisco, and in 1885 he was graduated from the Hastings College of Law, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and with virtually coincident admission to the California bar. During the long intervening years he has been engaged in active general practice at San Francisco, with a record of substantial and worthy achievement as a resourceful trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. He has considered his profession well worthy of his undivided allegiance, and thus has had no ambition for political activity or public office, though he is a staunch advocate of the principles of the democratic party and is a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He and his family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Commonwealth Club, a representative organization in the City of San Francisco.

Mrs. Nellie S. (Thompson) Sharpsteen, wife of the subject of this review, was born and reared in California, and is a daughter of the late Lucius Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpsteen have five children: Miss Katherine is a teacher in the San Luis Obispo High School; John L. is engaged in the work of his profession, that of mechanical and electrical engineer, with residence in Alameda and headquarters in San Francisco; Dr. Jay R. is a leading physician and surgeon engaged in practice at Alameda, and specializes in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; Benjamin L., who is now at the parental home, was in the nation's military service in the World war period and is now on the staff of the Oakland Tribune; and Eleanor S. Northup is assistant superintendent of Grand Island Hospital, Grand Island, Nebraska.

William Chilton Clark was one of the pioneers in the electrical development on the Pacific Coast. For many years he was associated with the Waterhouse Brothers as head of the San Francisco Electric Light

Company, and helped install the first arc system of electric lighting in that city.

The late Mr. Clark was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1852. He represented a very distinguished family. His grandfather, James Clark, was born in Virginia in 1779, and as a child moved with his family to Clark County, Kentucky. He became a lawyer, served in the Legislature, as judge of Kentucky courts, was elected to Congress, and in 1836 was chosen Governor of Kentucky, an office he was filling at the time of his death in 1839.

A son of Governor Clark and father of William C. Clark was Judge Robert C. Clark, who was born in Kentucky in 1814, and prepared himself for the law there. He practiced law in St. Louis for several years, and in 1852 came across the plains to California, locating in Sacramento, where for thirty years he was regarded as one of the ablest members of his profession. In 1860 he was elected judge of the Sacramento County Court, and he filled that office for twenty years. Under the new constitution in 1879 he was elected judge of the Superior Court, and was on the bench when he died, January 27, 1883. Judge Clark married Sarah M. Wilcox, a native of Ohio.

William Chilton Clark was the only son of his parents who arrived at maturity and was an infant when brought to California. He was reared and educated in Sacramento, and as a youth began as a clerk for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and later was in the Sacramento offices of the Central Pacific Railroad. He was also teller in the bank of D. O. Mills & Company at Sacramento.

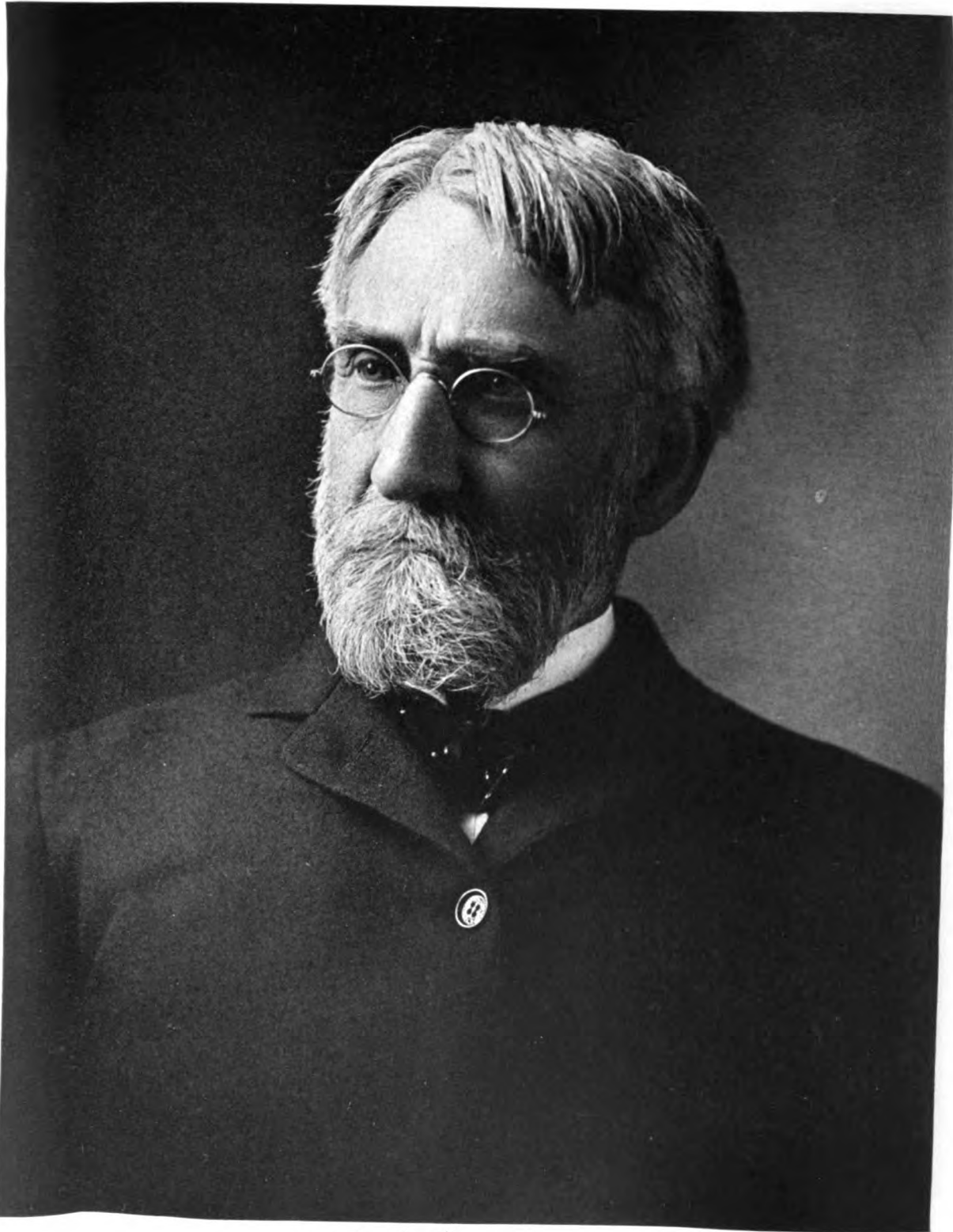
In that city, February 25, 1875, he married Sallie Russell, daughter of Patrick Henry Russell. Patrick Henry Russell was one of the distinguished California pioneers and was born in Simpsonville, Kentucky, was married in Missouri and in 1852 came across the plains, being five months on the journey. There was one mule team and the others were oxen. One of his brothers was shot during the journey by the Indians, but recovered, but another brother was shot and died on the trip. Mrs. Clark was an infant when this trip was made, and learned to walk before they reached California. Her father first tried mining, but with little success, and then established one of the first grocery stores in Sacramento. Subsequently he was in business as a wholesale grocer at Virginia City, and became closely associated with Charles Crocker and other big men in California. He came to San Francisco, retired from business in 1892, and died in 1906, at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Russell died in 1914.

After his marriage William C. Clark moved to San Francisco, and was cashier for the hardware firm of Carolan, Cory & Company. With the first development of electric lighting he became interested in that new field, and acted as manager for the Waterhouse Electric Company. This system was acquired by the Westinghouse Company in 1889, and Mr. Clark was continued as manager of the San Francisco office. This position placed all the interests of the Westinghouse Company on the Pacific Coast under his direction. Later, when financial adversities overtook the

Westinghouse Company, the California office was discontinued and Mr. Clark was called to Pittsburgh and became assistant treasurer and general manager of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. By 1895 his health had become so impaired by the rigorous climate of Pittsburgh that he returned to California. He resumed business here in connection with the Union Scale and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Clark was interested in installing the first electrical lighting equipment in China, and also in the installation of the first acetylene gas plants in New Zealand and Australia.

Mr. Clark died on February 28, 1905, and is survived by Mrs. Clark, whose home is at 302 Laurel Street in San Francisco. She has two daughters, Miss Laura and Miss Elsie, both at home.

JASPER O'FARRELL was a California pioneer whose arrival in the state anticipated the historic discovery of gold, and he, as a skilled civil engineer and a man of much prevision, played a large and influential part in the early development and upbuilding of San Francisco and also in the general industrial advancement of the state in the pioneer era of its history. He was one of the honored pioneer citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, which occurred when he was about fifty-five years of age.

Mr. O'Farrell was born and reared in Ireland, where his father was a farmer, and he there received good educational advantages, including training for the profession of civil engineer. In 1843 Mr. O'Farrell crossed the Atlantic Ocean to the United States, and before the close of that year he had completed the voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco. In 1846 he was authorized, by Washington Bartlett, San Francisco magistrate, to survey the city, and he was one of the engineers who laid out San Francisco, and O'Farrell Street in this city was named in his honor. Mr. O'Farrell surveyed and laid out much of the land in the central part of San Francisco, and the blocks which he defined comprised fifty acres each, with streets on all four sides of the square blocks. In this important service he did a work of excellent order and of enduring value, and in compensation he was given grants of Spanish land, he having been at one time the owner of more than one-half of the land now comprising Sonoma County. In 1848 he surveyed and platted the now attractive little City of Benicia, Solano County. Mr. O'Farrell had in the early days much of leadership in public affairs in California. He served with characteristic ability and loyalty as a member of the State Legislature, and he was one of the pioneers in the development of Sonoma County, where, on his extensive ranch, he maintained his home and reared his children. The maiden name of his wife was McChristian, she having been born in one of the New England states, of Scotch ancestry. Of the children it is to be recorded that Elena is now a resident of Sonoma County; John and Florence are deceased; Gerald is a resident of Sonoma County; Minnie is the wife of Daniel Leahy; Cathol married Miss Margaret Gleason and they maintain their home at Sonoma; and Louis is deceased. Elena, Cathol and Gerald O'Farrell all reside on the old

O'Farrell ranch at Freestone, Sonoma County, California. The ranch is called Analy Ranch, named after Jasper O'Farrell's father's estate in Ireland.

John O'Farrell was born on the Analy Ranch in Sonoma County and received his education in the public schools and St. Mary's College in San Francisco. His uncle, John, a brother of Jasper, founded the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and John O'Farrell went to work as a purser on one of the boats running between San Francisco and Monterey. He later went into the real estate business in San Francisco, under the firm name of O'Farrell & Lang. In 1895 he again took service with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and was lost at sea on the Steamship Valencia off the Washington coast in 1905. John O'Farrell took a prominent part in civic affairs and was identified with all progressive movements. He was a member of the Olympic Club.

He married Miss Mary Loughran, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Thomas P. Loughran, of the commission firm of Loughran & Breeze. They became the parents of four children: Evelyn, wife of T. Morris Dunn, in the manufacturing business in Portland, Oregon; Marguerite, wife of R. E. Coffman, associated with Blake, Moffatt & Towne in San Francisco; Rispah, wife of Denis C. Gleason, a merchant of Phoenix, Arizona, and Jasper, assistant cashier of the Mission Savings Bank in San Francisco.

ALBERT PAULDING BRAYTON. In business, industry and education the name Brayton is associated with many unusual achievements in California.

The late Albert Paulding Brayton was for many years a San Francisco manufacturer, and was a brother of Rev. Isaac Brayton, who deserves a lasting place in the history of education in California. Rev. Isaac Brayton was a brilliant scholar, a graduate of Hamilton College in New York, and soon afterward came to California in pioneer times. At Oakland he established Brayton College, which for a time was the most noted seat of learning on the Pacific Coast. Brayton College became the College of California with Rev. Isaac Brayton as its president, and out of that institution has been developed the great University of California. Rev. Isaac Brayton was also editor of the Pacific, a paper widely read in pioneer times. He helped promote the first railway in Oakland in 1864. Stricken with a lingering illness, brought on by overwork, he passed away in 1869.

Albert Paulding Brayton was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, in 1828. He was a nephew by marriage of Gen. Joseph Hooker, and the influence of General Hooker had much to do with the mature life and career of Mr. Brayton. When he was about twenty-one years of age Albert P. Brayton, who had been liberally educated, like his brother, became an instructor at Springer Institute, a seminary for young ladies in New York City. In that connection he became associated with the late Dr. Lyman Abbott, one of the greatest teachers and ministers America has produced.

Mr. Brayton arrived at San Francisco in 1851. He rented the famous Stockton Ranch, and a fire shortly afterward destroyed practically all his property. Subsequently he engaged in the drug business at Marysville, and in that venture enjoyed exceptional success. In 1861 Mr. Brayton was instrumental in starting the Pacific Iron Works, under the firm name of Rankin, Brayton & Company. This business was the old Goddard Iron Works and was purchased by Mr. Brayton and Mr. Rankin and the name changed. Until 1887 this establishment manufactured a great deal of the machinery used in the mines on the Pacific Coast. Finally, realizing the vast possibilities of hydraulic engineering, Mr. Brayton founded the Pelton Water Wheel Company. He thus became a pioneer in the water power development of California. The Pelton Water Wheels were famous all over the world, and were used not only in this country but in England, France, Russia and Japan.

Albert P. Brayton not only proved his ability as a business man, but was deeply interested in the welfare of his home city, and personally was beloved by all who came in contact with him. He had much to do with early day politics in San Francisco, and was a leader in the Vigilantes. Once he was asked to allow his name to go before a convention as candidate for the nomination for governor, but he declined.

His oldest son, Albert P. Brayton, Jr., was vice president and manager of the Pelton Water Wheel Company until his death in 1902. The second son, Edward Lacy Brayton, then succeeded as president of the company, and continued it until ill health forced him to dispose of his interests in 1922, and he died in July of the same year. The only daughter of Albert P. Brayton is Miss Louise, who resides at 1300 Sacramento Street.

ROBERT M. LOESER, M. D., was a man of high intellectual and professional attainments. He had a somewhat adventurous spirit, was fond of travel and new experiences, and thus much of his career was apart from the profession for which he had admirably equipped himself. Doctor Loeser was a resident of San Francisco at the time of his death, and passed away at the age of fifty-seven years.

Dr. Robert M. Loeser was born in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on the 16th of April, 1865, and in his native commonwealth and in Switzerland and Germany he received in his youth excellent educational advantages, which he later supplemented by attending Harvard University. In New York City he was thereafter graduated in Bellevue College of Physicians and Surgeons, and his early service in his profession was given in the State of New York. In the '80s Doctor Loeser made the long voyage around Cape Horn and up the coast to California, and after remaining a few years in San Francisco he went to Texas, where for ten years he was a member of the famed Company D of the Texas Rangers and gained broad and varied experience in frontier life. After his return to California he put his fine scientific ability to practical use by serving as a member of the faculty of the chemical department of Leland Stanford,

Jr., University, and he had also specially high standing in his profession. He was a Knight Templar Mason, and in the Scottish Rite of this time-honored fraternity he received the thirty-second degree and was a life member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, having demitted from Denver, Colorado. He was a member of the Pacific Union Club, a life member of the Press Club of San Francisco and the San Francisco Golf and Country Club. He was one of the well known and highly honored citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, which occurred on the 30th of May, 1922.

The year 1895 recorded the marriage of Doctor Loeser and Miss Katharine Foster, she being a niece of Hon. John W. Foster, who served as Secretary of State of the United States under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison. Doctor Loeser is not survived by children.

JOSEPH GLADDING CHITTENDEN. In recalling names and personalities once very familiar in the business life of San Francisco in connection with large mining interests, Joseph Gladding Chittenden comes to mind as an example of hardy enterprise and sterling character. He came to California in the days following the great stampede of 1849, thirty years old and of Eastern education and culture, and while the rough life of the frontier at that time was never acceptable, he understood it as being the quick uprooting of many old home ties and conventionalities, and the lack of authority to regulate and control undisciplined men. During the many years that he spent in the mining camps of the West, in a general way he earned and preserved the respect of his associates, and among them numbered many personal friends as long as he lived.

Mr. Chittenden was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer County. New York, May 30, 1826. He came of English ancestry and Colonial stock. His mother belonged to the ancient Ingraham family of Leeds, England, and his father to one of the old families of Devonshire, members of which came to New England after the close of the Pequot war. Mr. Chittenden's line of ancestors crossed the Atlantic and found safe harbor in 1630 in what was called the New Haven colony, in the town of Guilford, which they helped to found. In memory of their old English homes the colonists when financially able built their new residences stout and strong and after the architecture of old England. Thus generation after generation passed away and still the old Chittenden mansion withstood the ravages of time, and when, within the memory of the present generation, it was purchased by the Daughters of the American Revolution, it was the oldest building standing in Guilford, Connecticut.

Joseph S. Chittenden came to California in 1856, by the isthmus route and before the railroads were built. It is not probable that he had ever had any mining experience before coming to the great West, but the life suited him and he prospered in it and continued his interest in mining enterprises until his death.

In 1844 Mr. Chittenden married Miss Ann Marian Green, who was born in Rensselaer County, New York, and two daughters were born to

them: Alice Brown Chittenden, who in 1887 was married to Charles P. Overton, has one daughter, Miriam, who is the wife of James F. Cronier of San Francisco; and Carrie Louise, who is the widow of Capt. William Taylor, whose death occurred in his Eastern home. For many years he sailed vessels from this port and one is still in service. In earlier days Captain Taylor made a record trip on a sailing vessel between Liverpool and Philadelphia that has never been beaten. Captain and Mrs. Taylor had two sons, William Chittenden Taylor and Joseph Ingraham Taylor. William Chittenden Taylor is chief chemist in what is probably the most extensive glass company in the United States, and has the distinction of being the inventor of the unbreakable pyrox solution so important in chemistry. Joseph Ingraham Chittenden is an industrial engineer in the Goodyear Tube Company plant.

Alice Brown Chittenden is known all over her own and in other countries as an artist. She was born in San Francisco and early developed great artistic talent, even painting with correctness in childhood. When sixteen years of age she attended an art school for one year, and then began her wonderful flower pictures that brought her the title of Rose Painter of the Pacific Coast. She has always taken much interest in teaching her art and at the present time and for many years has been teaching in the California School of Design and also as art instructor in San Francisco. Her portraits, especially those of children, have been admired and praised when exhibited in San Francisco and New York City, and in 1908 her paintings were accepted in the Paris salon.

Mrs. William Taylor is a singer of note and is well known in this capacity both in San Francisco and in Eastern cities.

Charles George Lambert has been a resident of California since 1894, and has here found ample scope and opportunity for successful achievement in connection with the civic and material progress of San Mateo County, at the judicial center of which he is a leader in the real estate business, a member of the firm of Lambert & Walters. At Redwood City the firm maintains well appointed offices, and its substantial operations involve the handling of both urban and country real estate.

Mr. Lambert was born in England, on the 17th of January, 1872, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Upward) Lambert, representatives of old and honored families of England. Mr. Lambert was reared and educated in his native land, and was a youth of twenty-two years when he came to the United States and established his residence at Belmont, San Mateo County, he having been accompanied by one of his sisters and the latter being now a resident of the City of San Mateo. Mr. Lambert arrived at Belmont in August, 1894, and within a short time thereafter he removed to Redwood City, the county seat, where he became manager of a real estate concern. He continued his activities in this connection for a period of sixteen years, made a record of splendid constructive achievement, and then engaged independently in the same line of business as a member of

the firm of Lambert & Walters, known as one of the most vital, progressive and successful in this field of real estate activities. Mr. Lambert takes loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and county, and is one of the representative business men of Redwood City, with secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In June, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lambert and Miss Lillie Belle Harrison, who was born at Belmont, this county, a daughter of Alfred Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have two children, Norma Eileen and Norbutus.

James D. Brown is one of the older native sons of California, and has been actively associated with business, professional and public work in San Francisco for nearly half a century.

His father, the late David B. Brown, was one of the interesting and forceful characters in the pioneer days of California. A native of County Tyrone, Ireland, he came to California early in 1851, making the journey around Cape Horn. For several years he followed mining in Tuolumne County, and then returned to the Bay region. As a partner of Captain Emerson he established the first lime kiln at Mountain View. They owned 20,000 acres of land in that section, and because the value of land was so low they finally let it go for taxes. David B. Brown next became interested in the hoop manufacturing business, practically controlling the hoop industry on the Pacific Coast. He supplied among others the Spreckels Company, and after cutting all the hazel out of California he sought the raw material for manufacture in Washington and Oregon. He continued in that business until his death. His wife, Margaret McGowan, was also a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

Their son, James D. Brown, was born in Santa Clara County, California, March 10, 1853. He was educated in public schools of San Francisco, and having in mind a professional career as a physician, he studied abroad for five years in Ireland and in France. Not being satisfied with a medical career, he returned to San Francisco, in 1876 and for five years was in the wholesale grocery business. About that time he studied and made himself proficient in shorthand, and for twelve years, from 1881 to 1893, acted as court reporter for the Police and Superior courts of San Francisco. In 1893 Mr. Brown took the management of one of the big typewriter companies, and that was his business here until the big fire of 1906. For the past fifteen years he has been occupied largely with notarial work and his duties as a commissioner of deeds.

Mr. Brown has had an active part in republican politics. He has represented his party in County, State and National conventions, including the McKinley Convention in Philadelphia and the Roosevelt Convention in Chicago. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of San Francisco, the Rotary Club and Stanford Parlor of the Golden

West. He and his wife are members of Calvary Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Brown is a very active member.

On March 7, 1887, he married Miss Alice Digges, a native of San Mateo County, where her father, Robert Digges, was a farmer. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The son, David B. Brown, was a student in the University of California when America entered the World war, and enlisted in the Eighth Engineers Corps, and afterwards was transferred to the Eighteenth. He was one of the first to go to France, and one of the last to leave. He was engaged in Government work under Capt. Hugh Wiley, and is now a salesman for the Anderson-Smith automobile.

The daughter, Marrianne G. Brown, graduated from the University of California, and died during the influenza epidemic, on October 29, 1918. By her marriage to William Payne, she was the mother of one son, James W. Payne.

Alexander Madison Rosborough was one of the able and honored members of the bar of Oakland and a pioneer representative of his profession in California, his earlier activities in this state having touched various lines aside from the work of his profession.

Judge Rosborough was born in South Carolina, in 1815, and was a son of Dr. Alexander Rosborough and Jane (Porter) Rosborough, both venerable residents of Tennessee at the time of their death. Alexander M. Rosborough was reared in Tennessee, and received the best available educational advantages there presented. He served with a Tennessee command in the expeditions against the Creek Indians in Alabama and the Seminole Indians in Florida, in the '30s, his discharge from this service having occurred in 1837. Thereafter he was a student in the University of East Tennessee, in which he was graduated in 1840. He read law at Columbia, that state, and in 1843 was licensed to practice, he having engaged in practice at Columbia and having been for a time concerned in the publishing of a newspaper at that place. He later had editorial supervision of the Nashville Daily Whig. In 1850 the Tennessee Mining Company was formed to operate in the newly discovered gold fields of California, and Judge Rosborough came to California in the capacity of superintendent for this company. He passed the first winter in mining operations in Eldorado County, and in 1851 he became a member of the editorial staff of the Evening Picayune in San Francisco. In 1852 he engaged in the practice of law in Trinity County, and became one of the founders of Crescent City. He served for a time as special Indian agent, and finally engaged in the practice of law at Yreka. In 1855 he was elected judge of Siskiyou County, and in this office he served four terms, of three years each, save for the latter part of the fourth term, he having resigned in 1869, and having thereafter served about nine years as district judge of Modoc, Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou counties, his retirement occurring in 1879. He was a peace commissioner at the close of the Modoc Indian war. In 1880 Judge Ros-

borough removed to Oakland, and this city continued the stage of his successful professional activities during the remainder of his career.

In 1861 Judge Rosborough married Miss Nellie Raunes, who was born in Maine, and the children of this union were two sons and one daughter.

CHARLES CURTISS JUDSON was a young man of twenty-two years when he, together with his parents, grandmother, two sisters and a brother, came to California in the year 1857, having made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco on the 14th of February of that year.

He was long and prominently identified with large and important industrial interests in the state of his adoption, and was one of the sterling and honored pioneer citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, which occurred on the 16th of April, 1913, leaving surviving him his widow, Susan A. Trenouth, a son Chester William, and daughter, Pearl, the latter of whom is the wife of Frank Alton Somers of San Francisco.

Mr. Judson was born in the State of New York, on the 21st of November, 1834, and was the eldest of five children of James and Ann (Easterbrook) Judson, the former born in 1814, and the latter of whom was born in 1915 in Devonshire, England. The other four children were Charlotte Ann, Sophia Cornelia, Mary and Henry Clay, all likewise deceased, the daughter Mary's death occurring in the East before the family came out to California.

Charles C. Judson was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, and is indebted to the schools of his native state for his early education. Upon his arrival in San Francisco he became associated with the business interests of his uncle, Egbert Judson, who was long one of the prominent and influential citizens and substantial capitalists of San Francisco he having been the owner of the Judson Powder Works, a principal in the Judson Iron Works and a large stockholder and director of the Giant Powder Company, besides which he gave his influence and financial cooperation in the upbuilding of other important industrial concerns.

The subject of this memoir was entrusted with large responsibilities in connection with the management of his uncle's business interests, and with these interests he continued his close alliance throughout virtually his entire active career. He was loyal and liberal as a citizen, took deep interest in all that touched the welfare of his home city and state, and though he was a staunch republican he had no desire for political activity or pubilc office.

Though a protestant in his religious views, he was not affiliated with any particular church.

WILLIAM HARRISON MILLS was one of California's ablest editors and newspaper men. He was not only one of the successful men in the technical and business details of newspaper work, but his usefulness and influence became state wide. His influence in state affairs was inspired by

his fine sense of justice, his liberal humanitarianism and his steadfast purpose to better conditions about him.

He was born in Fayette County, Indiana, September 12, 1836, was a young man of about twenty-five when he came to California. His parents were Rev. Ephraim and Mary (Woorster) Mills. They were natives of Kentucky, and represented some of the substantial families in the Blue Grass section of that state. However, they were opposed to slavery, and freeing their own negroes they moved with a group of other neighbors from Fayette County, Kentucky, to Indiana, and as pioneers were influential in naming the Indiana county after their old home in Kentucky. Ephraim Mills was an ardent abolitionist, and made that doctrine an intimate part of his preaching of the Gospel. He died in 1850.

William Harrison Mills was fourteen years old when his father died. He then went to Illinois to live with his sister Sarah, wife of Joseph Graham, of the manufacturing firm of Graham & Roberts. From 1856 to 1861 he made his home with his mother at Wilmington, Ohio. Upon her death in 1861 he rejoined Mr. and Mrs. Graham and came to California together.

In California for a short time Mr. Mills was superintendent for the contracting firm of Stone & Hayden at San Quentin. While there he witnessed the cruel treatment of prisoners, and the scenes inspired in him a lifelong fervor for prison reform. It was largely through representations made by him that Rev. C. S. Haswell, then a member of the Legislature, influenced the passage of the Goodwin act, establishing the credit system for good behavior among prisoners. A number of years later Governor Perkins appointed Mr. Mills a member of a commission to investigate prison conditions. The two other members of that commission were Robert Watt and George W. Gibbs.

Mr. Mills in 1863 became editor of the Rescue, a small newspaper at Sacramento. His editorials soon attracted attention and the paper built up a substantial circulation on the strength of his individual writings. Soon afterward he was offered the editorship of the Record, rival of the Sacramento Union, then one of the great newspapers of the state. The Record under the management of Mr. Mills soon outstripped the Union, and in time the Union was acquired by the Record, Mr. Mills consolidating them as the Record-Union. His big achievements in journalism were made while editor of the Record-Union for a period of over a quarter of a century. He not only made this a great and powerful paper, but also made it an instrument for the social welfare, and brought to the paper the services of such able writers at George F. Parsons and Henry George.

In 1883, while still continuing the management of the Record-Union, Mr. Mills became land commissioner of the Central Pacific Railroad. He took this office made vacant by the death of B. B. Redding. He was attracted to the duties, as they presented him an opportunity to work up the colonization movement and advocate the irrigation of desert lands and scientific farming. Mr. Mills was founder of the California Press Association of the State Board of Trade. For C. P. Huntington he took to Paris in 1900 a complete exhibit of the products and resources of the

states through which the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific passed and this was only one example of his untiring work to exhibit and advertise the resources of the community. He inaugurated the movement for forest protection, and was also one of the first to advocate breaking up the great ranches into small farms and attracting the substantial small farmer. Fortunately he lived to see some of his ideas for the irrigation of the interior valleys taken up by the federal and state governments, and plans outlined which subsequently have brought about the watering of 13,000,000 acres of arable soil. Mr. Mills was also a prime mover in the plan for the protection of the state's immense and valuable forests of redwood, pine, spruce, cedar and fir. He wrote constantly, and while some of his choicest writings are buried in the files of his newspapers, others with a special purpose have been kept in more permanent form. One of these was an essay he wrote in 1898 entitled "The Purpose of Our Nation in the Present War," which attracted the attention of President McKinley and Robert G. Ingersoll. Mr. Mills was a member of the University Club, the Unitarian Club and the Chit Chat Club, and wrote some of the most notable essays for these bodies, one of them being the "Panama Canal" and another "John Wesley and Evolution." Mr. Mills was a constant student, and had a surprising range of general information. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and a convincing speaker on public occasions. His rare gifts and his professional work attracted to him some of the greatest men of the West. One of these was Collis P. Huntington, who invariably chose Mr. Mills to preside over the famous banquets given by that captain of industry. Mr. Mills personally was generous, kindly, charitable, a sincere friend, and was a foe of artifice and deception.

One of the first public institutions he advocated after establishing his paper, the Rescue, was the building of the Good Templars Orphanage at Vallejo, and he largely financed this enterprise and the institution still stands as a monument to his zeal. He was a member of the First Unitarian Church and a close friend of its able minister, Horatio Stebbins. Mr. Mills died May 25, 1907.

In 1867 Mr. Mills married Maria Elizabeth Haswell, daughter of Rev. C. S. Haswell, a prominent figure in the early days of California. Mrs. Mills survives her honored husband. Her children, all now deceased, were Ruskin Mills, Irving Wood Mills, Ardella Mills, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of George Edward Crothers of San Francisco, and was also a noted artist and poet.

Daniel A. Ryan is engaged in the practice of his profession in his native City of San Francisco, is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this state, and as a prominent member of the Native Sons of the Golden West he was elected grand president of this splendid organization in the year 1910. Mr. Ryan controls a large and important law business, has appeared in connection with litigations of special prominence in connection with the annals of California jurisprudence, and has won specially high reputation as a trial lawyer of exceptional power and resourcefulness. His law offices are maintained in the Hearst Building.

Mr. Ryan was born in San Francisco, on the 24th of August, 1873, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Crowley) Ryan, who became the parents of seven children. The death of the father occurred in 1898 and that of the mother in 1910. Daniel Ryan came to California in the '50s and engaged in the tanning business at San Francisco, where later he was for many years successfully engaged in the livery business. He was one of the well known and highly esteemed pioneer citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, and both he and his wife were zealous communicants of the Catholic Church.

The preliminary education of Daniel A. Ryan was acquired in the parochial and public schools of his native city, and thereafter he completed a thorough course in the Christian Brothers College in this city, in which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He finished college when seventeen years of age and forthwith entered the law office of General W. H. L. Barnes, under whose able preceptorship he carried forward his law studies until he was admitted to the bar in 1894, when twenty-one years of age. He continued his professional alliance with General Barnes for a period of ten years, during which he was actively identified with the handling of virtually all cases taken up by General Barnes. In his independent practice Mr. Ryan has specialized in trial work, and he has won many cases of major importance, including the famous Indian Basin litigation, in which he represented the State of California and recovered to the commonwealth and the City of San Francisco sixty-three city blocks, for which the sum of $800,000 was paid, instead of that of $2,500,000, which had been demanded. He was attorney for Hermans in the California building case, in which he won another noteworthy victory. He is frequently called upon to represent other members of the bar as an assistant or principal in the trial of important cases, and he has done also a large amount of probate work.

Mr. Ryan is a leader in the local councils and campaign activities of the republican party, in which he served as chairman of the California State Central Committee, besides having been chosen chairman of the first State Central Committee of the progressive wing of the party, at the time when the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the progressive candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Of Mr. Ryan's influential and appreciative affiliation with the Native Sons of the Golden West mention has already been made in this review. He is affiliated also with the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World, is a member of the Olympic Club in his native city, and he and his wife are earnest communicants of the Catholic Church.

In the year 1904 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ryan and Miss Josephine Cooney, and they have three daughters, Elaine, Kathleen and Mary Marguerite.

Henry St. Goar, a man of engaging personality and of exceptional ability as a financier, established his residence in San Francisco in the year 1892, and here engaged in the stock and bond brokerage business, of which he became a prominent and influential representative. He was the founder

of the important brokerage firm of Pollitz & Company, financial promoters and financiers of sugar industries in Hawaii, and with this concern he continued his connection as a leading executive until his death, which occurred on the 8th of May, 1922. Mr. St. Goar made and left a distinct impress upon the civic and business life of his adopted city, was a man of talent and of fine character, and in all of the relations of life commended himself to the confidence and good will of his fellow men.

Mr. St. Goar was born in the historic old City of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, a son of Meyer St. Goar, and he was sixty-seven years of age at the time of his death. His father was a leading banker at Frankfort, and the subject of this memoir received in his native land not only his early education but also his initial experience in the banking business, this experience having thereafter been amplified by connections in England and France.

Mr. St. Goar married Miss Nellie Oppenheimer, who was born at Nice, France, a daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Oppenheimer, and since the death of her husband Mrs. St. Goar has elected to continue her residence in San Francisco, where her home is at 2025 California Street. Mr. St. Goar is survived also by four children: Mrs. Erna L. Mee, whose husband is a representative member of the San Francisco bar; Fred H. and Charles E., who are successfully engaged in the stock brokerage business in this city; and Mrs. Helen Gunther, whose husband is a commissioned lieutenant in the United States Army.

SAMUEL MURRAY. A resident of San Francisco for more than sixty years, probably no one has taken a keener interest in the development of this great Pacific port than Samuel Murray. His own business activities have kept him in close touch with the port, and his time and influence have been freely enlisted in any program looking toward the development of the waterfront district. It is a fact that gives him more than ordinary distinction that for forty-five years he has owned and conducted in the same location one of the largest machine shops with particular facilities for the equipping of ships in San Francisco.

His life since the age of seven has counted its years around San Francisco Bay. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 28, 1853. William Murray, his father, was a native of Scotland, and on coming to America, took the position of foreman under Thatcher McGowan for the ship building firm of Donald McKay on the Mystic River in Massachusetts. In 1860 he came to San Francisco with his family on McGowan's ship, the Electric Spark. He died in 1865, having spent the intervening years in San Francisco, following the carpenter's trade. His wife, Mary D. Murray, was born in Ireland, and of their four children, William, Elizabeth, Adelaide and Samuel, Samuel is now the only survivor.

Samuel Murray after coming to San Francisco attended public schools, and at the age of sixteen became self supporting through his service as an office boy for the Minton Navigation Company. This connection was soon severed in order that he might learn the machinist's trade. He found

employment and opportunity in that direction in the bolting business with Hawkins & Cantrell on Beale Street between Howard and Folsom streets. After twelve years of faithful service he engaged in business for himself, in 1880, at the corner of Beale and Folsom streets. In that one location he has kept his plant, growing and prospering, and has a shop in which thirty-two men are employed at the present writing. His work is largely in hoisting engines and all kinds of marine apparatus. Some very creditable improvements and inventions are the result of the mechanical genius of Samuel Murray. In 1882 he built the very first logging engines in the country, and also built the first electric hoist on the coast, for the Dunsmuir Coal Mines. In 1882 he patented and built the first friction engines.

His business activities have brought him in touch with nearly all the prominent men who have lived in California since pioneer times, and he knew personally some of the most famous of the old pioneer Californians. He has been heart and soul interested in the waterfront district, and his personal activities have added something to its development. He has never sought a public office, and has never been active in political circles beyond voting the republican ticket. He was at one time a member of the Dolphin Club, is a Catholic, and a member of San Rafael Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. From 1872 to 1881 Samuel Murray was a member of the First Regiment, National Guard, of California.

He married at San Francisco, in 1885, Miss Katherine Hickey. She, too, was born in Boston, her father, William Hickey, coming West and for many years was a well known San Francisco contractor. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Murray: Harry, the oldest, now associated with his father in the machine business, graduated from the University of California in the class of 1912, and is a member of the Bohemian Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club. Samuel Murray, Junior, also associated with the Murray Machine Shop, graduated from the San Rafael High School, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and married on November 3, 1913, Miss Ruth Dunne, daughter of Peter F. Dunne, of San Francisco. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murray is Adelaide, at home. Benjamin W., a graduate of the San Rafael High School, served with the Merchant Marines during the war, is now a marine engineer who has been in the employ of the Watson Navigation Company, the Admiral Line and the Dollar Steamship Company, and is a member of the Order of Elks. Leo P., the youngest of the family, is a draughtsman in his father's shop, is a young man of exceptional technical equipment, having graduated Bachelor of Science in 1921 and Master of Science in 1922 from the University of California. He is a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HOMER S. KING. The values that abide in character, energy, and the opportunities of American life are illustrated notably in the career of Homer S. King, long a citizen of San Francisco and numbered among the foremost forces of its social and business life. There was that in

Mr. King's physical and moral heritage that both prompted and supported the activities and the notable successes of his life. He came of the American foundation stock—by blood English, freed from old world restrictions and energized by generations of American life. Mr. King was born in Ohio, in 1841, whence his family in a previous generation had migrated from its original home in Pennsylvania. In 1852 his parents joined the movement that brought to California the adventurous and hardy spirits by which it was redeemed from the wilderness. In the American occupation of California there was much that has given it a distinctive character—a history, a temperament, even a romance, that is today a special inspiration of its people. At the age of twelve we find Homer King a schoolboy at Sacramento, no brother to the whining lad of which Shakespeare tells us, but a bright little cheerful boy prompt in his studies and aiding by boyish industries the fortunes of his family. Everywhere and always those who are doing the active work of the world are on the lookout for building efficiency, and thus it came to the notice of the manager of the Wells Fargo Express Service that here was a lad of promise. Homer was invited into the employ of "Wells Fargo," beginning at the bottom of a ladder, whose successive rounds, attained in orderly fashion, engrossed a large part of the energies of his life and carried him to an eminence early attained and long sustained.

We have not far to seek for the qualities that brought this bright and winsome lad first to the attention, and ultimately to the presidency of what through the whole history of California has been one of its creative forces. "Wells Fargo" to the world of the Pacific Coast was what Adams & Co., the American Express and a dozen other agencies in combination, were to the world of the Atlantic. It came into being as the agency of transportation, a financial promoter and the guardian of the golden era of California. It reached into every mining camp from Mexico to the British boundary, in all places commanding confidence, always a trustworthy, helpful, stabilizing and civilizing force. The first essential of such an agency is man. Not men in the abstract, but men of special endowment and with the powers of judgment and character that command respect and sustain confidence. The generation that knew James H. Latham (whose discerning eye discovered young Homer King), Lloyd Tevis, John J. Valentine and others of the fine old Wells Fargo organization, is gone, but there remains in grateful memory the record of the great service that these men gave to California.

It is one of the truest of the many fine observations of David Starr Jordan that the world makes way for the man that knows where he is going. There was never an hour from the day when at the age of twelve Homer King entered the office of Wells Fargo, that he did not know where he was going. He was going to a rounded manhood by a route whose milestones were to be faithful service, efficiency, integrity, and the command of universal respect and confidence. That young Homer ever in his fondest dreams visualized himself in the development that he ultimately attained is not likely. His eye and his mind were ever less upon

himself than upon the duty of each day. He learned early and made the foundation philosophy of his life the maxim that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. From the simple mechanics of handwriting, to the development of character that made his signature in a great financial crisis a symbol of public confidence, he did all things well.

First at Sacramento, later at Virginia City, Nevada, Mr. King served Wells Fargo in various capacities. Later he established himself independently as a stock broker in San Francisco. It was a time when the older figures in the Wells Fargo organization were "letting go." There was a call for new blood and a search for it led to a man still in middle life, whose earlier activities in the Wells Fargo service had emphasized his capability, and Homer King was brought again into Wells Fargo—an enlarged Wells Fargo now expanded to include a widely extended banking system. To the presidency of this system Homer King was invited at the age of forty-two. The historical development of Pacific Coast finance following Mr. King's entrance into it is a tempting theme. There is connected with it at some point pretty much everything that is reflected in the conditions of today. But we are writing not so much of finance as of the man Homer S. King. As to his career at the head of the Wells Fargo banking system, it is sufficient to say that he grew steadily year by year in public confidence until his name became a symbol of character and capability in the financial world. In 1905 Mr. King was called to the presidency of the Bank of California when there was needed the sustaining power of an unquestioned personal prestige.

When the great disaster of 1906 came upon San Francisco Mr. King was president of the Bank of California and president of the San Francisco Clearing House. The city lay in ruins. There was widespread confusion and while it would be an extravagance to say that there was apprehension, it is none the less true that there were many questionings as to what might be lost in the universal wreck. It fell to Homer King to give to a depressed city the assurance that stabilized its hopes and restored its confidence. In this great emergency, as at all other times, he faced foursquare to the storm, unshaken and calm in a situation which brought forth the sympathy and assistance of the whole world. By no means insensible to the stress of emotion, Mr. King never lost the powers of calculation or the powers of judgment. Calling together a small group of financial men he commanded their cooperation, and in their name secured from remote sources the means to quiet popular apprehension and restore confidence. Through his agency the San Francisco Mint, happily not involved in the common ruin, became the banking center of San Francisco. Mr. King made public announcement that the leading banks of San Francisco would meet all obligations. The first day following this pledge the streets near the Mint were thronged, long lines leading up to the paying wickets. The second day the number of applicants was notably fewer. By the fourth day there were practically none to demand accounting. The incident is one of tremendous significance, not merely in its demonstration of the character of the financial organization of San Francisco, but of

the spirit of a community, which not even under stress of disaster lost faith in those it had been accustomed to trust.

But it was not to be expected that a disaster so great should find its cure in a day. There came later the panic of 1907, with San Francisco in the early state of its recrudesence, sharing in the depression that affected the whole country. In a financial sense the nation was tied up. There was security more than enough, but money was not to be had. It is written in the Constitution of the United States that only the Government has the power to give to other than gold and silver the values of money. Unless there was to be universal ruin in San Francisco it became necessary, despite the constitution and the law, to supply what was needed for the life of the community; and at this point Mr. King and his associates of the San Francisco Clearing House determined upon a bold stroke. Calling upon the banks to deposit their securities in temporary quarters established at the Mint, the Clearing House upon its own accord issued certificates in sums great and small and asked the community to accept them in current exchanges. Thus came into existence what that day called and this day remembers as "Homer King money." It was truly a bold stroke, one that in ordinary times would have involved those who made it in embarrassments not pleasant to contemplate. But under the necessities of the time, in combination with the public confidence that in a sense legalized what under the circumstances was a necessary step, the law conveniently bound up its eyes and gave if not formal sanction, that which served in its stead.

In the year 1910 there was under way in San Francisco the great project of a world exposition in celebration of perhaps our greatest national achievement, that of the Panama Canal. To this end it was necessary to raise by various means, including a popular subscription of many millions of dollars, a colossal fund. It was inevitable that Mr. King should be drawn into this project. He became president of the organization, an able head in the era of preparation, retiring only when the enterprise had gotten firmly on its feet and on the high road to assured success. Many years of strenuous life had given Mr. King a desire to be released from responsibility. All his life he had longed for the pleasures of travel and of closer association with his family. Up to that time, life had given him everything but leisure. He resigned the presidency of the Bank of California, he asked and found relief from the burden of The Exposition. He spent something more than a year in the various countries of the old world, returning to his home in 1911. Thereafter his career was that of retirement from active life. But retirement is a relative term. There are those who in retiring in a sense cease to live. It was not so with Mr. King. And here it is pertinent to say that of the many social needs of our relatively new world of America, and particularly of the newer world of the Pacific states, is men of established prestige dissociated from active connections. In plenty we have men of talent, men of capability in varied lines, but among us there are too few who stand so detached as not to be under some presumptive association with active

life, tending to self interest or to bias in social and business judgments. In San Francisco through the remaining days of his life Mr. King held this high post, his name associated with unquestioned integrity, with business capability, with public spirit, a name of universal respect and of wide individual esteem. So through his remaining years stood Homer King, retired in a sense, but still a recognized figure in the life of San Francisco, a stabilizing factor amid the changing tides in a world of material rivalries and of social progress.

It is pleasant to remember that life gave to Homer King on its domestic side that which matched the material fortunes of his career. In the year 1874 he married Miss Summit Brown, a daughter of Mr. Smith Brown of Napa County, one of that company who braved the desert and found his way to California. The history, the tradition, the character of the Brown family matched and complemented Mr. King's own heritage. Smith Brown was of the old American stock, his forefathers being among the original settlers of Narragansett Bay. His wife, Mrs. King's mother, likewise was of New England breeding, a member of the Thayer family associated with the earliest times of New England. Children came early to the Homer Kings, two daughters and a son. The family home in San Francisco became a center in which the domestic pieties and the refinements of a generous social life have unto this day been happily mingled.

George W. Pratt. There is usually a fundamental motive and guiding force in the careers of men of large affairs. In the case of George W. Pratt, a native son of California and a civil engineer by profession, that motive is discerned through his successful efforts in the management and development of large landed properties. Though a young man he has already figured in some of the notable transactions and constructive developments in the highly specialized farming districts of Central and Southern California. While most of his operations have been in the southern part of the state, Mr. Pratt for a number of years has maintained his home and offices in San Francisco.

He was born in Mariposa County, California, June 11, 1880. His father, John M. Pratt, a native of Georgia, and of Revolutionary stock of English descent, served as a confederate soldier during the Civil war. He was a Methodist minister, and in the early days was a circuit rider. After the war he came out to California, and then removed to Oregon where he was known as the "Cowboy Minister." He possessed the spirit and talents to make him a very popular as well as an influential religious worker. For several years he enjoyed the distinction of being the champion rider in Western Oregon. At the time of the Great San Francisco fire he was at the Russ House, and from there removed to Highland Springs in Lake County where he died a few weeks later on May 2, 1906. His brother, J. W. Pratt, has been recorder of Mariposa County for the last twenty years, and another brother, Charles P. Pratt, was assessor of that county for a long time, but is now living retired there.

G. H. Pratt.

John M. Pratt married Louisa A. Lewis, who is now a resident of College City, Colusa County, California, and is of a family of American Revolutionary stock and is Scotch-English in ancestry. She was born in Mariposa County. He father Jacob Lewis, a pioneer known to all the people of that district, was born in Missouri, came to California in 1849, and operated a stage station at Lewis, a place named in his honor.

Educated in the public schools of Merced County and the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa, George W. Pratt found his first employment in the civil engineering department of the Santa Fe Railway. He was in the service when the Santa Fe built the road into Richmond, marking the beginning of that prosperous suburb of San Francisco. He was with the engineering corps of the Southern Pacific Company in Santa Barbara County, when the gap between Surf and Elwood was bridged. He was then one of the engineers effecting line changes in Humboldt Valley of Nevada, and after that returned to Santa Barbara to engage in business for himself, handling lands and surveying. Mr. Pratt was a resident of Lompoc from 1901 to 1910 and since the latter year has made San Francisco his headquarters, his offices being in the Phelan Building.

Mr. Pratt attributes much of his success to the kindly interest and advice of George Roberts, one of the pioneers of California, who promoted the Lompoc colony and put on the first subdivision in Santa Barbara County. A man of strong character, he made friends with all, and in the opinion of Mr. Pratt he was the most universally loved man he ever saw. When Mr. Pratt was only twenty-one years of age Mr. Roberts placed him in charge of his interests, and it was the earnest effort of the young man to justify this faith that led him from one success to another. Mr. Roberts died at San Jose at the venerable age of ninety years.

Since then Mr. Pratt has been handling lands in large tracts. He subdivided the Santa Rosa ranch, the Jalama and Alisal ranches and is now handling the Jesus Maria ranch in the northern part of Santa Barbara County, near Santa Maria. He sold to the California Packing Corporation 4,000 acres five miles east of Merced. The corporation has developed this as the Del Monte orchard, the largest young orchard in the world. Mr. Pratt was one of the organizers of the Planada Fruit farms adjoining the Del Monte, and this entire tract of 3,300 acres has been planted, mostly to figs. Mr. Pratt personally owns 160 acres of this tract, planted to Kadota figs.

He sold and still retains an interest in the old Murphy ranch near Turlock, probably the finest dairy ranch in California. It is known as the Humboldt ranch, comprising 1,000 acres, with 160 acres in grapes and 300 acres devoted to the dairy farm. There are 200 head of cows on this ranch. Many other large properties have been similarly handled by Mr. Pratt, and in every case gratifying success has marked his enterprise.

At present he is handling the lands of the Marshall interests in Los Angeles, E. J. Marshall of that city being one of the largest land owners in the world, owning the Chino ranch at Los Angeles, the Jesus Maria ranch of Santa Barbara, and the Los Palomas ranch of Mexico. Mr. Pratt gave the County of Santa Barbara a nineteen-acre park from the Santa

Rosa ranch, nine miles east of Lompoc on the Santa Inez River. This is known as the Santa Rosa Park.

Another prominent interest of Mr. Pratt is the Return Mining Company of Nye County, Nevada, of which he is president. This company has recently resumed operations and is undertaking new installation of stamp mill and tables. It is a free milling gold and silver property with a shaft of 100 and 122 feet and levels at 50, 100 and 175 feet. Some idea of the value of the property can be gained from the statement that the ledge is thirty feet in width with surface assays showing $3.26 and the bottom of the shaft showing better than $700 per ton.

With the large responsibilities represented by these interests briefly described, Mr. Pratt has rendered his public service largely through his business, and has had no time for the diversions of politics. He is republican, is affiliated with Santa Barbara Lodge No. 613, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Lompoc Lodge No. 57, Knights of Pythias.

He married at San Francisco, February 19, 1923, Miss Alice S. Smith. She was born in that city, as was also her mother, and her father was one of the early pioneers of California.

David Crockett Crockett was a California pioneer whose surname and place of birth had significant historic suggestion, which was further fortified by his having been given the personal name of the great frontiersman, David Crockett, who was his own uncle.

Mr. Crockett was born in Gibson County, Tennessee, November 12, 1829, and in that state he was reared to manhood. In 1850, about the time of attaining to his legal majority, he made his way from Tennessee to Missouri, and in 1852 he and a companion set forth on horseback for California, bringing with them to this state a band of horses. After here selling the horses, which had been brought across the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Crockett engaged in the carpenter trade in San Francisco, assisting in the construction of some of the first buildings of that city. He later worked at gold mining in Sonoma County. He finally returned to Missouri, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Esther M. Snyder in 1853, and in 1857 he returned to California, accompanied by his family, the long and hazardous journey across the plains having been made with wagon and ox team. He established the family home in Sonoma County, and later he purchased a ranch in Ukiah Valley, where he resided a few years. He then removed to Ukiah, the present judicial center of Mendocino County, where he became proprietor of the Plaza Hotel, besides which he for a time conducted the Bartlett Springs health and pleasure resort of the early days in Lake County. In 1868 he was elected sheriff of Mendocino County, an office to which he was reelected in 1870 and in which he gave a most vigorous and effective administration. Thereafter he served fourteen years as justice of the peace in Ukiah Township. He was a charter member of the Christian Church at Ukiah, organized in 1859, and he continued as one of the honored and influential pioneer citizens of Mendocino County until his death, March 4, 1916. His wife,

who was born April 4, 1836, survived him about three years and was eighty-three years of age at the time of her death. Mr. Crockett was a nephew of the famous Tennessee frontiersman and Mexican war soldier, David Crockett, in whose honor he was named. In conclusion is given brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Crockett, two of the number having died in early childhood: Robert J., who was born November 5, 1854, is now deceased; John T., who was born September 17, 1856, resides in the City of Los Angeles; Sarah Catherine is deceased; William Rodney resides in San Francisco; Jeannette is deceased; Isabella is the widow of Samuel Haines and resides at Oakland; Martha Irene is the wife of Ira Shipley, of San Francisco; Eugene C. resides in Los Angeles; David C. maintains his home at Mendocino City; Joseph Ralph is a resident of San Francisco, and Jessie V. is the wife of Ray Truitt and resides in Santa Cruz.

HENRY BROWN HUNT. There are few stories that stir the emotions of real Americans more thoroughly than the epic which relates to the great hegira to the Golden State in 1849, and to be permitted to hear this story from the lips of one who participated is a privileged indeed. Not only is Henry Brown Hunt, of San Francisco, a '49er, but almost all of his long, busy and useful life since then has been passed in California.

Henry Brown Hunt was born at Phillipsburg, Warren County, New Jersey, in 1836. His parents were Daniel Simpson and Margaret (Nixon) Hunt, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. On the paternal side the early ancestry was Scotch, while on the maternal side it was German. During Mr. Hunt's infancy his father conducted a hotel at Phillipsburg, but he met with an early death, and when six years old the boy accompanied his mother to New York City and it was there that he attended school, and no doubt helped his mother, as good sons do. He was thirteen years old when a relative, about to start for California, urged his mother to permit Henry to accompany him and finally obtained her reluctant consent. They took passage on the steamer Oregon out of New York for San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The vessel proved seaworthy, the noted Isthmus was crossed in a very different manner than at present, and the travelers reached San Francisco on April 1, 1849. Mr. Hunt's uncle had carried a stock of goods with him, and immediately opened a general mercantile store in the young city, shortly afterward adding banking facilities to the business, and in his young nephew he found a very capable assistant. The latter remained with his uncle until 1852, when he returned East in order to again attend school, making the long journey alone in spite of its dangers without misadventure, and for two years attended a superior school in New Haven, Connecticut.

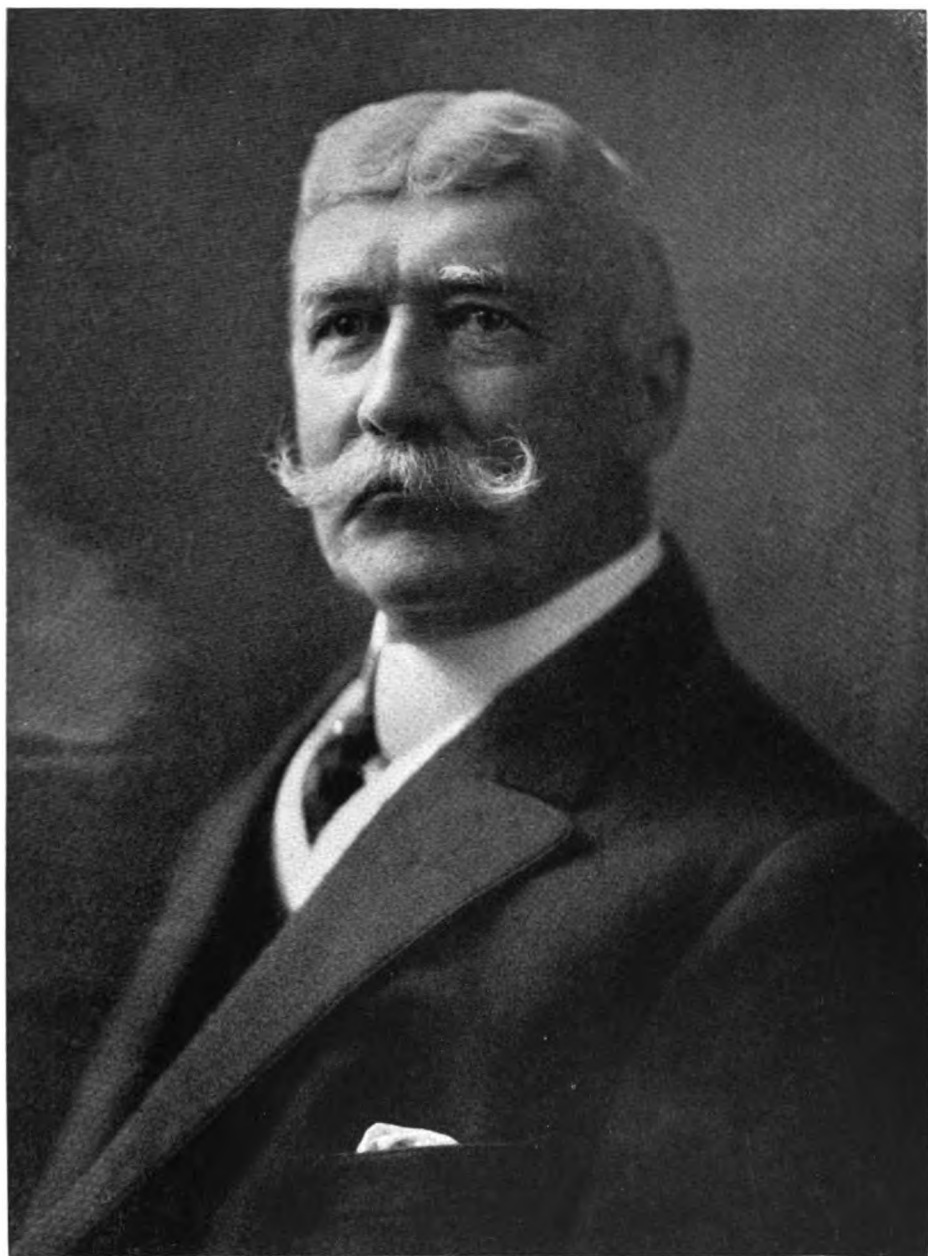
In 1854, accompanied by his mother, he again covered the distance to California. He had expected to resume his place in his uncle's store, but on reaching San Francisco, discovered that his uncle had met with business misfortune. Therefore he went on to Sacramento, where he became clerk in the old Orleans Hotel. In 1856 Mr. Hunt established

a business of his own at Oroville, in Butte County, and prospered there until the discovery of gold in the Frazer River district led him to invest all his savings in prospective mines there, and, like almost every other pioneer at one time or another, found his prospects worthless and his money gone. He had, however, a well established character and found no difficulty in borrowing enough capital to get him back to Oroville, where he resumed business and profiting by experience, confined his efforts to what he had on hand and again prospered. In 1864 he was elected treasurer of Butte County and served two years in that office, when he returned to Sacramento, where he became connected with the wholesale firm of Power & Company, but his excellent sense of business judgment very shortly afterward led to his returning to San Francisco, in 1867, and this city has been his home ever since. Until 1872 he was connected with the firm of E. Martin & Company, when he became a partner in the house of E. Chiesvich & Company, which association continued for three years. In 1875 the firm of Moore, Hunt & Company came into existence, the senior member, G. H. Moore, being a resident of Louisville, Kentucky, and the other partners, Henry B. Hunt and C. Denser, both belonging to San Francisco. In the rapid growth and prosperous continuance of the business of this firm Mr. Hunt took a very active part for many years.

Mr. Hunt married at Downieville, Sierra County, California, in September, 1872, Miss Emma Cole, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and three children were born to them: Anna, who became the wife of Dr. E. M. Short; Emma, who married Harry Rice Bostwick, engineer and capitalist; and Henry Cole Hunt.

During a great part of Mr. Hunt's life he lived in stirring times, and it was while he was a resident and active business man at Oroville that he had considerable military experience. He was elected captain of the Oroville Guards, and it was during his captaincy of this organization that his company, with five other companies, held a tournament near Marysville, which resulted in Captain Hunt's company winning the prize of $500. This money was presented to the school board and was the foundation of a fund that ultimately constructed one of the most substantial school buildings in that section. Later Captain Hunt was appointed by General Bidwell adjutant of the Fifth Brigade, and during the absences of his superior officer, became acting brigadier-general. It was at Oroville also that Mr. Hunt joined the Masons and Odd Fellows, and became a past grand in the latter organization.

Leander S. Sherman is one of the veteran and leading representatives of the music business on the Pacific Coast, and has long been the active executive head of the San Francisco music house of Sherman, Clay & Company, which controls a business that extends into the various states along the Pacific Coast, branches being maintained in various cities, with the headquarters establishment as one of the old and popular concerns of San Francisco.

Mr. Sherman was born in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, on the

Leander S. Sherman

28th of April, 1847, and is a son of Jacob and Cleopatra (Loud) Sherman, the other children of this union being Clara A., Sarah Swan, Filena T. and Flora M. After the death of his first wife Jacob Sherman married again, and the names of the children of the first marriage are here noted: Charles H., Edwin Alvin, Samuel G., Mary, Elizabeth and Catherine. In Massachusetts, Jacob Sherman was a successful manufacturer of furniture, his specialty being in church furniture, and after long held place as one of the substantial business men of Boston. He finally, in 1861, came with his family to San Francisco, where he remained until his death, at the age of sixty-nine years. The Sherman family was founded in New England in the Colonial period of our national history, and in its various branches there have been numerous representatives of prominence and influence in various walks of life. Leander S. Sherman gained his early education in the schools of his native city, and was a lad of fourteen years at the time of the family removal to California. His first business experience in San Francisco was gained in the establishment of his brother-in-law, W. K. Vanderslice, a manufacturer of silverware, and after a short period he found employment in the music store of J. T. Bowers, the while he availed himself of the opportunity of taking piano lessons. After A. A. Rosenberg purchased the music business of Frisby & Scott, Mr. Sherman was in his employ three years, at the expiration of which, in 1870, he purchased the stock and business, which under his vigorous management rapidly expanded in scope and which eventually was developed into the extensive enterprise now controlled by Sherman, Clay & Company. He was the president of this pioneer corporation and relinquished this office to his associate, Mr. Clay, upon the anniversary of his fiftieth year of business life, taking then the chairmanship of the board.

The corporation now has precedence as one of the oldest and largest music houses on the Pacific Coast. He is a director of the San Francisco Savings & Loan Society, and is a director also of the Market Street Railway Company. Mr. Sherman has long been a prominent and popular figure in the business and social life of San Francisco, and is here a member of the Pacific Union Club, the Commonwealth Club, the Commercial Club and the Bohemian Club.

On the 4th of October, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sherman to Miss Catherine Neuer, who is deceased, and who is survived by three children: Frederick Royal is vice president of Sherman, Clay & Company and resides in Oakland; Claire is the widow of W. D. McCann, and Elsie Pond is the wife of Julian H. Alco of San Francisco.

EDWARD P. BUCKLEY. From the time of his arrival in San Francisco as a California '49er until he retired thirty years later, Edward P. Buckley was prominently identified with business, civic and public affairs. He was one of the resourceful and high minded citizens of San Francisco in the early days, and is still represented by his family here.

He was born at Mitchelstown, Ireland, March 27, 1827, son of Patrick

and Mary (Murray) Buckley. When he was seven years of age his parents came to America, and he grew up in New York State, attending public schools and college at Albany. After leaving college he went to New York City and found employment, by means of which he earned the money needed to pay his passage to California, traveling by ship around the Horn to San Francisco, where he arrived July 24, 1849. His first location was at Sacramento, where he worked in a general store three weeks, getting wages of $14 a day. On returning to San Francisco he and Mr. Macondray established a mercantile store. They were burned out soon afterward. Later he was appointed commissary to General Fremont's regiment, whose headquarters were in Los Angeles, to which point he traveled by horseback. Subsequently Mr. Buckley was in the commission business for a number of years as a tea importer.

He finally retired from business in 1880, and died March 20, 1893, leaving a large estate. In 1858 Mr. Buckley married Maria Louisa Gray, daughter of Rev. William J. Gray. Mrs. Buckley survived her husband almost exactly twenty years. The late Mr. Buckley served as a member of the early Vigilance Committees of California and was also a charter member and director of the Society of California Pioneers. He and his wife had four children: Mary, widow of Preston Robson; Florence G., deceased; Mabel H., wife of Lew E. Stanton, and Edward M. Buckley.

Charles Stuart Holmes. A name of eloquent association in the commercial and civic life of San Francisco since pioneer days has been that of the late Charles Stuart Holmes. The interests acquired by him in his lifetime are represented in the Holmes Investment Company, one of the large owners of realty property in San Francisco, with many interests elsewhere, including timber on Vancouver Island in British Columbia. One of the well known modern office buildings in the business district of San Francisco is the Foxcroft Building, an eight-story structure on a ground area 77 by 122 feet, owned by the corporation and named in memory of the birthplace of the late Charles Stuart Holmes.

Mr. Holmes was born at Foxcroft, Maine, in 1832. His father, James Stuart Holmes, was an early member of the Masonic order, and his descendants cherish a Masonic apron worn by his father, James Stuart Holmes, in the Masonic Lodge with George Washington in Massachusetts.

Charles Stuart Holmes was twenty years of age when, in 1852, he came to California by way of the Isthmus. He first sought out the mining district, but contracting typhoid fever he came to San Francisco. During the Civil war he was a member of the California militia. At San Francisco his first employment was as stevedore with the lumber company in which he subsequently rose to president. When he entered its service this firm was known as Renton, White & Company. From his labors as stevedore he put aside his savings until he was able to buy out Mr. White, and thus became one of the partners in what was from then on known as Renton, Holmes & Company. This firm was the San Francisco end of the great Port Blakely Mill Company of Puget Sound. Captain Renton managed

the northern end. This became at the time the largest mill and exporting company in the world, shipping lumber to every quarter of the globe. The executive head of the business at San Francisco was the late Mr. Holmes. To his vision it was largely due that the business was expanded to its enormous proportions until the company had its agents all over the world and owned and operated a large fleet of lumber vessels. In the early days of the business, when Charles S. Holmes was most active, an organization of this kind had none of the facilities of the modern telephones, typewriters or stenographers, the voluminous business details being handled entirely by hand.

Mr. Holmes finally sold out with his associates his interests in the Port Blakely Mill Company in January, 1903, to a group of Michigan and local capitalists. After that he lived practically retired until his death in 1906, at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Holmes was a man of unusual education and culture. Before coming to California he had taught school in the Foxcroft Academy. He was very active both in mind and body, and omnivorous reader and possessed strong character and personality, was liberal and tolerant, respecting the religious and political convictions of others, and he made a success of everything he undertook.

Frank James Batchelor. Just as the New World, when it was in the throes of development, attracted to it the best minds of the old one, so did the West in its period of expansion attract those of the East. Especially did California and its neighboring states hold out offers of unexcelled opportunities so that few young men of the last century could resist the lure, and, yielding to it, found in their new environments the stimulating influence they had lacked before. Many are the instances of rapid and substantial advancement of men who, doubtless, had they remained in the East, might not have risen above the ordinary.

Frank James Batchelor, for many years connected with the mercantile life of San Francisco, and who attained to great prominence in its hardware branch, was born across the continent, at Rome, New York, November 16, 1853. His father was a member of the dental profession, and, seeking a better opening, took his family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the lad was reared in the latter city, then still somewhat in its infancy. After completing a public school education Frank James Batchelor learned the hardware business, and proved adept at it. He came to California in about 1890. In the course of his business operations the necessity arose for the issuance of a proper hardware specialty catalogue. The most thorough search failed to discover any man capable of getting out such a catalogue, and so, urged by the paramount importance of the task, Mr. Batchelor undertook the work for the Schwabacher Company of Seattle, and carried it through to a successful completion. He became known to the hardware trade all along the Coast and in much of the continguous territory, and was considered by many as the best hardware buyer in the country. For many years he was associated with the San Francisco firm of Miller, Schloss & Company and later with the Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Company, with

which he held the position of head buyer up to the time of his death, July 22, 1916.

On July 25, 1876, Mr. Batchelor married Miss Fannie S. Shedd, who was born in Vermont. They became the parents of four children, two of whom survive, namely: Robert Franklin, in the electrical business at Redondo Beach, and Roxy Sophia, at home with her mother. Mr. Batchelor was long a member of the Olympic Club, and his death was deplored by his associates in it, as it was by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. An Episcopalian, he was a member of Grace Cathedral, and was very generous in his support of it. Mr. Batchelor has passed from the sphere of earthly endeavor; his former avocations know him no more; silent and empty is his home without his loving presence, and yet the man did not live in vain. Through his upright and honorable methods of doing business, his strict adherence to the creed of his church, and his loyal patriotism, he set an example that is most inspiring to the rising generation, and an urge to better Christianity and good citizenship. The legacy of an untarnished name is after all the best heritage a man can leave to his descendants, and this, in conjunction with a material prosperity, he handed down to his.

FLETCHER HAMILTON, who served ten years in the office of state mineralogist, is an acknowledged authority on mining in the West, and has had a wide range of practical experience in mining both as an engineer and operator.

He brought that bureau from obscurity to a prominent and valuable organization of inestimable service in the state. The state mineralogist when he took charge had a personnel in the office of eight, and when he retired the office personnel was seventy employes. Much more important was the fact that the office in this town came to be looked upon by practical mining men as a source of real assistance to them, and the bureau served a great purpose in stimulating the development of the mineral resources of California until it now ranks as the leading mineral producing station in the Union. Since leaving the office of state mineralogist, Mr. Hamilton has resumed his professional work on his own account, and among other duties is now engaged by the United States Senate Commission on gold and silver inquiry, and is carrying on hearings in all the gold and silver producing states, with the object of laying before the President and Congress the condition of those industries at the present time, from which report some possible relief may be planned to counteract existing normal conditions.

Fletcher Hamilton is a native son of California. He was born in San Francisco, September 4, 1882. His father bore the name of Alexander Hamilton, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, and came to California in 1868. He had been prominent in Masonry in Canada. At San Francisco he took the post of secretary and cashier of Rafael, Weil & Company, and served until his death. His wife was Clara (Smith) Hamilton, also a native of New Brunswick, and now deceased.

Fletcher Hamilton attended public schools in San Francisco, including the Lowell High School, and graduated in 1904 with the degree Bachelor of

Fletcher Hamilton.

Science in mining from the College of Mining of the University of California. After graduating he spent a year as surveyor and engineer for the Kimberly-Montana Gold Mining Company in the Jardine District of Montana, and then for two years was engineer and assistant manager of the Dairy Farm Mining Company in Placer County, California. He then became an independent operator as a mining engineer in Durango, Mexico, for two years, returning to his native state in 1909. He then resumed his mining operations in California and in Nevada, and during the years 1911-13 operated the Placer property in Plumas County. He was appointed state mineralogist January 21, 1913, and was head of that department of the state government until February, 1923.

Since then he has established offices as a consulting engineer of mining and petroleum, and has a large general practice. In addition to this and his work for the United States Senate Commission he is operating a property twelve miles from Wickenburg, Arizona, the plant including a 250-ton cyanide plant.

During the Panama-Pacific Exposition Mr. Hamilton was a member of the International Bureau of Awards. He is interested in republican politics, and is a member of the Commonwealth Club, University Club, Engineers Club, Le Conte Geological Club, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the American Gold and Silver Institute and in the American Mining Congress, served on the advisory board and was vice president for California in 1922. His university connections were with the Chi Phi Fraternity and Golden Bear Society.

Mr. Hamilton married at Sacramento, January 19, 1907, Miss Ruth Stephenson. She was born in that city, a daughter of the late C. H. Stephenson. The two children of their marriage are Heath Hamilton, a student in the Castelleja School at Palo Alto, and Fletcher Hamilton, Jr., attending the William Warren School at Menlo Park.

James Riley. One of the celebrated "forty-niners" of California was James Riley, the subject of this sketch. He was born in 1826 as a British subject on the Emerald Isle, and was there reared to maturity and given a fair education. Soon after reaching his majority he learned of the wondrous gold movement to California, and in 1849 he determined to join the adventurers. Fully equipped for the hazardous movement, he boarded the steamer John C. La Grande and in due time reached San Francisco Bay. He came by way of the Isthmus of Panama and by way of the Shagras trail. At that time many preferred to cross the plains, despite the Indians, rather than go by way of the Isthmus, but he found it safer and easier to go the roundabout way.

He at once went to the mines in the interior, but after a period of fair success he became one of the first "packers." That term does not fit with the same term now. Then a "packer," with trains of untamed prairie horses or stubborn mules, conveyed goods of every description from point to point in the interior or along the coast. At first Mr. Riley was one of the packers for the Bull & Baker Company, and conducted trains from

Sacramento to Shasta and elsewhere, particularly to Weaverville in Trinity County.

After a time he quit this occupation and purchased a land grant which is now known as the Glen Ranch, and was soon engaged in the serious problems of pioneer agriculture and stock raising, soon making a specialty of blooded horses and jacks. He became one of the greatest and most successful "sportsmen" of California, was a lover of race horses, and with his brother Christopher owned and conducted the first and largest race track in the state, in Colusa County, in the early '50s. They were among the first persons to bring pure blooded horses and jacks to the West. Both became famous for their fine and fast horses. Mr. Riley was an upright and prominent citizen, and took much interest in state advancement and in the public welfare. He passed away in January, 1901, and his widow died in 1920, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

When Mr. Riley made his trip to California, via the Isthmus, it was from New Orleans, where he had resided for a time. After living in California for seven or eight years he returned to Philadelphia in 1858, and there married Ellen Dwyer, who was also a native of Ireland. To James and Ellen Riley were born six children, of whom four are living, Mary R., who married C. J. Coghlan, a native of New York, now deceased. He was a resident of Chicago until the great fire in that city, when he came to San Francisco. James E., the eldest son, occupies the old ranch at Palermo, California; Edward H. also resides on the ranch; Ella married B. James Kingdon, now deceased; Margaret and Thomas F. are deceased. The Coghlan family are Helen Irene, who married William E. Switzer, and Cornelia Marian, who married John Lawrence Mesple.

George Washington Towle, who died May 23, 1914, at his home in San Francisco, when in his seventy-eighth year, was the last surviving member of the pioneer lumber firm of Towle Brothers, who started operations in the great California pine forest in Placer and adjoining counties in the Sierras as early as 1859. They built up and developed a tremendous industry, employing hundreds of men in logging and saw milling camps, and at one time operated probably a score or more of mills.

George Washington Towle, who gave more than forty years of his own active life to California lumbering, was born at Corinth, Vermont, February 22, 1836, and represented rugged New England ancestry. He was a descendant of Philip Towle, who settled in New Hampshire in 1655. The late Mr. Towle was a member of the California Society and of the Sons of the American Revolution, his membership in that order being based upon the record of his grandfather, Brackett Towle, who was a lieutenant of New Hanpshire troops in the war for independence and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Some of the land awarded him is still in the family. The house he and his father were born in, in Orange County, Vermont, still stands.

George W. Towle was reared on a New England farm, acquired a common school education, and was twenty-one years of age when he started for

California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He arrived in San Francisco on Thanksgiving day, 1857. He at once moved to Dutch Flat in Placer County, where for a time he was engaged in mining and teaming. His brother Allen, subsequently the senior member of Towle Brothers, had preceded him to the county. In 1859 a younger brother, Edwin, joined them and some years later became one of the firm. About 1854 a small water power mill had been erected a short distance from Dutch Flat, and this was the mill acquired by Towle Brothers in 1859. In succeeding years the partners built mills at Lost Camp, Kearsage, Donner Lake, Alabama, Canon Creek, and also operated mills at Texas, Bear Valley and Burnett in Placer County and several other mills in Nevada County. Eventually they founded the town of Towle, from which point they distributed the product of their factories, embracing rough and finished lumber, millwork and sash and doors, to a line of retail yards of Placer and Nevada counties. Their box factories were among the first in the state to engage in the manufacture of sugar and yellow pine fruit containers. The Towle Brothers acquired about 30,000 acres of timber land, and at one time had about thirty-five miles of narrow gauge railroad. The caboose built by them and known as the "directors' car," now reposes on the grounds of Mrs. Towle's home in Placer County. The firm was part owner of the first pulp mill established on the Pacific Coast. In the early operations of the company they furnished a large part of the lumber used by the Central Pacific Railroad in the construction of snow sheds, trestles and for other purposes. The company also made the pump rods for the deep mines in the State of Nevada.

George W. Towle in 1902, as the only surviving member of the firm, sold the forest interests to another company, and in 1904 established his home at 2500 Broadway, in San Francisco, where with his devoted wife he lived out his remaining years and at his death left an unsullied name and a comfortable fortune.

He was a member of the lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Dutch Flat.

Mr. Towle was still a young man at the time of his marriage to Miss Frances A. Staples at Dutch Flat on June 5, 1873. She was born in the State of New York and came to California in the early days, in company with her mother, to join her three brothers in Dutch Flat, and it was here she met Mr. Towle. James Staples, her eldest brother, first came to California, around the Horn, with the first gold rush, and engaged in mining. He returned to New York and in 1852 brought his brothers, John and Charles, back to California with him, crossing the plains with a herd of cattle which they drove to Sacramento. Dutch Flat in those days was near the main line of both eastern and western travel. The road was known as the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake road. Edwin Towle, another brother of the subject of this memoir, likewise came to California and joined his brothers, all of whom passed the remainder of their lives in this state. George W. Towle was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death,

and his widow now maintains her home in San Francisco, in the Stanford Court Apartments.

Clement Pelham Bennett, whose death occurred in San Francisco on the 28th of October, 1913, was a young man when he established his home in this city, and as an expert in the writing of shorthand he became a pioneer court reporter in California. As a reporter he retained a position with the Federal Courts in San Francisco for many years, and he was still in active service in this responsible office at the time of his death—a man of fine mind and heart and of that sturdy and noble character that invariably begets popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Bennett was born in the City of London, England, and was a son of Charles and Gertrude Bennett, both likewise natives of England. Charles Bennett was one of the early and proficient stenographers in England, and also was a promoter and financier of musical art, both he and his wife having been residents of London at the time of their deaths.

The subject of this memoir received collegiate advantages in his native land, and thereafter continued his studies in the City of Paris. He had perfected himself in stenography before coming to the United States, and was, as before stated, a young man when he established his home in San Francisco, he having come to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was a recognized leader in his profession in this city during all the years of his residence here, and was specially popular among the judiciary and leading members of the bar of the city and district. He was liberal and public-spirited, and took lively interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his home city and state. He was a popular member of the Olympic Club and the Pacific Yacht Club, and his religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On the 10th of November, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bennett and Miss Clara Bayhouse, who was born in the State of Iowa, of English and German lineage, and she still maintains her home in San Francisco, the only child, Herbert, being a resident of Portland, Oregon, where he is representative of an important eastern importing and exporting corporation.

Mrs. M. V. B. MacAdam has gained a place of prominence and marked success as a representative of the real estate business in the metropolitan district of San Francisco. In her gracious personality and specially noteworthy achievement she stands exponent of the best in American traditions and spirit, and it is most gratifying to be able to offer in this publication a brief review of her career and her distinguished ancestral history.

Madalena Victoria Brocklebank was born in the City of New York, on the 30th of June, 1863, and is now the only remaining American representative of the fine old Brocklebank family that was founded in America in the early Colonial era, she having also direct kinship with Sir Thomas Brocklebank, of England. Mrs. Madalena Victoria (Brocklebank) MacAdam is a daughter of John Wesley and Catherine (Waugh) Brockle-

bank, the names of the other three children of the family being as here designated: Lambert DeForest, Pierre LaRue and John Charles Fremont. The original American progenitor of the Brocklebank family came to Rowley, Massachusetts, in the year 1630, and he was massacred by the Indians while serving as a soldier in the King Philip Indian war, a monument to his memory being in evidence as one of the historic objects of interest at Sudbury, Massachusetts, and his old home being preserved as an historic landmark of the old Bay State. From this ancestor Capt. Samuel Brocklebank, Mrs. MacAdam is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation. John Wesley Brocklebank was long and successfully identified with the lumber business in the City of New York, where he and his wife continued to maintain their home until their death.

Mrs. MacAdam was afforded the advantages of Miss Ranney's Seminary in New York City, and also those of Binghamton College, at Binghamton, that state. Her marriage to George Harrison MacAdam, a New York lawyer, was solemnized February 28, 1889, and the one child of this union is Katherine Madalena, the wife of Lieut.-Com. Martin Jonas Peterson, of the United States Navy, who is now retired from service, their home being in San Francisco.

In 1900 Mrs. MacAdam came to California on a pleasure trip, and so favorably did San Francisco and its advantages impress her that in 1902 she here established herself in the real estate business, in which she has since continued with unequivocal success. In 1910 she effected the incorporation of the M. V. B. MacAdam Company, Inc., and under this title her large and important general real estate business has since been conducted. She is the only woman in San Francisco to be at the head of a real estate corporation, and before her retirement from active participation in the corporation was the only woman member of the San Francisco Real Estate Board, of which she served on the membership committee, and she had the further distinction of being the only woman to be an active member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. While Mrs. MacAdam has shown marked initiative and administrative ability in connection with business affairs of broad scope and importance, she retains the patrician bearing and instincts and the social graces which mark the true gentlewoman. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and a Colonial Dame, and, through ancient ancestral prestige of French order, she has the rare distinction of being a premier member of the Societé de Noblesse (Society of the Nobility). She is an active and popular member of the California Real Estate Association and formerly served as chairman of its woman's committee.

In conducting her extensive real estate business Mrs. MacAdam always enlisted the loyal cooperation of able and valued assistants, and she is distinctly to be designated as one of the representative business women of California.

Henry S. Flood was little more than a boy when he came from Ireland to California at a date so early as to give him pioneer distinction in this

commonwealth, where he passed the remainder of his life and accounted well in worthy achievement and helpful influence as a citizen and business man in San Francisco.

Mr. Flood was born in the City of Dublin, Ireland, in 1833, and there he gained the rudimentary education which he later effectively supplemented by the practical lessons gained in the course of a busy, active and useful career. He was sent to San Francisco by Eugene Kelly to become an apprentice boy in the Kelly mercantile establishment in this city, and as a boy and youth he profited fully by the experience thus gained. Eventually he became a member of the representative mercantile firm of McClure, Flood & McClure, and he was a popular contemporary of such pioneer citizens as Ralph Wiel and M. H. DeYoung, the latter having been one of his fellow students in a night school in San Francisco in the early days. He continued throughout his active career a leading representative of the dry goods business in San Francisco, and he was one of the honored pioneer citizens of this city at the time of his death, June 12, 1898. In the early days Mr. Flood served as a member of the volunteer fire department of San Francisco, and he was always known for his civic loyalty and liberality.

The wife of Mr. Flood, to whom he was married in the year 1864, was born in the State of New York, and she survived him several years. They are survived by twin sons, George and James, and by one daughter, Agnes F., who is the wife of Karl F. Kraft, of San Francisco. Both of the sons still reside in this city, both are married, and George is the father of one son, Bruce P., while James has two sons, Randolph and Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Kraft became the parents of four children, three of whom are living, Katherine, Elizabeth and Warren Hamilton. The fourth child, Harry, died in 1911.

JOHN RUEGER was a well known pioneer and business man of the San Francisco Bay district, his home for many years being at Benecia.

He was born in Switzerland, and in 1834, as a youth, came to this country. He went back to Switzerland in 1838, married, and of this union three children were born. His wife died in 1842, and in 1843 he married again. The only child of this marriage, Charles Rueger, now lives at Benecia.

John Rueger in 1847 came to America again, settling at Detroit, and was living there when the gold rush started to California. At St. Joseph, Missouri, he prepared for the overland journey to California, and left there May 8, 1849. His party first started out with horses, but these were soon abandoned and they drove oxen the rest of the journey. The party immediately preceding and one that followed were stricken with cholera, but John Rueger and his sons were saved, largely on account of some bitters he carried with him. These bitters were afterwards put on the market by one of his friends. After landing at Marysville he engaged in prospecting for gold, and in 1854 moved to Benecia and established a brewery, the first business of that kind north of San Francisco.

In 1856 Mr. Rueger brought his family from Switzerland, being nine months on the voyage around the Horn. He was a charter member of the Marysville Lodge of Masons, was a member of the Pioneer Association and a democrat, though seeking to pass his ballot for the man best fitted for office. At one time he was city treasurer of Benecia. Mr. John Rueger died in 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

One of his daughters, Alsie Rueger, was the mother of Mrs. Emil Grigg, a resident of San Francisco.

GEN. JOHN GORHAM CHANDLER. Among the many officers of the United States Army who have spent portions of their lives in California, the late Gen. John Gorham Chandler, who after his retirement from the army lived retired in Southern California, had some interesting associations with the very early days of the West and Southwest, having been one of the young lieutenants on duty here in the years following the taking over of California from Mexico. He was on the active list of the army for over forty years, including four years of service during the Civil war.

General Chandler was born December 31, 1830, in one of the most historic communities in New England, Massachusetts. His parents were Daniel and Susannah Chandler. He grew up there, and in 1848 entered West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1853. On July 1 of that year he was brevetted a second lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and was commissioned second lieutenant December 24, 1853.

One of his first experiences as a young officer made him a participant in one of the noted tragedies of the United States military establishment in peace times. The Third Artillery was the first regiment designated for duty on the Pacific Coast after California was taken over by the United States. A large part of this regiment, with commanding officers and other army men, embarked on the new side-wheel steamship San Francisco, bound around the Horn for California in December, 1853. Off the Virginia capes the vessel encountered a great storm, proved unseaworthy, but by the heroic devotion and discipline of the army officers and the crew it was kept afloat for several days, until those who had survived the storm were taken on board other vessels. Lieutenant Chandler was one of the survivors, and for a number of years before his death was the only living surviving officer of this marine disaster. Most of the early years of his service were spent in the far West, in Garrison duty and in Indian campaigns in California, Oregon and also in Utah. He was promoted to first lieutenant May 31, 1856, and served as regimental adjutant from December 27, 1857, to May 17, 1861. He had command of the soldiers acting as escorts for a party of Government surveyors who were running surveys and making a reconnaissance of Arizona territory. When the surveyors selected the site for a territorial capital it was Lieutenant Chandler who suggested the name of the Great American historian Prescott for the new capital.

During the Civil war General Chandler served in the Quartermaster's Corps, being commissioned captain assistant quartermaster May 17, 1861,

lieutenant-colonel quartermaster volunteers, January 1, 1863, serving in that capacity until August 1, 1865. He was present at many important battles in the Middle West, including Shiloh and Perryville, the siege of Port Hudson, the Saline Pass and Red River expeditions, including the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. He was with the Third Army Corps in Texas. For services during the Civil war he received on March 13, 1865, three brevets, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

On January 18, 1867, he was commissioned major of the Quartermasters Corps, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, deputy quartermaster general March 4, 1879, to colonel assistant quartermaster general December 11, 1892, and when under the age limit he was retired December 31, 1894, he had completed forty-one years of service. By act of April 23, 1904, he was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general, retired.

After 1891 General Chandler made his home at Los Angeles. He became a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and was one of the very popular men in army circles. He died at the age of eighty-four, on June 21, 1915.

His wife was Louise Carnegie Stevenson, a descendant of the noble family of Carnegie, with a genealogy running back nearly a thousand years. She was born at Gore, New Zealand, and died August 7, 1901. Her father, Col. J. D. Stevenson, was a member of the famous Stevenson Regiment of 1840 and prominent in California in the early period of the American occupation. When Colonel Stevenson died in 1902, at the age of ninety-two, the City of San Francisco suspended business on the day of his funeral as a tribute to his memory.

Logan Bertram Chandler, surviving son of the late General Chandler, has been prominently identified with the insurance business in California for a number of years, and is now assistant manager of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company in San Francisco.

He was born at Oswego, New York, December 17, 1879, and has lived in California since 1891. He was educated in private schools and the University of California, with the class of 1902. He then took up the fire insurance business at Los Angeles, remaining in that city until 1918, when he came to the headquarters at San Francisco, as assistant manager of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company.

L. B. Chandler is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He married at Berkeley, California, April 4, 1923, Miss Helen Ingraham Bailey. She was born in San Francisco, daughter of Captain Bailey of the United States Army. Her maternal grandfather Hart was for many years consul general to Belgium, and her mother's brother, John F. Swift, was American minister to Japan.

JACOB HENRY BAUMAN was one of the pioneers in the Suisun Valley of Solano County, was a very industrious citizen, achieved prosperity, and gained the honor and esteem of a large community where he lived.

JACOB H. BAUMAN

He was born in Brevaria, Germany, in July, 1823, of Brevarian French parentage, and his life came to a close in 1907, when he was eighty-four years of age. He was reared in his native land, came to the United States in 1842, landing at New Orleans, lived in Ohio for a time, and soon after the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast set out for California in 1849, traveling by way of Panama. He worked in the mines for a time, and the first money he earned in that way he used to purchase a watch. Subsequently he returned to Missouri and to Ohio, and trailed a band of cattle over the plains through Nevada to California in partnership with Andrew Stevenson. Many of these cattle were lost while passing through Nevada, the animals foundering themselves on the abundant grass in that state. He settled in the Montezuma Hills of Solano County, later moving to Suisun Valley, where he was one of the pioneers in developing an orchard in his section of the state. He continued the general oversight of his interests until his death.

Mr. Bauman was a Knight Templar Mason and very much interested in this fraternity. He married Mary Amelia McMullen. Her father, John McMullen, came across the plains to California in 1854, and was one of the pioneers in the Suisun Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Bauman were the parents of five children, and three grew to mature years. John W. and Elvin H. are farmers of Suisun Valley, Solano County; Elvin H. is married and has one daughter, Elinor Jane, at school; Lottie Mae is the wife of William Pierce, of Suisun, where he is engaged in large agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are the parents of four children: Norman Elliot and William, Jr., who are both freshmen at Stanford University; Charlotte Mae, attending Miss Burke's School; Lewis attending grammar school.

Mr. Pierce is a native of Solano County and a son of Lewis Pierce, who was prominently identified with the early history of California, particularly of Solano County. Lewis and his four brothers were large property owners and he was largely influential in having Fairfield named as the county seat of Solano County. William Pierce has always engaged in agriculture, developing the home place of his father, the house which he now occupies being one of the old landmarks. It was constructed in 1887. He has developed about 400 acres in orchards and has a large vineyard. He was one of the pioneers of Solano County in reclaiming the marsh lands there. Up to the present time he has reclaimed 1,400 acres of this great marsh, which he has planted to grain. Mr. Pierce is a member of California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and Islam Shrine of San Francisco. William Pierce has a younger brother, Lewis Pierce, who is engaged in cattle raising in Solano County.

Aurelius E. Buckingham. Among the names linked with that wonderfully interesting period that saw the settlement of San Francisco was that of Buckingham, a name that has been honorably identified with this city ever since. A representative member of this old family was the late Aurelius E. Buckingham, was for many years prominent in business circles and usefully associated with civic development.

Aurelius E. Buckingham was born at San Francisco, April 4, 1865, and was a son of Capt. Aurelius A., a native of Connecticut, and Ellen Proctor (Smith) Buckingham, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and descendants of a long line of New England seamen. Capt. Aurelius A. Buckingham in 1847 brought one-third of Stephen's regiment to California, via Cape Horn, landing at Monterey. He lost his life on one of the pilot boats which foundered just outside the Golden Gate.

Mr. Buckingham was educated in his native city, and in 1883 embarked in the real estate and insurance business here in association with his brother, the late George H. Buckingham, under the firm style of Buckingham & Company. For a number of years this firm did an extensive business and built up an honorable reputation that was known far and wide along the coast, Mr. Buckingham continuing his active interest until his death, as the result of an accident, on November 2, 1907. He was never politically prominent, but his good citizenship was recognized in his public spirit and support of law and order. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Islam Shrine of San Francisco, a member of the Unitarian Church, which his parents had founded, and he belonged to the Bohemian Club and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Mr. Buckingham married Miss Rose A. Luchinger, of the University of California, class of '88. She was born also in San Francisco and has spent her life in this city. Her father, who at the time of death was first vice president of the Humbolt Bank, had an early life of considerable adventure. Henry Luchinger was born in Switzerland, December 28, 1817, and died in San Francisco January 30, 1893. He was an industrious and remarkably intelligent youth, but at the age of fifteen years, although he was able to speak four languages fluently, he could not command a higher wage than a sixpence a day, and that did not satisfy his ambition. He therefore made his way to Paris, France, where he maintained himself until able to cross the Atlantic Ocean to America, and in 1843 landed in the Port of New York. From there he made his way to Mexico City, Mexico, where he was employed by a Spanish family to teach German to a son, and he remained in Mexico City until 1848, when the discovery of gold in California caused him, with others, to begin preparations to go in search of it.

A long overland journey being ahead of. them, Mr. Luchinger and his comrades purchased horses, but carefully disguised themselves in beggar's rags, because of danger from robbers on the way, but Mr. Luchinger had a belt around hs waist in which he had concealed $5,000 in gold. On arriving at Mazatlan, the party sold their horses and went aboard a ship that could convey them no farther than Ensenada, Lower California, where they again bought horses and continued along the coast toward San Francisco, finding the Catholic missions on the route very helpful. In 1849 they reached the Village of San Francisco, and found that many had preceded them. It happened to be "steamer" day, and the line of hopeful and homesick sojourners from away back across the Rocky Mountains that expected mail reached for three miles from the door of the post office.

Mr. Luchinger immediately began his search for gold. At that time the main implement along the rivers was the primitive rocker, and his inventive and resourceful mind soon saw where it could be greatly improved. He went on to Stockton, and there began the manufacture of his improved rocker, for which he found sale at $5 each as fast as he could manufacture them. Later he went into the furniture business at Stockton, and resided there until 1862 and then moved to San Francisco. In 1863 he became salesman for the California Furniture Company, later establishing a furniture business of his own, the Boston Furniture Company, at No. 735 Market Street, property which is still owned by the family. In 1869 he became first vice president of the Humbolt Bank. His wife died when his youngest of six children, Mrs. Buckingham, was but eighteen months old, and she is the only survivor.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham had three sons: Fisher Aurelius, B. S., who is a graduate of the University of California, married Helen Merrill, a daughter of E. H. Merrill, of San Francisco. They have two sons, John Merrill and Allen Aurelius; Henry Proctor, M. D., a graduate of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, is a resident doctor of the Hahnemann Hospital. He married Martha Anne Stanyan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stanyan, and George Luchinger, B. S., a graduate of the University of California, during the war served in the United States Navy. Mrs. Buckingham is past president of the Women's Auxiliary of California Pioneers and of the Charming Auxiliary, and is a member of the First Unitarian Church.

James Franklin Parks was a sturdy and ambitious youth of nineteen years when he made the journey across the plains from Missouri to California, and virtually six months represented the period of the long overland trip made with wagon and ox team. Mr. Parks arrived in California in the year 1854, and he was one of a comparatively few of the pioneers who continued active alliance with mining operations from the early days to the later period of present-day prosperity and progress. In 1887 Mr. Parks became connected with the famous Kennedy mines, near Jackson, Amador County, California, and there he remained, as manager and superintendent, until the time of his death, which occurred October 8, 1903. His widow resides in San Francisco, and to her the publishers of this work are indebted for the data on which is based this brief tribute to the memory of her husband, one of the honored pioneers of California.

Mr. Parks was born at Warsaw, Cooper County, Missouri, on the 9th of September, 1835, and thus he was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death He was the second child in a family of nine children, and concerning the others only the briefest of record can here be given: Martha is deceased; Mrs. Mary Atkisson, a widow, still resides in Missouri; Almira is the widow of Richard Melton and resides in Lincoln County, Missouri; Emma and Julia are deceased, as is also Alexander; Susan still lives in the old home town of Warsaw, Missouri; and Thomas is deceased. Samuel and Christine Parks, parents of the subject of this memoir, were sterling

folk of prominence in their community in Missouri, the father having there owned and operated a large landed estate, having served as judge in his community and having been three times elected to the Missouri Legislature. Samuel Parks died in the year 1876, and his widow, surviving him more than thirty years, was of venerable age at the time of her death in 1908.

James F. Parks received his youthful education in the schools of his native place and, as already noted in this context, he was nineteen years of age at the time of his arrival in California. For a brief period he was employed in the mining camps on Kings River, and thereafter he was connected in turn with the Pinetree Mine, in Bear Valley, Mariposa County, and the Gold Hill Mine in Nevada, of which latter he was foreman. In 1870 Mr. Parks joined in the gold stampede to White Pine, Nevada, and later he became foreman of Indian Valley Mine in Plumas County, California. In 1873 he became foreman of the Keystone mines in Amador County, where he continued his effective service in this capacity for a period of fourteen years. He then, in 1887, became associated with the Kennedy mines at Jackson, that county, where he held the office of superintendent at the time of his death. Mr. Parks took deep interest in all that concerned the progress and prosperity of the state to which he came as a pioneer, and his genial and noble personality gained to him a host of friends.

On the 8th of October, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parks and Miss Mary Pheby, who survives him and who maintains her home in San Francisco. Mrs. Parks was a native of England, coming to Mariposa County, California, in early days with her parents, James and Elizabeth Pheby, the former being a mining man and continuing in that business all his life. Of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Parks the eldest is Lillian, who is the wife of John F. Davis, a well known attorney of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of four children: Miss Mary Lillian, at home; Miss Ruth, at home; John Parks Davis, a junior in the University of California; and Janet, at school. Samuel Thomas, who married Josephine Ortman, of Stockton, is a prosperous farmer near Stockton. Mary Elizabeth is the wife of F. W. Bradley, president of the Alaska-Treadwell Gold Mining Company. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have four sons: Worthen, attending the University of California; James Parks, at school; Sewall, at school; and John Davis, at school. James Franklin died in 1920, when about forty years of age. He was born in Amador City, Amador County, where he was known and loved by all. He was a prosperous and popular mining operator, associated with the Plymouth Gold Mining Company in Amador County. His life was so lived that his name will be recalled with appreciation and affection by his friends and associates, and his memory will long linger in their hearts.

F. ARTHUR HAMMERSMITH. A native son of San Francisco and a resident of that city and vicinity all of his life, F. Arthur Hammersmith's interests make him prominent all up and down the Pacific Coast, particularly in the mining district of the far north. He is an executive official in one of the largest mining corporations in the Alaska gold fields, the

Alaska-Treadwell Gold Mining Company. His offices in San Francisco are in the Crocker Building.

Mr. Hammersmith, who is a man of self attainments, having raised himself to business leadership, was born in San Francisco, April 15, 1875. His father, John A. Hammersmith, was born in Germany and came to California early in the '50s.

F. Arthur Hammersmith was only twelve years of age when his father died. His education was therefore limited to the opportunities of the local schools, attending the grammar school and the commercial high school. For six months of his boyhood he was employed in the real estate offices of Tevis and Fisher.

He was seventeen years old when on November 15, 1892, he went to work for the Alaska-Treadwell Gold Mining Company. He has been associated with that organization through all its great developments for over thirty years, his fidelity and mastery of the business bringing him promotions until he is now secretary-treasurer and a director of the company. The Alaska-Treadwell Mining Company increased its operations on its Alaskan properties from 240 stamps to 960, making it at one time the largest stamp mills in the world. The Alaska-Treadwell Company is operating other properties than those mentioned, including the silver lead mine at Mayo in the Yukon territory, 100 miles east of Dawson. From the latter 4,000 tons were shipped in 1923. Mr. Hammersmith is also a director of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Company, whose property and operations lie opposite the Treadwell. He is the California sales representative of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company, which operates one of the largest silver-lead mines in the world, and located at Kellogg, Idaho.

Mr. Hammersmith is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of San Francisco Lodge No. 3, Benevolent and Proctective Order of Elks, belongs to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco Commercial Club, Rotary Club of San Francisco, Union League Club, Commonwealth Club and also to the California Development Association. He married, April 18, 1900, Caroline Forderer, daughter of the late Joseph F. Forderer. Her father was proprietor of the Forderer Cornice Works in San Francisco. The one daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hammersmith is Margaret Edith, attending the Girls' High School in San Francisco.

Sarah Dwyer. One of the interesting pioneer women of San Francisco bore the maiden name of Sarah Dwyer. A number of her descendants are still living in this district.

She was born at Dexter, Maine. Her first husband was David Lane, by whom she had one daughter, Mary Marcella. They went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he died in 1852. After his death she married John Batiste. To this union were born four children, one of whom reached mature years. After the death of her second husband Sarah Dwyer, accompanied by her two daughters, came around the Horn in an old sailing vessel and after a three months' voyage reached San Francisco in 1864.

Many old timers of San Francisco remember her as a very competent and genial hotel proprietor. She first operated the hotel where the Sailors Home now stands. She operated another on the north beach, and finally one at the corner of Broadway and Montgomery streets. She was in business at the last named place until her death in 1884. Her two daughters were Mary Lane and Sarah Batiste. The latter is the wife of James Devlin, and now lives at Honolulu.

Mary Lane married John Sousa, a native of Portugal. Mr. Sousa sailed the seas for four years, landing at San Francisco in 1849, and going at once to the mines in Placer County. He engaged in mining for eleven years and with more than ordinary success. After leaving the mines he went to Monterey, where he became one of the organizers of the first Whaler Company there. Later he organized another Whaler Company at Point Lobo, and these companies operated along the coast as far north as the Bering Sea. After finally retiring from his marine interests John Sousa obtained a land grant some eighteen miles from Monterey, comprising about 1,600 acres. Here he engaged in cattle raising. He also had several thousand acres of range land. He started ranching with forty-seven head of cattle. The bear and mountain lions became so destructive that in three days he had only seven head left. He counted as many as twenty-seven lions in a bunch. He used poison to get rid of these destructive pests. When John Sousa located at Monterey the village contained only five adobe houses. He continued to be interested in ranching until his death in 1903, at the age of sixty-seven. His original ranch is still owned by his family.

John Sousa and Mary Lane became the parents of nine children: Francisco, who was a cattle man at King City, California, and died in 1919, at the age of forty-nine; Mary D., wife of Fred D. Warnock, of San Francisco, and she has one son; Anna L., wife of Steve Patterson, of San Jose; Clara, wife of Thomas J. Draper, of 649 Cole Street, San Francisco, and they have a son and a daughter; Jess, in the steel business in Seattle, married and the father of one son, Ramon; Orleana, wife of John Sherman Barthorpe, in the steel business in Seattle, in partnership with J. F. Draper; Sarah, wife of Joseph Cummings, of San Francisco, and they have one son, Leo Joseph; John, of San Francisco; Florence, wife of Antone Silva, of King City, California; Joseph, of San Francisco and James, who occupies the old ranch near Monterey. The family are all Catholics.

Isaiah W. Lees was a police officer of San Francisco over forty-seven years, served as chief of police, and was one of the most famous criminal officers on the Pacific Coast.

He was born in Lancashire, England, December 25, 1830, youngest child of John and Elizabeth Lees. His father was a veteran of the Napoleonic wars, being under fire in the battle of Waterloo in 1815. He was only nineteen when he left the army. When Isaiah W. Lees was nine months old his parents came to America and settled at Paterson, New Jersey, where his father died about two years later. Isaiah W. Lees had limited opportunities during his youth. He attended the public schools of

Paterson, and as a boy was apprenticed to learn the locomotive and machinery building trades. He served his apprenticeship in the old Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, and subsequently was employed in the Colt Revolver Factory. His daughter, Mrs. Leigh, now treasures the first Colt revolver he made. When between seventeen and eighteen years of age he had advanced to such a point of efficiency in his work that he was sent to Cuba to set up some machinery. From there he came to San Francisco, arriving on the Mary Francis, by way of Panama, December 20, 1848. Among the passengers on that boat was John Nightingale, who subsequently became an alderman in the City of San Francisco and who was instrumental in securing for Mr. Lees a place on the police force. At that time the San Francisco police department comprised only eight men.

Mr. Lees joined the force October 26, 1853, when he was not quite twenty-three years of age. He served continuously forty-seven years and two months, retiring in January, 1900.

When he was nineteen years of age Mr. Lees went back to Paterson, New Jersey, and was married there on February 22, 1850. His bride followed him to San Francisco in 1852. Mr. Lees owned and operated the first tug on the San Francisco Bay, known as the Fire Fly, in 1852. His wife induced him to sell the boat and three weeks later it blew up. It was the most ardent desire of Mrs. Lees that her husband should achieve the highest promotion, to that of chief of police, but she died just nine weeks before this promotion was made.

Mr. Lees was also chief of detectives. As a criminal officer he had to go abroad, to "Scotland Yard," London, several times on important cases, one of which was the famous Duncan case. His picture hangs in Scotland yards to represent one of the great criminal officers of his day. It was Captain Lees who founded the Rogues Gallery, which became popular throughout the United States and abroad, and he used his own money to make the original collection of pictures for this purpose. At the time of his death he possessed a wonderful criminal library, and this sold for $6,000. At his death he was president of the Veteran Police Association.

He died December 21, 1902, just four days before his seventy-second birthday. Chief Lees and wife had five children, three of whom died in infancy. The only son to reach mature years was Frederic, who married Margaret Sheehan, and died February 21, 1903. The only surviving daughter is Ella, who was born October 31, 1859, and is now Mrs. Ella Leigh, of 1133 Hayes Street.

Louis Bertin was one of the sterling California pioneers of the historic year 1849, and he became one of the representative business men and honored and liberal citizens of San Francisco, in which city he continued to maintain his home until 1867. He then returned to France, and died there at the age of eighty-three, in 1909. He and his wife were born and reared in fair old Normandie, France, and they were young folk when they left that ancient province and came to the United States, with California as their destination. They made the long and weary voyage

around Cape Horn, and arrived in San Francisco in the year 1849. Mr. Bertin was a skilled confectioner, had learned his trade in his native land, and had transported to California his equipment for the starting of a confectionery business. Upon his arrival, however, he left this outfit on board the vessel, as the tariff duty and landing charges on the same were so high as to make its value to him one of negative order. Thus deprived of the means of starting a business along the line of his trade, the resourceful pioneer established the first public laundry in San Francisco, and this he conducted until the great rush to the gold fields in 1852 was initiated, when he turned his attention to prospecting and mining. He became associated in the ownership and operation of a gold mine at Weaverville, Trinity County, and there he continued his mining activities until the mine was washed out, in 1862, when he returned with his family to San Francisco. His son Leonce C. had been born at Weaverville, March 10, 1855, and was eight years of age at the time of the return to San Francisco. Here Louis Bertin then found opportunity to establish himself in the confectionery business. He associated himself with the late Peter Job, and they conducted what was then considered a specially elaborate confectionery store, at the corner of Sutter and Montgomery streets. This enterprise was made one of successful order, and Mr. Bertin continued as one of the substantial business men of this city until his retirement and return to his native country in 1867. His name merits a place on the roll of the honored pioneers of California.

Leonce Charles Bertin, as noted in the foregoing paragraph, was born at Weaverville, in 1855, and is thus entitled to affiliation with the Native Sons of the Golden West. He has long been numbered among the prominent and influential business men and progressive citizens of San Francisco, where he is executive head of the Bertin & Lepori Company, exporters, importers, wholesale liquor dealers and manufacturers of coffee, with a large and modern plant at 520-522 Washington Street, his home being at 1470 Jackson Street.

In San Francisco Leonce C. Bertin attended the old Washington Grammar School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of '67. It is interesting to record in this connection that in 1922 he became a charter member of the Washington Grammar School Association, which has a membership of about 150 former pupils, many of whom are now citizens of prominence and influence, including Theodore Roberts. This is to be a perpetual organization, and only those who have been graduated in the school for forty years are eligible for membership. Mr. Bertin advanced his education by going to the ancestral home in France, where he continued his studies until 1870, when he returned to San Francisco. Shortly afterward he here found employment in connection with the coffee business, with which he has continued his alliance during the long intervening years and of which he has become one of the leading representatives in the Pacific Coast country. He familiarized himself with all details and phases of the coffee industry, and the business of his present company was founded in 1879. The plant of the company escaped

destruction in the great earthquake and fire that brought disaster to the city, but indiscriminate pilfering greatly depleted the stock and did other damage to the establishment in that trying period of the city's history. The handsome residence of Mr. Bertin, on Jackson Street, was however, burned in the great conflagration, and his financial losses reached a total of about $50,000. The company made prompt proviso for continuing operations, and within eight days after the fire the business was again running at virtually full capacity.

Mr. Bertin is a liberal and progressive citizen, and has won high place in the business circles of his native state. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Improved Order of Red Men.

In the year 1881 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bertin and Miss Caroline Grasselly, and they have three children: Charles L., Leonce J. and Henriette. Mr. Bertin visited Europe again in 1877 and 1907, and now has in contemplation a fourth European tour, in which he will be accompanied by his only daughter.

Col. Frederick J. Amweg is a distinguished San Francisco engineer. His life work, covering a period of almost half a century, has identified him with important engineering construction east and west and in the far Pacific. He has designed and built railroads, bridges, large public buildings, and at the present time he is engaged as chief engineer on one of the largest building projects in San Francisco Bay.

Colonel Amweg was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1856, and represents distinguished American ancestry on both sides. His parents were John M. and Margaret H. (Fenn) Amweg. In the paternal line he is descended from an ancester who arrived at Philadelphia from the German Palatinate on September 15, 1729, settling in Cocalico Township of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The family resided there for five consecutive generations, all of them engaged in farming. Colonel Amweg had a cousin on the paternal side, W. H. Spera, who was major of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and had the distinction of commanding General Sheridan's escort on his famous ride to Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley campaign.

On the maternal side Colonel Amweg is a great-grandson of Theophilus Fenn, who was an officer in the American Colonial forces under General Wolfe in the Canadian campaign, participating in the storming and capture of Quebec, at the end of the French and Indian war. He is also a lineal descendent of Theodore Sedgwick, an American Federalist, politician and jurist, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was a delegate to the Continental Congress from Massachusetts from 1785-86 and in 1789 was elected a member of the first Congress, serving until 1796, when he was elected a member of the United States Senate, in which body he sat until 1799. From 1802 until his death in 1813 he was a judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Another relative in the same line was the Gen. John Sedgwick, one of the most brilliant Union officers who lost his life at Spotsylvania Court House during the Civil war.

John M. Amweg, father of Colonel Amweg, was captain of Company I of the One Hundred Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Civil war. He was born in Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and followed the profession of the law. His wife, Margaret H. Fenn, was born in South Canaan, Connecticut.

Frederick J. Amweg was reared at Lancaster and Philadelphia, and graduated in 1876 in civil engineering and architecture. For nine years he was in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, department of bridges and buildings, and during the latter part of that period had the title of assistant engineer of bridges and buildings. Next he was employed by the City of Philadelphia to design and take charge of the construction and erection of the Cantilever Bridge spanning the Schuylkill River on the line of Market Street. From 1889 to 1898 he was engaged in private practice, handling a number of structures of both a public and private nature. He acted as chief engineer for the City Avenue and Germantown Bridge Company in charge of the construction of the bridge over the Schuylkill River on line of City Avenue in Philadelphia, and was also chief engineer in charge of the erection of the new Radford Bridge at Radford, Virginia.

After more than twenty years of professional activity in the East, Colonel Amweg in 1899 was called to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, as chief engineer to take charge of the designing and installation of an electric street railway company in that city. After completing this road, thirty miles long, he had charge of the construction of an interurban electric railway built in the mountains, and also of two wharves in Honolulu and a large pier at Hilo, Hawaii, besides several large buildings.

Colonel Amweg has been identified with San Francisco since 1904. In that year he engaged in private practice as consulting engineer and manager of construction. Some of the work that shows his skill and professional trustee include a number of large office buildings, Hahnemann Hospital, Southern Pacific Railway Hospital Building, Kern County Courthouse, San Mateo Courthouse, Fresno Hotel, a large warehouse in San Francisco Harbor, freight warehouse for the Santa Fe Railway and now, as noted above, he is chief engineer in the designing and development of an extensive pier and terminal buildings in San Francisco Bay, for the San Francisco Terminals Corporation. Following the great fire and earthquake he did much reconstruction work for the United Street Railway Company. Colonel Amweg's offices are at 251 Kearny Street.

He was commissioned chief of engineers in the National Guard of California, with the rank of colonel, in April, 1908. At his request he was retired with the rank of colonel during the World war to enable him to accept commission as major of engineers in the Engineer Officers Reserve Corps, United States Army. Colonel Amweg was made a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers March 7, 1888, of the American Association of Engineers in 1920, was elected to membership the same year in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has been a member of the Sons of the American Revolution since February

10, 1902, and has been a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since October 20, 1892, and is treasurer of the California Commandery of the Legion. He was made a member of Masonic Lodge No. 368 at Philadelphia October 15, 1878, of Oriental Chapter No. 183, Royal Arch Masons, in 1879, of Knights Templar Commandery in 1882, having membership in Commandery No. 16 in California; of the Scottish Rite Consistory of Pennsylvania in 1885, is a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, became a charter member of Lodge No. 616 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Honolulu in 1900, and is a member of the Commonwealth Club of California.

Colonel Amweg married, October 10, 1883, at Philadelphia, Miss Blanche E. Parsons. They have two children: Blanche Ethel, born August 14, 1885, and Frederick J., Jr., born October 5, 1891.

James Burgess Stetson. One of the most valuable men the State of Massachusetts gave to California was James Burgess Stetson, a pioneer and the son of a pioneer. He attained his majority on the long five months' trip around Cape Horn, thus securing not only the exceptional opportunity of an early residence in San Francisco, but the opportunity to grow up with the city and to make felt the impalpable quality of enterprise and initiative which he possessed in such overflowing measure. He brought with him the full assurance of the success he ultimately attained, for he staked his faith on many difficult enterprises which he fostered, promoted and carried to that success which few other men could have made possible. His dauntless courage carried him through arduous tasks, complicated by downright hard work and against great odds, but he always "snatched victory from the jaws of defeat."

Mr. Stetson was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, on the 27th of March, 1834, of old Colonial ancestry, his parents also natives of that state. His father was William Stetson, his mother, Sallie (Sherman) Stetson. He was the oldest of the four children attaining maturity. His brother Charles is now a resident of Oakland, California, his sister Sarah became the wife of Donald Beadle and is now deceased, as is the sister Anna, who was the wife of Charles C. Wheeler.

Mr. Stetson was educated in the schools of his native state, and when he had reached his twentieth year decided to join his father in California and embarked on a sailing vessel, the long voyage undertaken by so many of our pioneers. Five months passed before he reached San Francisco, where his father had been one of the earliest of the pioneers in the gold fields. He at once joined his father in Columbia and the first day of his operations individually he panned out $250 in gold.

Despite his success he only remained in the gold fields one year as an operator, engaging then in the hardware business in Columbia. Soon afterward he returned to San Francisco, taking up the same line of business, as a member of Osgood & Stetson. The firm was soon firmly established, and in a few years Mr. Stetson purchased the interest of his partner, continuing under the title of James B. Stetson & Company. Later he became a member

of the well known hardware firm of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, today one of the leading firms of San Francisco.

Mr. Stetson did not confine his attention to the hardware business, for he was a man of affairs, possessed of a dynamic energy, ability, talent and genius in business that made him an outstanding figure.

He was president of the California Street Cable Railway, holding that responsible position for twenty-four years, and was its incumbent at the time of his death. He was also president of the North Shore Railroad until its absorption by the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. He was the man instrumental in effecting the construction of the Hyde Street branch of the California Street Cable Railroad Company of San Francisco, and always took an active interest in its operation. There is no doubt that his untimely demise was hastened by overwork on this line after the fire, in connection with its rehabilitation.

Mr. Stetson felt that it was necessary, not alone for the interests of the stockholders of the company, but for the transportation facilities of the city, that the road should be put in operation as quickly as possible. The destruction of the powerhouse on Hyde Street had seriously injured the machinery, and supposedly competent engineers declared that a new main drive shaft would have to be installed, involving the shutdown of the road for at least a year.

The main drive shaft had been warped about one-sixteenth of an inch, and the engineers declared that it could not be straightened to a perfect alignment. Mr. Stetson looked the plant and shaft over carefully and conceived the idea of heating the shaft under a volume of oil, turning it slowly. This was done, and his idea came to a full and perfect fruition, for the system worked perfectly after this was done, the road being in operation in August of that year instead of being out of service a full year. It not only saved the stockholders an immense sum of money, but was of incalculable benefit to the general transportation system of the city. It was in like manner he handled many problems arising in his business life. But the work on the Hyde Street problem told on him, for he gave it his personal attention from early morning until late at night, coming home completely exhausted. The great mental and physical strain was too much for a man of his years to undertake, but his firm determination to go on with it until success crowned his efforts carried him through to his usual triumph, but it unquestionably shortened his life.

Soon after Mr. Stetson commenced his business life in San Francisco he served the city well as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and in the early '80s he was chairman of the important finance committee. He was also president of the Atlantic Dynamite Company, and was the mainspring of many enterprises which he brought into life and subsequent prosperity. His numerous accomplishments brought him into contact, in an exceptionally intimate manner, with a variety of groups of men. He was a power in himself, and his brilliancy always made its mark. He was as prominent in club and social circles as in the business world, giving to both the best he had, high intentions, noble and dauntless courage

and the unquenchable love he felt for his fellowmen. He had that rare gift which defies analysis, but is termed personality, and he loved laughter and goodfellowship, evoking both by his bonhomie.

Mr. Stetson was a popular member of the Pacific Union Club, the Bohemian Club and the Teal Duck Club. He was elected president of the latter club successively, and after each hunting trip always wrote up the varied experiences of the members in a way that was a delight to them all and was looked forward to as much as the actual hunting trips. In his later years he found his chief diversion and recreation in hunting trips, having always been especially fond of this sport. Every year on his trips to the Teal Duck Club he was accompanied by some of the best known men of the city, and they declared they enjoyed the personal contact with Mr. Stetson more than they did the shooting.

Mr. Stetson had an irresistible way of saying things and his bon mots were widely quoted. As a reconteur he had no peer, and his audiences hung upon every word. He possessed an infectious sense of confidence and enjoyment, and a most felicitous manner, together with a fine and delicate wit, and always that palship of closest sympathy. His most serious stories were so interspersed with illuminating illustrations that they gripped the mind more powerfully than columns of arguments could do. In his home, where he delighted in giving dinner parties to the men of affairs with whom he was associated, he was always made the center of enjoyment, for he possessed the power of fusing the thoughts of others to his own, of bringing out the best in them for mutual enjoyment.

At the Pacific Union Club, where he usually lunched, he was always the dominant figure, and he would sit surrounded by groups of his associates, all enjoying his flow of anecdote, sure of a good half hour. Above all, he had the gift of naivete, and he always clothed even his most trivial stories in piquant dress. He was just as brilliant in discussing the questions of the hour. It was thus he gained the personal influence which makes him today remembered by the friends of social, club and sport life, of whom he possessed thousands.

Mr. Stetson was also interested in many financial affairs, his capitalistic interests being extensive and varied. At the time of his death he was a director in the Merchants National Bank of San Francisco.

On the 6th of June, 1860, Mr. Stetson married Miss Mary Slack, who died at the age of fifty-two. They were the parents of four children: Sarah, the widow of Chauncey Rose Winslow, now maintaining her home in San Francisco; Nellie, the wife of Robert Oxnard, of San Francisco; Albert L., deceased; and Harry N., a substantial capitalist and influential citizen of Burlingame.

Mr. Stetson passed away on the 11th of August, 1912, but while his mortal life is ended the angle of his influence is ever widening, through his life having so encompassed and impressed itself upon his friends and associates.

JOHN REES JONES came to California twenty-five years ago as a minister of the Presbyterian Church.. He held several pastorates in the

state, but after qualifying for the bar changed his work to the profession of lawyer and for twenty years has handled an extensive practice in Northern California, chiefly in the San Francisco Bay district. He has his law offices in the Chronicle Building in San Francisco.

Mr. Jones was born at Usk, Monmouthshire, England, December 9, 1867, son of William and Mary (Rees) Jones, both of Welsh ancestry, his mother a native of Wales. His father was born in England, and on bringing his family to the United States, settled at Streator, Illinois, then a new mining town which was attracting a number of his fellow countrymen. He was a contractor there. John Rees Jones was educated in the public schools in Illinois, and finished his literary education at Park College, near Kansas City, Missouri, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890 and later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater. In preparation for the ministry he pursued his studies for two years at the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, one year at the Omaha Theological Seminary, where he was graduated, and he also took post-graduate work in theology and philosophy at Auburn Seminary in New York. After being ordained a Presbyterian minister Mr. Jones was pastor of a church at Manilla, Iowa, 1897-98, then spent a brief time at Huron, South Dakota, and in 1898-99 was pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Los Angeles. He also preached one year at Vacaville and one year at Redding. While he was at Redding he completed his law studies, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1904.

Mr. Jones remained at Redding for several years, building up a successful law practice. Subsequently he moved his offices to Oakland and then to San Francisco, and for a number of years has been well known as a specialist in corporation and probate law.

Mr. Jones has also taken an active part in republican politics. He was candidate for Congress from the First California District in 1912. He was active as a speaker in the national campaign of 1924. He belongs to the various Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry at San Francisco, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Oakland. His home is at San Anselmo.

Mr. Jones married at Redding, California, January 6, 1904, Miss Vance Rohm, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father, Dr. J. T. Rohm, was mayor of Redding when his daughter was married, and was one of the democratic leaders in the northern part of the state. Mrs. Jones is a graduate of the Lowell High School and is active in club work and for two terms has been director of the California Club. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one son, Vance Rhys Jones, born October 27, 1913.

ELIAS BOWERS MARSH was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1823, the third child of a family of seven—three brothers and three sisters.

His father, Elias Marsh, born March 17, 1793, married Mary Louisa Eccleston, an Episcopalian, April 8, 1819, was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers, his people being Quakers from Rahroy, New Jersey.

ELIAS B. MARSH

His mother, Mary Louisa Eccleston, born September 25, 1797, was the granddaughter of Sir John Eccleston, who came to this country from England and settled in Maryland a few years before the Revolution.

Judge John Bowers Eccleston, his mother's brother, an Episcopalian, in 1819, was elected to the General Assembly of Kent County, Maryland, and practiced law until 1832, in which year he was appointed an associate judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland and in 1851 was elected by the counties of the "Eastern Shore" a judge of the newly established Court of Appeals.

Archbishop Samuel Eccleston, his mother's half-brother, first Catholic archbishop of Baltimore, was made president of Saint Mary's College, Baltimore, in 1828. In 1834 he was made assistant bishop to old Bishop Whilfield, and at the former's death in 1834 received the pallium from Rome. He died April 23, 1851, at his country residence attached to Georgetown convent.

Mr. Marsh was reared and educated in his native city and at the age of twenty-five, gold having been discovered the year before in California, set forth on the long and perilous journey to the new Eldorado going by boat to Galveston, Texas. There, on April 2nd and 3rd, he received the necessary papers showing American citizenship attested by Elisha A. Rhodes, notary, and countersigned by Hamilton Stuart, mayor of Galveston. Traveling westward overland, on the 13th of June, he was granted free pass-porte through the Republic of Mexico by Tomaz Salgado, Mexican official at "Norte," Chihuahua, and eventually reached the west coast of Mexico, where he embarked and arrived in San Francisco in the autumn of 1849.

Mr. Marsh first interested himself in mining, and then entered upon mercantile pursuits in San Francisco, being at one time, among others, a member of the firm of Marsh and Mercardo, wholesale liquor merchants, and of Turner, Marsh and Osgood, importers and exporters. He was also interested in ranches and in "tulle" lands along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

He retired from active business when in the prime of life, and passed the remainder of his days in Oakland and San Francisco. His death occurred May 25, 1895, when nearly seventy-two years of age, his widow surviving until May 21, 1918, when she passed away at about the age of eighty.

He was buried in the pioneer plot at the old Masonic Cemetery among his pioneer comrades, but later his remains and the original monument were transferred to the Iona churchyard at Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Mateo County, and placed beside those of his wife.

In the party "crossing the plains" with Mr. Marsh was Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Marsh's interesting diary of the trip was destroyed in the San Francisco fire, April 18, 1906, but his passport is in the possession of his son.

In the poineer days in San Francisco Mr. Marsh served as a member of the "Vigilance Committee" and was an active member of the first volunteer fire department. He was an honored member of the Society of

California Pioneers, with which he was actively identified at the time of his death.

Having become acquainted in San Francisco, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick MacCrellish, on May 6, 1861, in the same city, the ceremony being performed by Bishop William Ingraham Kip, at Grace Church, Mr. Marsh wedded Miss Elizabeth Thomson Garwood, who had accompanied her parents shortly before to California, coming by boat and by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Thus she shared with him the experiences of the early days in California.

Mrs. Marsh was also a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the daughter of George Mosley Garwood and Elizabeth Garwood, granddaughter of Capt. Richard Garwood, the great-granddaughter of Capt. John Dennis and the great-great-grandniece of Col. John Dennis, all of Philadelphia, the two latter assisting in the establishment of American independence.

Of the four children, three daughters and a son, all of whom reside in San Francisco, the eldest is Elizabeth Louise, the widow of Charles Stetson Wheeler; Mary Eccleston, the wife of William M. Fitzhugh; Elsie Nina, the wife of Nathan M. Moran; and the son, Eccleston Bowers Marsh. In 1924, surviving Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are all four children, ten grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren.

Arrillaga Musical College, 2315 Jackson Street, San Francisco. "Music washes from the Soul the dust of everyday life." It may fittingly be called the barometer of the spiritual and artistic progress of a community. Nothing, therefore, is of greater interest to everyone than the establishment and development of our musical institution.

Such an institution, especially well adapted to its California setting, is the Arrillaga Musical College, which perpetuates the ideals and influence of Santiago Arrillaga, father of the founder, Vincent Arrillaga. Thirty years before the incorporation of this institution Signor Arrillaga established himself in San Francisco, and through his teachings, composition and concerts became the symbol of progress to all musical aspirants.

Signor Arrillaga was a descendant of Col. Jose Joaquin Arrillaga, a governor of California under Spanish rule. He was an honor student of the National Conservatory of Madrid, and his memory is perpetuated there by a memorial tablet erected to his name. For his extraordinary musical achievements he was decorated by the Queen of Spain. He also studied under Marmontel in Paris. Upon arrival in this country he was accompanist entour with Mme Patti.

Signor Arrillaga began teaching in San Francisco in 1877. Among some of his early pupils were Leland Stanford, Cora Jane Flood and representatives of all the old aristocratic families. He played the first organ driven by hydraulic power in San Francisco, and was organist at the Spanish Church for forty years.

Upon the enduring reputation of Santiago Arrillaga the Arrillaga Musical College was founded by his son, Vincent Arrillaga, present director of

the college. Vincent Arrillaga naturally received his early musical education from his venerable parent, but later sought contemporary development in the East and abroad.

By his brilliant playing he was awarded a scholarship by the Chicago Musical College, and studied also at the American Conservatory. In London he completed his studies at the Virgil Piano School, becoming a professor at that school. Having satisfied himself in two more years of the administrative requirements of musical education, he returned in 1908 to San Francisco and incorporated the Arrillaga Musical College.

The college building is fully equipped to carry out its work. It is a three-story building, containing a large recital hall, in which is installed an up-to-date electric two-manual organ.

Achille Artigues, for many years the moving spirit of St. Mary's Cathedral, is president of the school and heads the department of organ.

The violin department is headed by Joseph M. Willard, for the past eight years a member of the Symphony Orchestra.

Mrs. Isaura Quiros Arrillaga, exponent of the Italian Bel Canto, is a vital force in the group of active personalities that constitute the splendid faculty. She devotes her time to teaching the art of singing, and is much in demand for recitals of Spanish music in costume. Her early studies were conducted privately in Mexico City, after which she graduated from the National Conservatory with highest honors as a pupil of Prof. Roberto Marin. After completing her studies in Mexico she went to Italy, studying under Italian masters, and after her return appeared as a member of the Mexican National Opera. She came to San Francisco in the summer of 1921.

Other members of the faculty include George Edwards, organist of the First Unitarian Church, a well known composer; Raymond White, organist of Notre Dame des Victoires; Mynard Jones; Miss Frances Dwight Woodbridge; Opal Franklin; John C. Hadley, teacher of harmony and piano; Carl Rollandi; Albert Vendt; Emil Hahl; Ednah Sullivan; Miss W. Rogers, and many other competent teachers in the different departments, which represent every phase of musical accomplishment. Courses in dancing are conducted by Virginia Reed.

The splendid faculty and broad curriculum of the Arrillaga Musical College places it among California's foremost distinctive and traditional institutions of art.

Blanche Leonora Heiss Sanborn, M. D. While for many years a member of the regular medical profession in San Francisco, Doctor Sanborn has also performed notable service as a worker in the comparatively modern field of applied psychology. She is an authority on all branches of this subject, not only in its abnormal phases but in the application of its essential principles to the daily life and conduct of normal individuals.

Doctor Sanborn belongs to the pioneer families of California, though she was born in Portland, Oregon. She was brought to San Francisco when only six weeks old. Her father was Lazarus Cohn, who came to

California around the Isthmus in 1852. Her mother was Virginia Harriett DeYoung, sister of M. H. Charles and Gustavus DeYoung, and of Mrs. Louis Elkus. The maternal grandmother, Amelia DeYoung came to California with her children in 1854.

Doctor Sanborn received much of her education in the East. She is a graduate of Notre Dame and St. Paul's Academy at Baltimore, and her medical education was in a homeopathic school, the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, where she was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1899. For three years she also studied music and art abroad, and has unusual talent with the brush as well as in literary craftsmanship.

In 1890 she was married to Otto Von Heiss, a German naval officer at Kiel, where her son, Harold Louis Charles Heiss, was born. Her second husband was Arthur Byron Sanborn, who was born in 1856, the first white baby in Jackson, Amador County, California. Mr. Sanborn died in 1911. He was one of the founders and the third past master of Jewel Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His father was owner of the old Sentinel Hotel. A. B. Sanborn for a time edited the Sentinel and also the Wonder at Sacramento. Doctor Sanborn has had strong literary inclinations since early childhood. Unknown to her parents she contributed to a boys' and girls' magazine when she was ten years of age. She still writes for many magazines and newspapers, and has written and produced a number of amateur plays. Her aquaintance with A. B. Sanborn was made while she was a contributor to his magazine.

Her son, Harold L. Heiss, served as a sergeant with the American troops in the World war. Doctor Sanborn, herself, was constant and untiring during the war period, giving almost all her time to the cause. She is a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, and would have gone overseas except for the armistice. She served as president of a Red Cross auxiliary captain of the Woman's War Army, and a member of the Woman's National Service League.

She stands very high in Masonic circles, being a member of the Past Matrons and Past Patrons Association of the Eastern Star, is the first past matron of Ideal Chapter and also of Jewel Chapter, both of which she organized. Her husband was the first patron of Ideal Chapter. Her son is past worthy patron of Ideal Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, and the youngest worthy patron the order ever had. Doctor Sanborn is a charter member of the first American Legion Coast Auxiliary, is quartermaster of Daybreak Outpost and president of Advance Post No. 266, Auxiliary of the American Legion. She is past president and also the present president of the San Francisco Club of Applied Psychology, is past president of the New Era Expression Society, a member of the University Fine Arts Society, president of the Ideal Club and Red Cross Auxiliary No. 205, and a member of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association.

Her address in San Francisco is 1321 Jackson Street. In her work as a psychology lecturer she has exercised an extensive range of influence not

only among individuals but among groups all over the world, and many unusual tributes have been paid her as an inspiring leader and teacher.

Her son Harold married Clara Fosberg, of San Francisco, and they have two children, Dorothy Clara and Robert Louis.

Her grandfather's ancestors on the maternal side in 1208 were knighted by the King of France for services rendered to the crown, and the families of both the mother's parents had to flee to America during the reign of terror when so many of the nobility lost their lives.

HAIG PATIGIAN. In connection with general cultural and fine-arts prestige, California owes much to the distinguished sculptor whose name initiates this paragraph and who is an honored citizen of San Francisco, his reputation in his chosen field of art production having become international.

Mr. Patigian was born in the City of Van, Armenia, January 22, 1876, and has inherited his full quota of the ideality and artistic talent that have significantly marked the Armenian race. He is a son of Avedis and Mariné (Hovsepian) Patigian, persons of exceptional culture, and his early education was acquired under the effective personal direction of his parents and by attending the American Mission School in his native city. In the domain of art he is self-educated, and that his talent has found means for exalted expression is signified in the splendid work which he has achieved. Ways and means had to be consulted, and not without travail, discouragement and opposing forces did the young artist make his way forward to the goal of his ambition. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Patigian entered upon a practical apprenticeship to the trade of sign-painting, and from this modest beginning he developed skill in pen and charcoal drawing and in paintings in oil and water colors. He eventually gained a monopoly of the sign-painting business at Fresno, California, to which state he came when he was fourteen years of age, and finally he removed to San Francisco to study drawing and anatomy. About the year 1901 he obtained a position as illustrator for the San Francisco Bulletin, and with this paper he continued his service four years, the while he gained reputation for the surpassing artistic excellence of his illustrations for the Sunday editions. His ambition to become a scuptor was quickened while he was still a boy, and finally he rented an old studio on Clay Street, and there, in a distinctly esoteric or secret way, he began to give his spare moments to the developing of his talent as a scuptor. In 1904 he completed and cast his first serious piece of sculpture. To this he gave the title of "The Unquiet Soul," and when it was exhibited at the rooms of the local Press Club all beholders were astounded to find that the work was that of the obscure young newspaper illustrator. In a local paper two and one-half columns were devoted to describing this splendid work and its author. Mr. Patigian was greatly encouraged by the favorable reception thus given to his first production, and in continuing his work he rented an old art gallery that had been a part of the resort known as Woodwards Gardens. Here he produced several small pieces,

including busts, and after eight months had passed, an old German capitalist came to San Francisco from Eureka for the purpose of having made a statute of the late President McKinley. He was referred to Mr. Patigian, and after investigation gave the commission to the young artist, who received a retaining fee of $2,500, the completed work to be turned out for $15,000. The successful achievement of this commission placed Mr. Patigian on the high road to success and reputation in the profession of his choice. The McKinley statute, of bronze, is of heroic size—more than eight feet in height, and by good fortune it was saved at the time of the great fire of 1906 that brought disaster and virtual physical ruin to San Francisco. This noble statute is now placed at Arcata, this state.

Relieved of financial limitations, Mr. Patigian then sought the inspiration and advantages offered abroad, and there he modeled the work entitled "Histoire Ancienne" (Ancient History) that was accepted at the 125th official exposition of the Salon des Artistes Francais, in 1907. While in Paris he came in contact with all the great masters of sculpture and other fine arts, including the great Rodin. In 1908 he returned to San Francisco. He then established his studio at 923 Polk Street, where he continued his productive work during the ensuing fourteen years. He then took possession of the present studio, which he had personally designed and erected.

In the autumn of 1912 Mr. Patigian made another trip to Europe for recreation and for the purpose of developing ideas for work assigned him in the production of all sculptural details on the Palace of Machinery for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. For this building he designed and produced gigantic allegorical figures of "Invention," "Imagination," "Steam Power," and "Electricity," each sixteen feet in height. The other works for this palace were spandrels for the exterior and interior arches, also allegorical genii and disciples of machinery. He was appointed a member of the International Jury of Awards, Hors Concours, in the department of sculpture at this exposition, and there exhibited his "Vanity," "Diana," "Apollo," and two busts. In the period between 1916 and 1919 Mr. Patigian produced several large works, including the Colonel Blethen memorial for the Seattle Times Building at Seattle; "Bucephalus," and an heroic bust of General Funston, this being unveiled in the City Hall of San Francisco. In 1920-22 Mr. Patigian was president of the Bohemian Club, for two terms, being created an honorary life member by the club at the expiration of his terms of office. In 1921 he executed an heroic statue of General Pershing, which was unveiled in Golden Gate Park on Armistice Day in 1922. He created a bronze shaft entitled "An allegory of Achievement," which in 1921 was presented to Mr. Charles M. Schwab by the Pacific Coast Shipbuilders. At the present time he is working on a statue of Abraham Lincoln for San Francisco, which promises to be one of his great works. A most appreciative account of the work of Mr. Patigian was written by Kineton Parkes and appears in his two volumes entitled "Sculpture of Today," in which is also reproduced a full

page engraving of his well-known statue "At Play." He is one of the sixteen American sculptors to whom Mr. Parkes has given first prominence in his book. Among other works of Mr. Patigian may be mentioned the Guardian Angel for the Dolbeer Mausoleum, San Francisco; the Rowell Monument, Fresno; statue of Lieutenant Governor J. M. Eshleman, at the University of California; the pediment of the Metropolitan Life Building, San Francisco; Tympanum group and figures of arts, sciences, etc., for the M. H. De Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco; an heroic idealistic head of Abraham Lincoln owned by the Bohemian Club; a half statue of William Greer Harrison in the loge of the Olympic Club and numerous other pieces, including portrait busts, bas reliefs, statuettes, etc. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society, the American Federation of Arts, and the Sociéte des Artistes Francais. In addition to his membership in the Bohemian Club he is a member of the Family Club, the Press Club and the Olympic Club of his home city. He was for five years actively affiliated with the California National Guard.

January 1, 1908, recorded the marriage of Mr. Patigian and Miss Blanche Hollister, of Courtland, her father having been a California citizen of prominence and influence and having served as a member of the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Patigian have two children, Hollis, a daughter who is ten years of age at the time of this writing, in the spring of 1924, and Haig, Jr., who is a lad of five years.

ARTHUR WILLIAM FOSTER, a director of the Anglo and London Paris National Bank, a former railroad builder and president, and prominently identified with the development of the agricultural and other resources of Northern California, has been a resident of San Francisco nearly a half century.

He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1850. He was educated in public and private schools of his native land, and during 1874, while on a visit in California, decided to locate here permanently. After his return from Ireland he established himself in business in San Francisco as a member of the stock brokerage firm of S. B. Wakefield & Company. Upon the death of Mr. Wakefield in 1886 he continued the business as sole owner under the name A. W. Foster & Company.

His primary interest in the development of California land resulted from his purchase in 1890 of more than 2,000 acres on the Russian River, known since as the Hopland Stock Farm. What he has done there in the development of a general farm, specializing in fruit, pure bred live stock and poultry, has amply proved to his own satisfaction that California farming is both profitable as well as a splendid means of recreation for a city man. His poultry department has come to be considered the largest and best equipped in California.

Subsequent investments have brought Mr. Foster the ownership of over 20,000 acres. These investments brought to his attention the country served by the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad, formerly known as the Donahue Road. In 1893 he and associates purchased the controlling interest in this road at auction, and for a number of years thereafter he was president of the railroad. As a means of increasing traffic for the rail-

road he recognized the value of the timber resources in Mendocino and Humboldt counties, and promoted the California Northwestern Railway Company, which built and operated a forty mile extension, reaching the Redwood timber lands adjacent to the present town of Willits. Willits was practically founded by Mr. Foster, and one of his sons is president of the Bank of Willits, and manages the Foster interests in that section of the state. Mr. Foster was instrumental in founding a lumber mill there, and immense quantities of lumber product have gone out of that region over his railroad. In 1906 he disposed of his interest in the railroad to the present Northwestern Pacific Railway Company, and retired as president on January 1, 1907.

This development work will undoubtedly be recognized for many years to come as a great individual achievement. Next to that in importance ranks his long service as a regent of the University of California. He was first appointed in 1900. For ten years he was chairman of the finance committee, subsequently its vice chairman, and a couple of years ago he was appointed chairman of the board of regents while a new president of the university was being sought.. He has been consistently devoted to the great ideal of making the University of California the crowning feature of the educational program of a great state. Particularly has be been interested in the Davis farm of the university, and it was largely the result of his personal attention and his visiting practically every agricultural college in the United States for the purpose of combining at Davis the best features of each. At the time of the World war he was a dollar a year man for the Government. He owns a large and beautiful estate in Marin County, at San Rafael, where he purchased a home in 1885. Mr. Foster in 1910 was selected by the late Andrew Carnegie as one of the trustees of the Carnegie foundation for international peace. He is a director of the Market Street Railway Company of San Francisco, and was a director and treasurer of the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. In 1883 he chartered Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, becoming its first illustrious patriarch and was grand potentate in 1885. He is also a member of the Pacific Union, the Bohemian and Olympic clubs.

In 1876 he married Miss Louisiana Scott. Her father, Rev. Dr. William Anderson Scott, was founder of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, and the San Francisco Theological Seminary, now located at San Anselmo. Mr. Foster is himself affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, and his interest and contributions largely made possible the erection of the present Saint John's Presbyterian Church at Arguello Boulevard and Lake Street.

Mrs. Albert Woodburn Scott is one of the popular native daughters of San Francisco, where she still maintains her home, and she is not only a daughter of a well known California pioneer, but also the widow of a sterling citizen who likewise gained a measure of pioneer distinction in this state.

George Washington Smith, father of Mrs. Scott, was born and reared in the South, and was a representative of a family established in that

A. W. Scott

part of the United States in a very early day. Mr. Smith was a young man when he came to California, in 1854, and cast in his lot with the pioneers of San Francisco, a frontier town that then gave little assurance of becoming a metropolis. Mr. Smith made his way through the various settled districts of California, and had his quota of experience in the untrammeled wilds, but he eventually returned to San Francisco and established his residence on the former beautiful Rincon Hill. He became one of the influential and honored citizens of San Francisco, and here he and his wife continued to reside until their deaths.

Mrs. Scott, whose maiden name was Georgiana Caroline Smith, was born and reared in San Francisco, received in her youth excellent educational advantages, and in the passing years she has advanced her cultural activities through study and wide reading, and made a genuine and enduring impress as a gracious gentlewoman. Her husband, the late Albert Woodburn Scott, was born and reared in New England, was graduated from Williams College, and about the year 1857 he came from the State of Vermont and numbered himself among the pioneer business men of San Francisco. Here he engaged in the hay and grain business, which he developed to large volume, and it is pleasing to record that this business is now continued under the effective management of his son and namesake, Albert W., Jr.

At the time of the now historic earthquake and fire that brought disaster and desolation to San Francisco, the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, at Page and Buchanan streets, was saved from destruction in the great fire that raged all about the place and came within a block of the home. This fine home was thrown open as a place of refuge, and was one of the official relief stations in the stricken city. Mrs. Scott, with deep sympathy and much resourcefulness, took active charge of relief work, in which representative bankers, lawyers and other professional and business men did well their part, while those of more humble and lowly station were likewise instant in kindly helpfulness. The Scott family had made a voyage to the South Sea Islands and had arrived at the home in San Francisco about a week prior to the great disaster. In the same year, 1906, all except one of the warehouses maintained in connection with Mr. Scott's business were destroyed by fire. In addition to being used for immediate and direct relief work after the great fire the Scott home likewise figured as a receiving station for supplies sent to the stricken city from the other cities and states of the Union. From this generous home were in this way distributed more than 2,000 outfits for infants whose parents had lost their all in the great catastrophe. Albert Woodburn Scott was one of the loyal and progressive citizens and representative business men of San Francisco at the time of his death, which occurred in 1908, as the result of an organic disorder of his heart.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Scott spent six years in European travel, and she was sojourning in the City of Berlin after the inception of the World war, she having there remained eight months after the war was initiated, and having returned home in the year 1915.

Mrs. Scott has long been a popular leader in social and cultural circles in her native city and state. In 1917-18 she had the distinction of serving as president of the Forum Club, the most exclusive woman's organization of the kind in San Francisco, and, in fact, in the entire State of California. Mrs. Scott is still referred to as the "war president" of this distinguished club, and as its executive she led its various service-activities during the World war period. The club made immediate registration at the national capital, and indicated its readiness to do everything possible to further welfare work and general patriotic service. The beautiful club rooms were converted into a veritable workshop for the Red Cross auxiliary. From May, 1920, until May, 1922, Mrs. Scott held the office of president of the representative civic organization known as the California Club, and at the time of this writing, in the spring of 1924, she is serving as president of the Palace Hotel unit of the American College Club. Her gracious personality has won to her a host of friends, and in the various clubs with which she has been so prominently identified her election to office has been compassed invariably without the appearance of an opposing candidate.

Mrs. Scott has been for many years a leader in the Red Cross activities, and she has given generously of her influence and direct service in the furthering of benevolent and philanthropic work, the while she has been a true apostle of civic progress and uplift. Her name has been placed on the honor roll of the California State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and this is but one of many tributes paid to this gracious daughter of California by her native commonwealth.

JOHN ISAAC. Redwood City, judicial center of San Mateo County, is one of the attractive and progressive municipalities of the region to which this publication is devoted, and its civic and its varied interests were effectively advanced through the service of John Isaac, especially in his capacity of newspaper editor and publisher. Mr. Isaac was long a prominent factor in newspaper enterprise in California, and wielded specially large and benignant influence in the advancing of horticultural industry in this favored commonwealth.

Mr. Isaac was born in Hertfordshire, England, August 23, 1847, and was a lad of thirteen years at the time of the family removal to the United States, where he early entered upon a practical apprenticeship to the printer's trade in the office of a newspaper in the City of Salt Lake. As a youth he accompanied his paternal grandparents in their migration across the plains to Salt Lake City, the journey having been made with a train of ox teams. At Salt Lake City he found employment with the Deseret News, and was connected also with the office of the Salt Lake Tribune for some time. Upon coming to California he founded the San Bernardino Times, the first paper to be issued in the now vital city of San Bernardino. He later was connected with the Alta, California, Chronicle and Examiner, and still later he assumed control of the California Home and Farm, of which he was the founder, at San Jose. He made this one of the leading farm

and household publications in California, and the paper gained a wide and substantial circulation. His deep and well fortified interest in horticulture led to his being made a member of the California State Board of Horticulture, with which he continued his valued services fourteen years—until his retirement in the year 1907. Mr. Isaac was the first horticultural commissioner of San Mateo County, and he was much in demand as a lecturer on horticultural subjects, his services in this capacity having been widely extended through the state. His death occurred November 20, 1915.

In 1895 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Isaac and Miss Edith Penman, who was born and reared in California, and the one child of this union is John Robert, who was born in 1898, and who is now editor of the Redwood City Times-Gazette, a weekly paper that is one of the oldest in California, it having been founded in 1859. The Times-Gazette is an effective exponent of local interests and also of the principles of the republican party, this party having received the unqualified allegiance of the subject of this sketch and of his son, who is well maintaing the journalistic prestige of the family name.

WELLINGTON GREGG. It is sometimes difficult to understand the workings of providence or to submit blindly when one of the most useful of citizens is removed from his sphere of action just when life offers most to him, but those left behind can only rejoice that he was spared to accomplish as much as he did, and to be proud of his upright life and honorable career. When the City of San Francisco was notified of the sudden death of Wellington Gregg, the news came as a profound shock, for he had not much more than passed the half century mark, and the need for his services in the numerous financial, commercial and industrial institutions with which he was connected was urgent.

Wellington Gregg was born at Bell Mills, Tehama County, California, October 27, 1871, and from the time he was seven years old was a resident of San Francisco. He was a son of Wellington and Katherine (White) Gregg, the former now deceased, but the latter still living. She was born while her parents were crossing the plains to California. The elder Wellington Gregg came to California in 1847, and died at San Francisco in 1918, like his son, while sleeping. Three children of the elder Wellington Gregg and his wife survive, namely: Harry and William Gregg, and Mrs. Leon F. Asten.

The public schools of San Francisco educated the younger Wellington Gregg, and when he was sixteen years old he entered the employ of the Crocker National Bank as a messenger, and continued with this institution the remainder of his life, rising through the various stages to be its vice president. His interests, however, were not confined to this one concern, for he was connected with many, among them being the Del Monte Properties Company, the Santa-Cruz-Portland Cement Company, the Moore Shipbuilding Company and many others, in all of which he held some official position or other. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and belonged to Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic

Shrine. Well known as a clubman, he maintained membership with the Burlingame Country Club, the Pacific Union Club, the Bohemian Club, the Family Club, the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, the Presidio Golf Club and others, and was an ardent golf player.

On November 2, 1891, Mr. Gregg married Leonie Hiribarren, and they became the parents of two children: Enid, who married Stuart Haldorn and lives at San Francisco; and Ethel, who married Daulton Mann, of San Francisco, and has one son, Daulton, Junior. While Mr. Gregg died in his sleep very suddenly, he had suffered from several attacks of heart disease and pleurisy, but, having recuperated at Coronado, was considered well on the way to recovery when death came quietly and summoned him. He was a man whose salient characteristic was efficiency. Whatever he undertook he did well, and he was able to inspire confidence in himself and in the enterprises with which he was connected, all of which benefited by his sage counsel and executive ability. Genial by nature, he made friends everywhere, and was held in affectionate comradeship by legions.

Isaac H. Morse has been a resident of California for more than half a century, has been prominently identified with important industrial and commercial interests here, and is now living virtually retired in his home city of San Francisco. A loyal citizen and progressive business man, he has wielded much influence in connection with civic and material development and advancement in his home city and state, and he is specially entitled to recognition in this publication.

Mr. Morse, a scion of fine Colonial New England ancestry, was born at Manchester, Massachusetts, August 31, 1847, and is a son of Capt. Joseph H. and Mary E. (Girdler) Morse, both likewise natives of Manchester. Of the six children the first two, William and Joseph H., Jr., are deceased, as is also the third son, Benjamin G.; Mary E. is the wife of William Wilkins, of Bolinas, Marin County, California; Isaac H., of this review, was the next in order of birth; and Fremont, a resident of San Francisco, is the executive head of the United States coast and geodetic survey. Capt. Joseph H. Morse followed a seafaring life, and, like many others of those who held to this vocation under the early conditions when sailing vessels were employed, he met with many and varied experiences, adventures and perils. As a sea captain he was serving as chief mate of the ship Glide when that vessel was wrecked on the Fiji Islands, and there he remained two years among the cannibal islanders of the mystic South Seas before he was able to make his escape. He continued his seafaring life until 1868, making his home in his native town of Manchester. He came to California in that year and established his home at Bolinas, where his death occurred in the middle '70s, his widow passing away about the year 1893.

In the schools of his native town in the old Bay State Isaac H. Morse acquired his early education, and in 1866, at the age of eighteen years, he came to San Francisco, and here took a position as bookkeeper. In 1872 he became associated with the firm of C. James King of Williams

& Company, engaged in the fruit-canning business, and later he became one of the principals in this important concern, the title of which became King, Morse & Company, with later incorporation under the title of the King-Morse Canning Company. He continued the executive head of this flourishing business from 1872 to 1899, in which latter year the California Fruit Canners' Association was organized and all leading canning concerns in the state were merged into the new organization, there having been only two other canneries of this order in the state when Mr. Morse became identified with the industry. In 1890 he organized the Union Can Company, of which Joseph Black became the president, and in 1903 the plant and business were sold to the American Can Company.

Mr. Morse retired from active business in the year 1900, his health having become greatly impaired by a complete nervous breakdown. He has since made two trips around the world, and through this diversion did much to recuperate his physical wellbeing.

In 1866, the year of his arrival in San Francisco, Mr. Morse here became a member of the First Congregational Church, with which he has continued his affiliation during the long intervening period. He was elected a deacon in 1882, and in 1893 became senior deacon of this church, of which he has served as a trustee a full quarter of a century, besides having held also the office of moderator, and has been a leader in all the progressive movements of the church, which is recognized as the leading house of worship on the Pacific Coast. While now retired from active business, Mr. Morse continues to take lively interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of the city and state that have long represented his home. He is a republican in political adherency, and is a member of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco.

On the 31st of April, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Morse and Miss Mary Tourtelotte, a daughter of the late Henry Tourtelotte, who was a native of the State of Rhode Island and whose death occurred in San Francisco in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have no children.

Rt. Rev. William Ford Nichols came to San Francisco in 1890, at first as assistant, then as Episcopal Bishop of California, and since 1895 has been Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of San Francisco. During the past third of a century the religious life of the Pacific Coast had no more conspicuous and influential figure than Bishop Nichols. This statement is fully proved by the many responsibilities accorded him, and the honors marking the steadily increasing esteem in which he is held.

Bishop Nichols was born at Lloyd, New York, June 9, 1849, son of Charles Hubert and Margaret Emilia (Grant) Nichols. He is in the ninth generation from Francis Nichols, one of the original proprietors and settlers at Stockford, Connecticut, in 1639. In a map his house lot is chartered among the seventeen families who comprise the beginning of this settlement. This Francis Nichols came from England, and some genealogists relate him to the family of Sir Richard Nichols who captured and named New York. Bishop Nichols' fourteen grandchildren are therefore

in the eleventh American generation from Francis Nichols. The father of Bishop Nichols was a New York State farmer.

William Ford Nichols attended the Dutchess County Academy at Poughkeepsie, the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, and at the close of the Civil war he was one of the members of the School Corps that paraded to commemorate the death of President Lincoln. In 1866 he entered Trinity College of Yale University at Hartford, Connectitcut, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1870, then entering the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, where he graduated in 1873. In the same year Trinity College conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. The degree Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1888 by Trinity College and also by Kenyon College at Ganbier, Ohio. Bishop Williams of Connecticut ordained him a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1873 and a priest in 1874. A brief record of the service of his ministry through half a century is as follows:

He was private secretary to Bishop Williams from 1872 to 1876, and in 1873-1875 was assistant in Holy Trinity Church at Middletown. He was rector at Saint James Church at West Hartford and Grace Church at Newington, Connecticut, from 1875-7, and rector of Christ Church at Hartford from 1877-1887. From 1882-87 he was member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Connecticut, and in 1884 was chosen a member of the delegation from the Diocese of Connecticut to the Seabury Seminary at Aberdeen, Scotland. He acted as assistant secretary of the House of Bishops in 1886. From 1887 to 1890 he was rector of Saint James Church at Philadelphia.

On June 24, 1890, in Saint James Church, Philadelphia, he was consecrated bishop coadjutor of California, the officiating bishops being John Williams, Quintard, Nealy, Niles, Whittaker, Littlejohn, Adams, Scarborough, Whitehead and Henry C. Potter. While bishop coadjutor he really had full charge of the great diocese of California, arriving at San Francisco during 1890 and was consecrated in June, 1890. In 1893 he was consecrated bishop of California, and two years later, in 1895, he helped create the diocese of Los Angeles, comprising the greater part of Southern California. In 1910 he shared in the creation of the missionary district of San Joaquin, both being taken from the original diocese of California.

In 1893 Bishop Nichols founded and became dean of the Divinity School of the Pacific, a post he held thirty years, until 1923. During 1885 and 1887 he had acted as professor of church history in the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut. Bishop Nichols suggested and unveiled the prayer book cross in Golden Gate Park at San Francisco on January 1, 1894. He organized the House of Church Women in 1905; acted for the presiding bishop in receiving the missionary district of Honolulu in 1902; was a member of the mayor's relief committee during the fire and earthquake days of 1906; shared in founding the great cathedral in 1907; and has served at various times on arbitration committees in San Francisco labor troubles. He had a share in founding the National Seamen's Church Institute of America and also the local Seamen's Church of

San Francisco, and acted as honorary president of both. He was president of the Province of the Pacific from 1915 to 1922. He presided at the consecration of Bishop Mooreland in 1899, of Bishop Restorick in 1902, of Bishop Sanford in 1911 and Bishop Coadjutor Parsons in 1919 Bishop Nichols had some influence in bringing for its first meeting on the Pacific Coast the National Church General Conference to San Francisco in 1901.

With all the heavy burden of administrative responsibilities Bishop Nichols has found time for a great deal of literary production. Besides published sermons and many articles in periodicals he is author of the following: On the Trial of Your Faith, 1895; A Bit of Elizabethan California, 1894; Character, a Founder's Day Address at Stanford University, 1900; A Father's Story of the Fire and Earthquake, 1907; Apt and Meet, 1909; Some World Circuit Saunterings, 1913; Why a Sir Francis Drake Association in California, 1922; Days of My Age, 1923; and Memories Here and There on the Fourth Bishop of Connecticut, the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Williams, 1924. His recent book, entitled, "Days of My Age," is largely a book of auto-biography and reminiscence, and a store of historical description and record of San Francisco during the thirty odd years of the bishop's residence.

Bishop Nichols is a member of the Beta Beta Chapter of the Psi Epsilon College Fraternity. In politics he has usually voted with the republican party. He is an honorary life member of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco and was a member of the University Club of Philadelphia from 1888 to 1890.

At Christ's Church, New York City, May 18, 1876, he married Clara Quintard, daughter of Edward Augustus and Mary (Gilespie) Quintard. The Quintard family, of Huguenot ancestry, was identified with the early Colonial days of New York City. Her father, Edward Augustus Quintard, was for many years president of the Citizens Savings Bank of New York.

Bishop Nichols is the father of five children, and, as mentioned above, has fourteen grandchildren. The members of the younger generation are scattered over the earth from Boston to Shanghai. His oldest child is Rev. Dr. John Williams Nichols, dean of the Divinity School of St. Johns University at Shanghai, China, who married Julia Zabriskie of New York. Mary Evelyn Nichols, who died in 1917, was the wife of Phillip Moyland Lansdale, president of the bank of Palo Alto, California. William Morse Nichols, assistant to the president of the Yellowstone Park Hotel and Transportation Company, married Dean Child. Clare Quintard Nichols is the wife of Charles Ferdinand Mills, a vice president of the First National Bank of Boston. Margaret Alice Nichols was married to Edward Hardy Clark, Jr., who has charge of the credit department of the Mercantile Trust Company of California at San Francisco.

James Sanderson, M. D. A graduate of both medical and osteopathic colleges, Dr. James Sanderson has performed a notable service in both

branches of the profession, and has a large and successful practice in the City of San Francisco.

He has spent most of his life in California, but was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 6, 1886. His parents, Sidney and Ruth (Dartt) Sanderson, were born in Nova Scotia, where the Sandersons were established in early times. They now reside at Los Angeles. Sidney Sanderson for many years was engaged in the manufacture of packinghouse fixtures and tramways.

Dr. James Sanderson spent the first eighteen years of his life at Boston, where he attended grammar and high schools, and spent one year in Harvard University. Coming to California in 1904, he subsequently entered the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, and was graduated with the Doctor of Osteopathy degree in 1910. Doctor Sanderson in 1914 graduated with the Doctor of Medicine degree from the Pacific College of Los Angeles.

For four years he practiced in Fresno. Another California community that came to know and appreciate his services as a professional man in Janesville in Lassen County, where he remained also four years. Since 1918 he has his home and office in San Francisco, and has conducted a general practice of both medicine and osteopathy. His address is 466 Geary Street.

Doctor Sanderson during the World war enlisted in the navy and was commissioned an ensign. He was assigned duty as cost inspector at the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation in San Francisco. He was given an honorable discharge in June, 1919. Doctor Sanderson is affiliated with San Pedro Lodge No. 996, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a member of Richmond Lodge No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the California bodies of the Scottish Rite. He is patron of Golden Gate Chapter No. 1 of the Eastern Star, and Mrs. Sanderson is also a member of that chapter.

On December 1, 1910, he married Miss Harriet Saunders. She was born in Fresno County, California, where her father, Scott Saunders, was a substantial farmer. Mrs. Sanderson is a graduate nurse of the California Woman's Hospital. Both attend the Episcopal Church.

Roy Thurston Kimball. One of the quiet, substantial citizens of San Francisco, Roy Thurston Kimball, has shown efficiency and energy in everything he has undertaken. and during his residence of nearly half a century in California has won rank among the able business men. He is still active in executive responsibility, though past the age of three score and ten, being vice president of the Marvin Shoe Company in San Francisco.

He was born at Northfield, New Hampshire, August 2, 1846, of old Colonial and Revolutionary stock, being of Scotch-English ancestry on both sides. His parents were Joseph and Harriet (Rogers) Kimball, both natives of New Hampshire. His father was a farmer.

Roy Thurston Kimball was educated in the New Hampshire Con-

Ray T. Kimball

ference Seminary, now known as the Tilton School. It was and is a noted old preparatory school, and Mr. Kimball has recently undertaken with others the organization of the Tilton Loyalty Club, made up of former students of the old New Hampshire Academy. When Mr. Kimball was sixteen years of age his father died, and soon after that event he went to Portland, Maine, and for seven years was connected with the canned goods business. It was in 1875 that he came to California, and the first two years he spent at Napa, engaged in a tannery business. Practically his entire business experience in California has identified him with the leather industry in some form or other. Removing from Napa to San Francisco he was engaged in the tanning business until about 1880, when he organized a corporation known as the Norton Tanning Company. He became president and was sole manager of the business throughout its period of existence for about thirty-five years. He laid the foundation of his solid prosperity in that business. After selling out he was practically retired from his responsibilities until August, 1920. Upon the death of Mr. Frank Marvin he was induced to accept the post of vice president and director of the wholesale firm of the Marvin Shoe Company. A few months later H. L. Marvin died, and then Mr. Kimball assumed the full control of the business in behalf of the widows of Frank and Harvey L. Marvin, being still vice president of the company. He has other investments in business interests in San Francisco.

Mr. Kimball is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, retaining membership in the lodge in Maine. He was one of the early members of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine and also an early Knight of the Golden Gate Commandery. He is a republican, but has never been active in politics. He still retains his membership in the Episcopal Church at Tilton, New Hampshire.

In 1916 Mr. Kimball married Dr. Edna Field, who died in 1921. Doctor Field was one of the pioneer women physicians of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast. She, like her husband, was a native of New Hampshire, her father being a physician and a surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil war. She finished her college education in Maine, and in 1883 graduated with the medical degree from Cooper Medical College of California. For upwards of forty years she continued in practice, being a specialist in diseases of women and children. In cooperation with Doctor Wanzer and Dr. Charlotte Brown she established the Children's Hospital of San Francisco, and for many years was its attending physician.

Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D. D., archbishop of San Francisco, was born at Rochester, New York, July 21, 1869, son of Edward and Anne (Clarke) Hanna. The Hanna family is of Scotch descent, have lived in Ireland for many generations, and some of its branches have been identified with the United States since Colonial times. Edward Hanna, father of the archbishop, came to this country from Ireland in 1837, and subsequently was engaged in the lumber business.

Edward J. Hanna was educated in the Rochester Free Academy, after

which he went to Rome, Italy, and attended the College of Propaganda, beginning in 1879. He subsequently attended the University of Cambridge, England, in 1901, and the University of Munich, Germany. He was ordained a priest of the Catholic Church in Rome in 1885, and in 1886, after public examination, was given the degree Doctor of Divinity. He remained as a teacher in the College of Propaganda during 1886-87, and, returning to America, served as professor of theology at St. Bernard's Seminary at Rochester from December, 1893, until December, 1912.

In 1907 he was nominated Coadjutor Archbishop of San Francisco, but failed to receive confirmation of Rome on account of the charge of modernism, a charge subsequently disapproved and dropped. On October 22, 1912, he was appointed by Pope Pius X as Auxiliary Bishop of San Francisco, and on December 4, 1912, was consecrated Bishop of Titopolis. He was appointed Archbishop of San Francisco June 1, 1915.

While representing the authority of the Church of Rome, organizations and individuals of all creeds and classes in California have come to appreciate the clarity and wisdom of Archbishop Hanna's expressions in matters of general importance, his disinterested public spirit and the sincerity of his devotion to the common interest and welfare of humanity. He is an honorary member of the Pacific Union Club, and since September 16, 1913, has been a commissioner of immigration of California and is now president of the commission.

He is also chairman of the executive committee of the Archbishops of the United States and is chairman of the National Catholic Welfare Council, which has charge of all Roman Catholic activities in the United States, with headquarters at Washington.

George Marshall Dill is a native son of California, and for a number of years has been prominent in business there as an importer and exporter.

Mr. Dill was born at San Francisco, October 9, 1882. He is a great-great-grandson of Com. Oliver H. Perry, who first established commercial relations between America and the Empire of Japan. Mr. Dill comes of a family that has long been identified with the Oriental trade.

George Marshall Dill was educated in public schools, including the Hearst Grammar School, and was a member of the first graduating class from the Mission High School in 1901. Soon afterward he established the firm Dill-Crosett, Inc., and this importing and exporting business is now the Dill-Coppage, Inc., of which Mr. Dill is president. He is well known in commercial circles in the Orient. Among the many trips he has made across the Pacific, three of them were made while he was a member of government and state commissions, handling such subjects as Japanese ownership of land in California and tariff adjustments in China.

Mr. Dill is a member of various Civic clubs, Social and Golf clubs, and for eight years has been a director of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and for ten years chairman of its Foreign Trade Committee.

He married Miss Edna Fay, daughter of Phillip F. Fay. Her father was one of the founders of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Dill have one child, George Marshall Dill, Jr., born in 1917.

EDWARD F. TREADWELL. In the volume and value of the interest represented probably no California attorney has enjoyed a larger general practice within the last quarter of a century than Edward F. Treadwell, of San Francisco. His work has been almost entirely in civil practice, and he has handled cases and has acted as counsel in litigation involving land, water and other property rights all over the Pacific Coast. The reputation achieved by him in general practice has been greatly extended through his attainments as an author, legislator and municipal chief.

For fifteen years, from 1907-1922, Mr. Treadwell was the leading counsel for the firm of Miller & Lux, Inc. Miller & Lux, as practically all Californians know, has been the largest stock and cattle, land-holding corporation on the Pacific Coast, with assets running into many millions of dollars, and controlling an immense domain of millions of acres of land, largely in California, but also in Oregon and Nevada. In their stock-raising and other operations the firm employed a great army of workers in their different offices, camps, slaughter houses, etc., and depots. As head of the legal department of the corporation Edward F. Treadwell was the master mind in handling the property and representing the firm in defense of their interests through the courts of the Pacific Coast state. Only recently Mr. Treadwell won a great inheritance tax suit involving more than $17,000,000, representing as counsel the Henry Miller estate.

A native son of California, Mr. Treadwell was born at Woodland May 19, 1875. He was liberally educated, attending the University of California and its law department, the Hastings College of Law, where he graduated with honors with the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1897. From 1897 to 1907 he practiced as a member of the legal firm of Mastick, Van Fleet & Mastick, and from 1907 to 1922, acted as general counsel for Miller & Lux, Inc. He was one of the leading attorneys assembled in many great cases involving water litigation in California, Nevada and Oregon, including cases before State and Federal courts involving conflicting claims upon the water resources of the San Joaquin, Kern and Fresno rivers in California; the Walker and Quinn rivers in Nevada, and the Silvies and Malheur rivers in Oregon.

Mr. Treadwell was a member of the California General Assembly in 1901 and 1905. From 1906-1908 he was a member of the commission on revenue and taxation. He was the first mayor of Burlingame, and served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of that city. From 1908-1911 he was honored by being selected as president of the Greater San Francisco Association, and he was also the attorney for the East Bay Municipal Water District in Alameda County. He served as attorney for the Southern California Edison Company and the West Sacramento Levee District.

His book, "The Constitution of California," which has passed through five editions, is regarded as the standard authority on that subject by

lawyers and students of political science. Mr. Treadwell is a republican, belongs to Mission Lodge No. 169, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mission Chapter No. 79, Royal Arch Masons, and California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and is a member of the Commonwealth Club and the San Francisco Commercial Club.

He married at San Francisco, March 31, 1901, Miss Eulila May Ayres. They have three children: Earl Francis, Willard Brewster and Marshall Gwrin. Mr. Treadwell's office is 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Charles Henry Spear, who is chairman of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners of San Francisco, with offices in the Ferry Building, is a native son of California and has had some more than ordinary relations and connections with the life and affairs of the San Francisco Bay district, both in business and public affairs.

Mr. Spear was born at Sonora, in Tuolumne County, California, June 1, 1862. His parents, Frederick A. and Elizabeth (Hatch) Spear, were both natives of Massachusetts, born and reared in the eastern part of the state, the latter at Boston, and represented some of the old Colonial English and Revolutionary stock of that section of New England. They met and married in Boston. Frederick A. Spear came to California in 1850, by way of the Panama route, first engaging in mining, and for a number of years was in the drug business at Sonora and later at Stockton.

Charles Henry Spear as a boy attended the public schools. He has been a resident of the San Francisco Bay district more than forty years. He was in the mercantile business in Berkeley until 1887, when he established a general brokerage office in San Francisco, and was closely and successfully identified with that work until 1910. In that year he retired from business, with every intention of indulging himself in the life of a man of leisure, and was able to keep up that program for twelve years, when he gladly accepted an opportunity to reengage in the brokerage business. Mr. Spear was first appointed a harbor commissioner in 1903, by Governor Pardee, serving through that administration. Thus it came about that he was harbor commissioner at the time of the great fire of 1906. In the history of that disaster and its aftermath Mr. Spear figures prominently and has repeatedly been given credit for the fact that through his personal efforts much of the shipping and wharves were saved from the flames. In 1923 the present Governor Richardson again appointed Mr. Spears harbor commissioner. In that capacity he has been regarded as the father of the big movement now under way at the waterfront at the foot of Market Street to build a $350,000 subway to relieve the congestion at that point. This subway is 980 feet in length, and when completed will give relief to all the West Side Market Street traffic as well as the street cars and pedestrians.

Mr. Spear has been a resident of Berkeley since 1882. Through all the years he has been active in the local, civic and political affairs, representing the republican party on the county and state central committees, and has attended the national conventions as an alternate. He is a former

Chas. H. Spear.

county recorder of Alameda County. Mr. Spear was one of the freeholders who framed the first city and county charter for Alameda County. While this charter was defeated, the judgment of most citizens is that in time its provisions must be adopted, since it will affect the merging of seven municipal governments into one and vastly increase the efficiency and economy of the local government. Mr. Spear in this case has proved his vision, and that quality has made him a highly desirable and valuable citizen of the state as well as his home locality. Fraternally he is affiliated with Berkeley Commandery of the Knight Templar Masons, Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine at San Francisco, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

On April 20, 1887, he married Miss Tillie R. Burnette, who was born at Berkeley, where her father, Peter Burnette, was a merchant. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spear, both sons natives of Berkeley. The daughter, Florence, is the wife of Charles B. Mills, a general insurance man at Berkeley. Frederick A. Spear, the older son, is in the general insurance business at Oakland, is married and has one son, Charles Ellis Spear. The second son, Burnham C. Spear, is now in the mercantile business at San Francisco, is married and has a daughter, Barbara Lou.

PETER H. BURNETT, who was the first constitutional governor of California under American rule, was a lawyer by profession, was a pioneer of pioneers, and he lived forty-five years after leaving the executive chair. Grandchildren and other descendants are still living in California, several of them in San Francisco.

He was born at Nashville, Tennessee, November 15, 1807, and died at San Francisco, May 17, 1895. His father was a farmer and carpenter. The name for generations had been Burnet, and Peter H. was the first of the family to add a "t," and all his brothers followed suit. He spent his early life in Tennessee and in Missouri, and some of his political opinions were formulated by residence in those states. While in the mercantile business in Missouri he failed and became involved in a large indebtedness. That he might be able to cancel his obligations and restore his wife to health he looked to the new Northwest as far back as 1843, when he took his wife and six children by ox teams to Oregon. At that time this territory was a subject of dispute between the United States and Great Britain. In Oregon he became a farmer, lawyer, legislator and judge. In that time he helped to establish the provisional government.

In 1848 he came to California with the first gold emigration from Oregon. After working in the northern mines for a few weeks he settled at Sacramento and entered on law practice, and in 1849 was made judge of the Superior Court by Bennett Riley, military governor. Soon after his arrival he became the lawyer and agent of Gen. John A. Sutter, the great landlord of Central California. Removing to San Francisco, where his family rejoined him, he opened his law office. His profession,

his manners, his business judgment and habits of life made him speedily and favorably known. In 1852 he paid to his old business partners in Missouri the last dollar of his debts, which had aggregated $28,740.

In the first gubernatorial campaign the candidates were not nominated by regular conventions, but were put forward by public meetings. Col. J. D. Stevenson called a democratic meeting on Portsmouth Square, and upon his nomination Peter H. Burnett was declared democratic nominee for governor. Other meetings nominated John W. Geary, democrat, W. S. Sherwood, whig, John A. Sutter and W. M. Steuart, independents. The people gave Burnett 6,716 votes, Sherwood, 3,188, Sutter, 2,201, Geary, 1,475, Steuart, 619. Governor Burnett was elected November 13, 1849, and was inaugurated December 20 of the same year. Owing to a flood in the Sacramento River and his private property becoming endangered and needing his attention, he resigned the office January 9, 1851, while the Legislature was sitting at San Jose. He then resumed law practice in partnership with William T. Wallace and C. T. Ryland, who afterward married his daughters. He gave up law practice in 1854 and in 1856 made his first sea voyage, visiting New York City. His last two public speeches were made in opposition to the great Vigilance Committee in 1856. In 1857 he was appointed a supreme judge by Governor Johnson, and filled out an unexpired part of a term, nearly two years. In 1863 he with others founded the Pacific Bank and for many years was its president. After 1880 he lived retired. In a book of recollections of his life he laid down a rule of particular interest because of his own integrity in paying his debts: "If a man once goes through insolvency or bankruptcy, or compromises with his creditors, or indulges in unreasonable expenses, he is unworthy of credit."

At his death Governor Burnett left a valuable estate. His children were Dwight J., Mrs. Martha Letitia Ryland, Romietta J. Wallace, John M., Armstead L. and Sallie C. Poe.

John M. Burnett, second son of Governor Peter H. Burnett, whose career is reviewed in the preceding sketch, was for many years prominent at the bar of San Francisco. He was born in Liberty, Missouri, February 4, 1838, and was a small child when the family crossed the plains.

After coming to California he attended private schools, and in 1858 graduated from Santa Clara College, now the university, and subsequently, in 1859, receiving his Master of Arts degree there. He took up the study of law, and began its practice about 1868. For many years he was regarded as one of the leading authorities on probate law in San Francisco. John M. Burnett at one time served as inheritance tax appraiser. He was the first man to make the rule of equal pay for equal service for men and women in the public schools of San Francisco. He served as school director, and was deeply interested in public affairs.

John M. Burnett, who died July 21, 1916, married on April 27, 1863, Miss Ellen Casey. She was born in New Jersey in 1842, graduated from a convent at Montreal, Canada, in 1856, and soon afterward arrived in

California and was a teacher in the old Union Grammar School in San Francisco until her marriage. She personally superintended the education of her own children until they were twelve years of age.

John M. Burnett and wife had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The others include: Myra B. Bennett, deceased; Sarah C., Mrs. Margaret B. Jewel; David M., who was admitted to the bar in Santa Clara County, and became a probate and corporate lawyer; Andrew C., who died at age of eighteen; Harriet B., who married John J. Dorgan; and Mary C., a resident of San Francisco.

Ellen Casey Burnett, a past president of the Woman's Auxiliary of California Pioneers, is one of the last survivors of a group of women who came to California when it was still largely a mining community. She was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, July 18, 1839, daughter of Andrew and Mira (Hennigan) Casey. Her parents were born in Ireland, and died in Jersey City when Ellen was a mere child. The latter went to public schools in the neighborhood, and later to the Convent of Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal, and received a teacher's degree in San Francisco, She came to San Francisco by way of Panama, arriving May 22, 1856. She taught in the Union Street School, the site of which is now occupied by the ungraded school. She taught five years, leaving the profession at the time of her marriage. On April 27, 1863, at St. Ignatius Church, San Francisco, she became the bride of John M. Burnett, a sketch of whose life precedes this sketch.

Mrs. Burnett is a member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Society of California Pioneers. She was also a charter member of the Century Club of California, and took an active part in Catholic parochial and charitable affairs. Her home for many years has been at 333 Spruce Street in San Francisco. Her children are: Mira Burnett Bennett, now deceased, assistant librarian at Mills College at the time of her death; Sarah C. Burnett, an evening school teacher; Margaret Burnett Jewel, who has two children; David M. Burnett, a lawyer in San Jose, who has two children; Harriet Burnett Dorgan, a resident of San Jose, whose two sons died in early youth and one daughter in infancy; and Mary C. Burnett.

Hiram Champlain Smith, a resident of California for half a century, is still an active business man in San Francisco. His name is prominently identified with the lumber industry, both in this state and in Canada and Old Mexico.

Mr. Smith was born in 1849, in what was then one of the most heavily timbered districts in the Central West, Manitowoc, Wisconsin. He grew up in the atmosphere of logging camps and sawmills. He acquired a public school education in Wisconsin. Coming to California in 1874 he first located at Santa Rosa, and soon went into the Redwood district, at what was then called Stump Town, now Guerneville. For two years he was engaged in logging and sawmilling there, and then moved to Tyrone, near the Russian River, on Dutch Dill Creek. From there he made his head-

quarters at stockton for many years, as a member of Moore & Smith Lumber Company. In 1888 the business headquarters were moved to San Francisco.

Mr. Smith has extended timber interests in British Columbia and in Mexico. He was heavily interested in the lumber industry of the Puget Sound region, with plant at Port Discovery, the first port of entry on the straits. Some years ago Mr. Smith was a member of a syndicate that built flunes from the Sierra Nevada Mountains down King's River, and at the end of the flunes established sawmills, planing mills, sash and door and box factories. The flunes brought the mountain water fifty-four miles to the mills at Sanger. In later years Mr. Smith centered his interest in Old Mexico, where he has acquired investments in both mining and timber properties. He is a republican in politics.

MELVILLE CALVERT THRELKELD, of San Francisco, has built up a unique business, one without a competitor or rival in his field. This business is that of commissary contractor, represented by an intricate organization operating approximately over 14,000 or 15,000 miles of railway lines, including all of the Southern Pacific lines from Portland to Louisiana, and also the Western Pacific and the Northwest Pacific lines. Along these far stretching lines of steel he conducts between 300 and 400 boarding camps. In conjunction therewith he also maintains and operates a wholesale grocery establishment, enabling him to buy direct from the original sources of supply and carrying goods through to the consumer at reasonable prices, affording an excellent service to the men who are employed on railway construction work. Mr. Threlkeld owns all the accompanying equipment, employs an army of cooks and traveling stewards, and in large part eliminates the objectionable features that are usually associated with camp life. This great business which he has built up, of which he is the only specialist and contractor of this kind in this section of the West, is the result of approximately thirty years' effort on his part. Through the services of his organization the railroads are relieved of great annoyance and expense involved in maintaining a commissary department of their own.

Mr. Threlkeld was born in Raleigh, Illinois, January 13, 1869. His father, C. W. Threlkeld, was born and reared on a farm in Kentucky, his ancestors moving to that state during the lifetime of Daniel Boone. He spent an active life as a Baptist minister, and now lives at Stuart, Palm Beach County, Florida. The mother of the San Francisco contractor was Elizabeth Handlin, who was born in Kentucky and is now deceased. She was a descendant of the Pickens family of Revolutionary fame, and was a second cousin of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain).

Melville Calvert Threlkeld acquired his early education in Alfred University in Allegany County, New York, where he met the future Mrs. Threlkeld, who was also attending the university. Soon afterward he came West, and in 1893 was employed in connection with the government survey of township and section lines in Nevada and California. In

January, 1894, he started with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's maintenance of way department. The late Lieut.-Gov. John M. Eshelman was a protege and employee of Mr. Threlkeld for a number of years prior to his entering the University of California and before becoming prominent in the political life of the state. Toward the latter part of 1894 Mr. Threlkeld was advanced to foreman and subsequently advanced to general foreman of the maintenance of way department of the Southern Pacific Company.

Mr. Threlkeld engaged in business for himself as a commissary contractor in 1895. He displayed a real mastery and genius for this very difficult line of work, so much so that the Southern Pacific Company increased his responsibility a division at a time until by 1917 he was given the entire maintenance of way contract over the Pacific system of that great railroad corporation. He also took a contract with the Northwest Pacific along the same lines and the Associated Pipe Lines Oil Company. While the railroads were under Federal control during the World war he was asked to take over the Western Pacific and the affiliated lines under similar contracts, and in 1921, the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific Company. On January 1, 1924, he took similar contracts for the Southern Pacific de Mexico, so that he now has, as stated above, between 14,000 and 15,000 miles under his control. His wholesale grocery plant, the adjunct of his business as a commissary contractor, located at 45-49 Hubbell Street, San Francisco, was started in association with Mr. Blohm, and since the death of the latter Mr. Threlkeld has been the sole proprietor.

As a diversion from the heavy responsibilities of his main business Mr. Threlkeld is reclaiming and developing several hundred acres of the Suisun marshes. He is a republican, though never active in politics, is a member of the hospitality committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to the Bohemian Club, San Francisco Golf and Country Club, Union League Club and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In Masonry he is affiliated with Durant Lodge No. 268, Free and Accepted Masons, Berkeley Royal Arch Chapter, was captain general under the dispensation and third commander of Berkeley Commandery, Knights Templar, and is a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

He married at Oakland in 1899 Miss Annie Rogers Fryer. Mrs. Threlkeld was born in Shanghai, China, where her father, Dr. John Fryer, for many years was in charge of the Chinese Government Department of Translation at Shanghai, from which place about thirty years ago he came to California and was made professor of Oriental Languages of the University of California and is now professor emeritus, with home at Berkeley. Mrs. Threlkeld is a member of the Town and Country Club, the San Francisco Golf and Country Club and the Woman's Athletic Club. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Threlkeld are John Handlin Threlkeld and Melville Calvert, Jr. The latter is a freshman in the University of California. John Handlin Threlkeld graduated in chemical engineering from the University of California in 1923, and is now associated with his father in the contracting and grocery business.

Miss Helen Colburn Heath. A resident of San Francisco since early childhood, Miss Heath's remarkable career in the realm of song has come to be regarded as a permanent asset of the coast city's artistic achievements. Miss Heath is a soprano solist of rare charm and voice who has afforded a medium for authoritative interpretation of an unusually wide range of music covering pretty well the field of vocal expression from grand opera and oratorio to the minor lyrics.

Born in Texas, Miss Heath spent her childhood days in New York and Massachusetts. Her father was Benjamin Heath, born in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, in 1845. When the Civil war broke out he was a student in the Annapolis Naval Academy, and served through the war as master's mate. After the war he followed the profession of civil engineering, and, coming to California in 1890, he held the position of chief of the Bureau of Streets in San Francisco in 1901-02. He was a member of Starr King Lodge of Masonry and Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1878, at Fort Worth, Texas, he married Emma M. Colburn, of Massachusetts. She was musically gifted, and has been the constant inspiration and critic of the musical career of Miss Heath.

Miss Heath came to San Francisco with her mother in 1892. Her father had come here some time previously to open up an old gold mine in Tuolunne County which had belonged to his uncle, Nathaniel Heath, who came out to the Pacific Coast in pioneer times, identifying himself with the early days in San Francisco, where among other associations he was one of the original members of the First Baptist Church. Miss Heath is a direct descendant of Maj. Nathaniel Heath of Revolutionary days, and is corresponding secretary of the La Puerta de Oro Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In San Francisco Miss Heath attended the Clement Grammar School, graduating with honors and receiving the Denman Medal. Next came the Girls High School, where under the encouragement of the teacher in voice she definitely set her mind upon the study of singing with a view to making it her profession. The three years in high school were followed by a similar period in the Von Meyerinck School of Music, where she fully concentrated her attention upon her musical studies. In the course of her activities at the musical school there appeared in her a decided talent for the opera. She appeared with success in many costume recitals and excerpts from operas in school exhibitions.

In December, 1901, the old Grand Opera Company, from the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, visited San Francisco for two weeks. There was recruited locally, a semi-solo chorus for the Meistersinger's performance, and Miss Heath was one of the eight chosen and received praise from Walter Damrosch, the conductor for the German opera, for her performance. The chief soloists on that occasion were: Johanna Gadski, Schumann-Heink, David Bispham, Edouard De Reske and Mr. Dippel. While this appearance was a great inspiration, Miss Heath did not have sufficient funds to go abroad and prepare herself for an operatic career. Instead, she turned to the only field open to young singers in

San Francisco at that time, doing church and concert work and teaching. This has been the main field of her work ever since, varied with occasional performances in costume for club affairs. Her histrionic ability has caused her to do her best work while in costume. She has sung for nearly every denomination in San Francisco, being for seven years soloist at the First Baptist Church, then a number of years in the First Unitarian Church, and for a long time a member of the choirs of the synagogues, being one of the soloists of Temple Emanuel at the present time. She has given several concerts on a large scale and appeared in many large towns of California for the woman's clubs. For two years after graduating from the Von Meyerinck School of Music she was associated with it as voice teacher, and since then has conducted her own classes, giving several successful pupils' recitals. She is a member of the Pacific Musical Society, the San Francisco Music Teachers' Association, the San Francisco Browning Society, the Channing Auxiliary and the Daughters of the American Revolution. The summer of 1908 was spent in Boston for further study, and there she coached for oratorio roles with Arthur Foote, a well known organist and composer, and sang for his illustrated lectures in the University of California during the summer school of 1911. The summer of 1912 she spent in Europe, coaching in London with Sir George Henschel and Francis Korbay, and perfected her studies in German, French and Italian with native teachers. She coached for tone diction with Louis Graveure, stage technique with Mary Fairweather, and studied Franz and Schumann with Oscar Weil.

Miss Heath gave her graduating song recital at old Steinway Hall in 1901, her first professional concert in 1902, her third concert was given in 1908, and her fourth in 1912. She was soloist in Schumann's Paradise and Peri in the Greek Theatre, May 1, 1904, this starting the custom of the Sunday Half Hour of Music. She appeared as soloist in the Blessed Damosel, given at the College of Pacific, May 30, 1918. She appeared in the Overseas Military Band Concert at the Greek Theatre May 15, 1918; was soloist at the memorial service for Charles Gardner Lathrop at Stanford Memorial Chapel, September 1, 1914; soloist for the Baccalaureate Service at Stanford Memorial Chapel in June, 1918; soloist in the Creation for the Santa Rosa Choral Society in May, 1914, and in Elijah for the same society in October, 1917; sang with Minetti Orchestra in a series of student's concerts in Civil Auditorium in May, 1916. Miss Heath has always been interested to help local composers present their work, singing songs by Abbie Gerrish-Jones at Serosis Hall in November, 1914; songs by Emmet Pendleton in the Greek Theatre, May, 1919; songs by Rosalie Hausman in the Greek Theatre in August, 1919; Dorothy Crawford's compositions in the Fine Arts Building in September, 1918; by Wallace Sabin in April, 1918. She was soloist in the Manning Chamber Music Concerts in 1923, and her latest appearance was before the Pacific Musical Society in December, 1923, when she sang Joan D'Arc in appropriate costume.

Her scrap-book contains programs of many more events equally im-

portant, but the above is sufficient to show the scope of her work and variety of style. Recently she sang before the microphone to listeners as far away as Seattle and Maryville; and this radio performance brought her many personal notes of appreciation from a widely scattered audience. Her street address is 2505 Clay Street.

PAUL D. MICHELSON, JR., M. D., one of the popular and representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in the City of San Francisco, is a native son of California and a scion in the third generation of a sterling pioneer family of this commonwealth. His paternal grandfather, Capt. Paul Michelson, was a native of Norway and sailed his own ship from that land to California at the time of the pioneer gold rush to this state, he having made the voyage by way of Cape Horn, and having later been engaged in navigation up and down the Napa River in California.

Doctor Michelson was born at Napa, this state, July 17, 1893, and is a son of Paul D. and Louise Pauline (Khein) Michelson, both of whom were born in the City of San Francisco. August Khein, maternal grandfather of the Doctor, came from Germany to the United States prior to the Civil war, in which conflict he served as a gallant soldier of the Union. A bullet which he received in the fleshy part of his heart while thus a soldier remained there embedded fifty-seven years, and it was somewhat ironical that his death should have resulted from septicemia attendant upon a small cut which he received in one of his feet. Martin Michelson, an uncle of Paul D. Michelson, Sr., served in the battle between the Monitor, Merrimac and the ship Cumberland. He was one of the soldiers on the ship when it was rammed by the Monitor and was one of the few survivors who swam ashore. Paul D. Michelson and his wife still maintain their home at Napa, where he is serving as treasurer of Napa County, he having previously been engaged in the shipping business in the Napa Valley, and in his youth having been associated with his father's activities along the Napa River. It is interesting to record that he and his wife were born on opposite sides of Telegraph Hill in San Francisco.

In the public schools of Napa Doctor Michelson continued his studies until he had duly profited by the advantages of the high school. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, being a member of the class of 1921, and initiating the practice of his profession at San Francisco in August of that year.

Enduring honor and distinction pertain to Doctor Michelson for the patriotic and gallant service which he gave in the World war. He was with the Thirty-second Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during a period of eighteen months, beginning in January, 1918, and for five months of this period he was at the front, where he participated in the great military movements of Chateau Thierry, the Meuse-Argonne, besides being in similar service in Alsace-Loraine. He was badly

Paul D Michelson Jr. M.D.

gassed, and otherwise lived up to the full tension of the great conflict in which he worthily won the Distinguished Service Cross.

A brother of Doctor Michelson, Melvin Oliver Michelson, tried five times to get into service during the World war and was finally accepted in the signal batallion, of which he became sergeant and was stationed at Camp Fremont. He is at present manager of the Florsheim & Shafer Shoe Company of San Francisco. He married Helen Schiley, of Colorado, and they have one baby girl, Beverly Helen. Doctor Michelson's sister, Miss Louise Pauline, is a student at the University of California. Another brother, Benjamin Franklin Michelson, is an employe in the new business department of the Bank of Italy in San Francisco. He tried to enlist during the war but was rejected on account of physical disability.

Doctor Michelson is a member of the American Legion and of Alpha Kappa Kappa (Beta Chapter), a member of the American Medical Association and the San Francisco County Medical Society, and is affiliated with the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Liberty, of which last mentioned fraternal-patriotic order he is the grand surgeon. In politics he gives stalwart allegiance to the republican party.

It may well be understood that Doctor Michelson places high valuation upon the personal letter of commendation which he received from Maj. Murdoch M. Kerr, One Hundred and Nineteenth Field Artillery, Medical Corps, United States Army, under date of April 22, 1919, extracts from the text of which are here reproduced:

"This soldier while with our organization did valiant service and at all times acted as a brave, cool-headed, fearless and intelligent first-aid man whose constant thought was the speedy alleviation of the injured and sick soldier. Mr. Michelson is young and strong of body, and was always ready to render a service to the injured and do his full duty as a soldier, regardless of the risk to himself, and many times this valiant soldier rescued the wounded in the midst of a hail of enemy shell fire, nor did he ever tire of doing for others—in fact, he seemed not to know the meaning of fatigue while serving through five fronts as given below, where he distinguished himself times too numerous to mention, but will go on his record: Toul Sector, Alsace-Lorraine, June 8-22, 1918; Alsace Sector, June 26-July 22; Aisne-Marne offensive, July 27-August 24; Oise-Aisne, August 27-September 11; Meuse-Argonne, September 26 to November 7.

"Now on the eve of our departure to the United States, this ambitious young soldier is leaving France to return to his own native land, and it is with a feeling of mixed pride and regret that we are parting with such men as P. D. Michelson, Jr. Pride in that we have known him and that which he has accomplished, and regret his leaving us for the uncertainty it brings as to when, if ever, we shall meet again.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending this deserving young soldier to anyone in need of help. The sufferings and privations he endured while serving his country well merit him any favor that can be bestowed. Ques-

tions received and answers freely given concerning this young man at any time."

JAMES HANSEN HOYLE is master of one of the oldest lines of business which, in its modern phases, brings responsibilities unknown to the boniface of old. Mr. Hoyle is known throughout the San Francisco Bay district as the genial proprietor of the Terminal Hotel of San Francisco.

He is a native son of California, born April 16, 1880, in one of the greatest gold mining camps in the world, Grass Valley. His father, John E. Hoyle, was of old American stock and had a typical characteristic of adventure and enterprise that brought him in pioneer times to the great West. He visited nearly all the successive mining discoveries, and his experience took him to all parts of the Pacific Coast. From pure love of the business he became one of the leading mining men of the state. In 1873 John E. Hoyle married Miss Mary Josephine Smith at Virginia City, Nevada. At that time Virginia City was the richest silver and gold mining camp on the coast, there being over two hundred million dollars actually in sight in the valley. The Sharon, Ralston crowd and the Flood, Mackey and O'Brien and the Fair crowd were all fighting together for advantageous positions in getting out the wealth of the Comstock Lode. Over 25,000 people lived in Virginia City then. Three children were born to John Hoyle and wife. John, born in 1874, Reuben, born in 1876, and James H., born in 1880. Subsequently the family moved to San Francisco because of the many advantages offered there.

James H. Hoyle was educated in San Francisco, and as a youth took up the electrical business. His ambition caused him to go up to the northern part of the state, under the shadow of Mount Shasta, where his early successes were in the hotel business. He took up the hotel business in addition to other interests. Mr. Hoyle has seemed possessed of a fervor, energy and zest that has made life's battles and troubles a source of constant enjoyment, and he has succeeded in everything he has undertaken. For several years he was proprietor of the Lorenz Hotel at Redding, and then took charge of the celebrated Golden Eagle Hotel at Sacramento. His success in the hotel field caused him to seek opportunities for the highest exercise of his talent, and accordingly he returned to San Francisco, the metropolis and seaport of the state. During the past ten years or more new developments in San Francisco have come along Market Street, toward the ferry, where many of the newest and finest office buildings have been erected, and among the noted buildings in that district none is better known than the Terminal Hotel, of which the host is James H. Hoyle, and whose personality has come to pervade every corner of the Terminal. Mr. Hoyle has been manager of the Terminal House for eleven years, since 1913, and has been responsible for the reputation that hotel enjoys up and down the coast. Naturally affable and agreeable, he has made many friends. The Terminal Hotel has 300 modern rooms, and adjoining it is the no less famous auxiliary, Hoyle's Terminal Tavern, one of the most popular dining places in San Francisco.

Mr. Hoyle in 1918 married Miss Evelyn Miller of San Francisco. Recently Mr. Hoyle sold the Normandie Hotel, on Sutter Street, above Van Ness Avenue, after having made this hotel famous as one of the most popular family hotels in the entire city, so popular in fact that it maintained a long waiting list for prospective guests. Since giving over the Normandie Hotel, Mr. Hoyle has concentrated his full time and energies upon the Terminal.

Mr. Hoyle is affiliated with the Mystic Shrine and Elks, and belongs to the California Golf Club. His out-of-door life and its activities exercise a strong fascination upon him, and he satisfies this by automobiling and frequent visits to his beautiful country place on the San Francisco peninsula near Los Altos. He has over thirty-three acres in his country place, with a beautiful home, and develops fruit and flowers. It is situated about two miles from Los Altos, and is reached by one of the most delightful motor trips around the bay.

Henry Oliver Wait had been in business in the East for a number of years before he came to California, and after a career as a merchant in pioneer times he took up life insurance, and was one of the first men to engage in that business at San Francisco.

He was born at Montreal, Canada, August 1, 1817, son of Henry William and Marie (LaPorte) Wait, his father a native of New York and his mother of Canada. Henry O. Wait acquired a liberal education, attending the Workman College at Montreal. As a young man he served as a member of the regiment of the Queen's Cavalry. For several years he was a traveling representative of a wholesale clothing house at Montreal.

Mr. Wait arrived in California in the spring of 1850, and for several years interested himself in the mining district. He then established and operated a store at Grass Valley, handling general merchandise and dealing in hides and tallow. After disposing of his interests at Grass Valley he entered the insurance business as a representative of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, and built up a large volume of business for that corporation in California.

Mr. Wait died in 1901. He had moved his family to San Francisco to have educational opportunities for them. He married in Canada Miss Sarah Readman, who was born at Whitby, England, daughter of John Readman and Sarah (Breckenridge) Readman. Her people were wealthy and prominent in England, and her oldest brother became Archbishop Readman of the Episcopal Church. Henry O. Wait was a member of the California Pioneer Society and served on the Vigilantes Committee in the early days. Mrs. Wait was one of the best loved women in Nevada County and elsewhere where she lived, and was always looking for opportunities to render aid and comfort to others. She passed away in 1889.

He and his wife had a large family of children, namely: Henry William, deceased; Helen M., widow of Thomas H. Day, of San Francisco; Sara C., deceased; Elizabeth A.; Julia E., widow of Charles E. E. Towne, a railroad man of Oakland; Isabella E., widow of William I. Evans, and

her home is in Seattle, Washington, where she has eleven living children; Fred, of San Francisco, a retired contractor and builder, who died January 9, 1924; Frances E., widow of John Granger Hill, who for years was a machinist in the Union Iron Works; George, a carpenter and builder, who died in 1920; Alfred M., of Portola; and Edward, who died in infancy.

Elizabeth A. Wait, a native of Grass Valley, Nevada County, was married to Ethan Alling Scott, who for a number of years was treasurer of the Black Diamond Coal Company, a wholesale coal and shipping business, at San Francisco, and died in 1887. He was born in Dowagiac, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had two sons. Ethan Wait Scott is a graduate of the University of California and carries the degrees Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Dental Surgery. He served in the navy during the war, and is at this writing practicing his profession of dental surgery in San Francisco. He married and is the father of one son, Robert Ethan Scott. Lieut-Col. Minot Everson Scott, also a graduate of the University of California, with the degree Doctor of Dental Surgery, served through the World war, and at this date is serving as dental surgeon at The Presidio, San Francisco. He married Florence Edith Shreve, a native of Lake County and a daughter of Alvy and Edith Shreve. They are the parents of two sons, Minot Ellis Scott, a student at Stanford University, and Ethan Alvy Scott, attending the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, New Mexico.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Scott married for her second husband Howard Russell Hurlbut, twenty years advertising manager of the San Francisco Call and later with the Bulletin. Mrs. Hurlbut's home is at 907 Noe Street. She is a member of the Daughters of California Pioneers.

CORNELIUS BECKER is a native of the "Keystone State," his birth occurring at Germantown in 1821. He attended the public schools in that state, and in the end was well prepared for the duties of life, receiving a thorough education and the proper training for sound citizenship. In early manhood he crossed the ocean to Germany, where, at Friburg, he took a special course in mining engineering, and remained there until he was duly graduated with distinction. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and soon afterward came West to Missouri. After a short period in that state he started for California, and stopped at Sonora in 1848, thus beating the " '49ers" by a full year. He did not go by way of the Isthmus of Panama, but joined an ox-team wagon train, probably at Leavenworth, Kansas, and came across the Rocky Mountains and passed through all the vivid experiences of the "Overland Route." After he had been here for two or three years he returned to Missouri, for the purpose of bringing his family out to the Pacific Coast, which had won his most ardent admiration. But the overland route was too severe and dangerous, so he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama, bringing his family with him, riding across the Isthmus on mules trained for the service. On the Pacific they passed up along the coast on the ship Moses Taylor, and landed at San Francisco in

1855. They immediately went on to Stockton and from there to Sonora in Tuolumne County.

Soon afterward he entered the mines in the gravel region at American Bar, in Placer County, and mined as far north as Oregon Gulch in Trinity County. But the Civil war was now raging, and calls for troops spread all over the Pacific Coast. Accordingly Mr. Becker enlisted in the Union regiment under Colonel Baker, and soon afterward this band of gallant boys started eastward across the plains via Salt Lake City. The trip was long and tedious, but the boys were rugged and full of vim and pep, and finally reached Saint Louis, Missouri. There the regiment entered the service, and served bravely until the end of the struggle, mainly on the western end of the battle line. When peace was concluded Mr. Becker returned to California, resumed his former occupation, and died in 1865, after a laborious and useful life, and is remembered by scores of old friends to this day.

In early maturity he married Elizabeth Muenie, who was a native of Virginia and an earnest Huguenot. Their wedding occurred at Corondelet, a Huguenot settlement near Saint Louis, Missouri. Of their twelve children three lived to maturity: Christopher H.; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Conrad Diehl, of Oakland, and Catherine B., who married Otto Kauffmann, of San Diego, California. The Baker or Becker family traces its American ancestry back to the memorable colonial times.

Christopher H. Becker was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1851, and reached the Pacific Coast in 1855 with his father and mother. He was educated mainly in the private schools of Oregon Gulch at first, but later attended the old Broadway School in San Francisco, and still later the Lincoln School on Fifth Street, between Market and Mission streets. During this period he took lessons in German in order to prepare himself for a full course in that language in the old country. In 1865 his parents sent him to Germany, where he at first entered a preparatory school at Giesen and took a strict course in botany. He then entered the university proper, and was duly graduated as a forester in the class of 1870.

In 1872 he returned to San Francisco, and soon afterward was joined in marriage with Miss Anna Margaretta Schindel, who was a native of California. She passed away in 1915. Christopher H. Becker lived for some time in Alameda, where he served as a newspaper reporter, and became the owner of all the newspaper routes in Alameda. He finally sold all his holdings and property in that city and came to San Rafael and purchased a newspaper route. Later he came to Sausalito and continued his newspaper business, but finally sold all out and in 1904 opened a large book and stationery establishment in a large brick building which he had erected in 1893. Finally he sold everything and retired from the active cares and duties of life.

His children are as follows: Capt. John O., who is a machinist by trade and at present has charge of the Nuevo Island light house; Catherine A., who became the wife of Ira E. Noyes, of Vineburg, Sonoma County; Philip Sheridan, who is a boiler maker and resides in Oakland. Christopher H. Becker was one of the organizers of the Sausalito Mutual Loan Associa-

tion in 1885, and has served as its president for several terms. He also has taken much interest in local politics, and has served as mayor of Sausalito for several terms, with much credit. He is a member of the Foresters Court of Sausalito, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of San Rafael. He was transferred to Mill Valley Lodge, being a charter member of Mill Valley Lodge No. 356, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mill Valley; is a Royal Arch Mason, also a member of the California Council of San Francisco; of Golden Gate Commandery No. 16, Knights Templars; of Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Mill Valley Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. He is a faithful member of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES RENSSELAER HAVENS is a native son, and for over half a century his activities have been identified in a prominent way with San Francisco's commerce and affairs. He is vice-president and treasurer of Grant & Company, with headquarters at 114 Sansome Street, but with interests outside the city.

Mr. Havens was born at Sacramento, June 24, 1858, son of Howard Havens, and of old American ancestry. The family was founded by George Havens, who came from Wales to America in 1639. The Havens family were intermarried with a number of Colonial families of prominence. The father of Howard Havens was Rensselaer Havens, who was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in New York City under the firm name of Jenkins and Havens. He was one of the subscribers who lent their credit to the United States Government following the War of 1812, when this country had no credit abroad. During that war Rensselaer Havens and his partner operated privateers under letters of marque, the two most noted of their privateers being the brigs Warrior and the General Armstrong. The latter was destroyed by the British at Port Fayal.

Howard Havens was one of the distinguished men among the California "forty-niners." He came to California that year by the Tehauntepec route, across the Isthmus and by the steamer Oregon. He and his associates brought with them the bricks and other structural material for what eventually was the old Hall of Records at Merchant and Kearney streets. On arrival here the materials were sold, and Howard Havens went into the mines near Placerville and later at Georgetown. After giving up mining as an occupation he embarked in mercantile lines in San Francisco and later in Sacramento. It was at the request of J. Mora Moss that he went to Sacramento as treasurer for the Sacramento Valley Railroad and continued with that corporation until it was sold to the Central Pacific interests. Leland Stanford desired that he remain in Sacramento and continue in an official capacity in further railroad developments, but he acted upon his determination to return to San Francisco. Here he took up banking, and for the rest of his active life was identified as a partner with the banking house of Donohoe, Kelly & Company. When the bank was incorporated he was made vice-president, and upon the death of Joseph A. Donohoe became president of the corporation. He

finally resigned and spent the declining years of his life retired. He died at Alameda in his eightieth year.

Some of the finest qualities of the California pioneer were represented in the character of Howard Havens. He was brave, strong, self reliant and equal to every exigency. Many stories have been told to illustrate his force of character, which the following anecdotes will serve to point. One notorious character, "Yankee Jim," came in to the mining camp to shoot up the place where Howard Havens was, and the latter coolly took away his gun and threw the desperado out. When he was seventy-five years of age, after leaving a California street car, he was held up at the point of a gun. Havens betrayed no fear; questioned his assailant, and finding the man really hungry, handed him out a dollar and secured a promise that the highwayman would give up his dangerous calling and hunt for work. Howard Havens was a member of the old Vigilante Committee in San Francisco in the early days. Incident to and in connection with the unwritten history of the Vigilante days and at the time that the waters of San Francisco Bay came up to First Street and stores were built out over the piling, a typical "bad man" of the day, named Stewart, had been captured by a Vigilante crowd. The mob of captors, crazed with excitement, proposed to chain the prisoner to the piles below. On ascertaining their intent, which if consummated would have resulted in the man being drowned by the incoming tide, Havens took the crowd in hand and pointed out to them that in their excitement they would be defeating their own ends and finally induced the captors to turn their prisoner over to the proper authorities. In due course Stewart was properly tried and punished. For about sixteen years, until he resigned, Mr. Havens served as treasurer of the Society of California Pioneers.

Howard Havens died in December, 1899. After coming to California he met and married Asenath C. Randall. She was born in Maine and came to California as the guest of Captain and Mrs. Johnson, the former an old sea captain. She was of Revolutionary stock and Scotch descent.

Charles Rensselaer Havens was reared in San Francisco where he attended the Lincoln grammar school, and was a pupil in the City College during the time Professor Veeder was at the head of the school. Through all his active career, since completing his education, he has been identified with the organization of which he is now an executive. That was originally the firm of Murphy, Grant & Company. He began his duties with it as clerk. At that time Murphy, Grant & Company operated the largest wholesale dry goods store in San Francisco. Mr. Havens rose to the post of vice president and executive director in the business. When the firm was dissolved it was succeeded by Grant & Company, and this organization now confines its attention to business as an investment, real estate and farming corporation. Mr. Havens has been vice president and treasurer of this enterprise since it was organized. Among his side investments he owns and operates a 1,500-acre ranch.

He has been a republican but never active in politics. He is past president of Yerba Buena Parlor No. 84 of the Native Sons of the Golden

West, is a member of the Pioneer Society and the commercial club. Mr. Havens married Miss Lizzie Whipple. She was born in San Francisco, daughter of Hugh L. Whipple, who for many years was a partner in Murphy, Grant & Company. The one daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Havens is Helen Randall Havens, A. B., M. A., who married Russel R. Ingels, now a rancher of Mendocino County. She has two daughters, Elizabeth Jane and Mary Helen Ingels.

Louis H. Mooser, one of the successful realtors of his native city, was born November 30, 1866. His father, William, and mother, Louise (Michel) Mooser, natives of Geneva, Switzerland, and New York City, respectively, came to San Francisco in 1854; they were married in 1861. They were the parents of six children, all of whom are living, namely: Joseph H., a resident of San Francisco; Dr. Charles E., a practicing physician of Reno, Nevada; Louis H., the third in order of birth; William, Jr., an architect practicing his profession at San Francisco, also residing in San Francisco; Alice, the wife of Eugene A. de St. Germain; and Albert H., cashier of the Nevada County Bank at Grass Valley, California. The father was an architect of this city, where he died in 1895, the mother surviving him until 1921.

Growing up in his native city, Louis H. Mooser attended its public schools. His first connection with the business world was as an employe of the Brunswick-Balke Collender Company, with which he remained for several years. He then entered the employ of the late Henry Pichoir, who had extensive mining and financial connections. It was during this association that he absorbed and became so proficient in finance and accounting. After the death of Mr. Pichoir in 1893, he entered what was to become his life work. Until 1920 he conducted a real estate brokerage business, but since has been profitably engaged as an operator in real estate.

As a broker he exerted his influence toward upbuilding that profession. He was elected a director and eventually became the president of the Real Estate Board, and has always given liberally of his time and energy toward the establishment of those rules and statutes under which the profession has become an ethical influence in our business life.

Notwithstanding these activities he has always taken an active part in public affairs, believing that good citizenship calls for participation in politics. Together with such prominent citizens as James D. Phelan, Gavin McNab, Franklin K. Lane, Charles W. Fay and others he established good government in San Francisco in 1896 and years following. He served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee for several years. President Woodrow Wilson appointed him surveyor general for the State of California, in which position he acquitted himself with credit.

Being an enthusiastic Californian, Mr. Mooser joined the fraternal order of the Native Sons of the Golden West in 1895, and immediately became one of its active leaders. He was elected grand president in 1914. He has devoted himself to the manifold activities of this patriotic order with enthusiasm, and it is in its work that he takes his greatest pride. He

also is secretary of the Eagles Hall Association, but is not active in the order, only serving it in an official capacity. Whether in business, politics or fraternal work, Mr. Mooser has earned distinction for his progressive methods and high honor. He has always been known as a hard fighter for principle, and his word is his bond.

In 1890 Mr. Mooser married Guadalupe Gaxiola, a native of Sonora, Mexico, and they became the parents of five children, three of whom are living, namely: Louis, Jr., Ynez Heath and Carlos E. Mooser.

CARL C. ROHLFFS. The ambition, courage and self-reliance that led Carl C. Rohlffs to sever the ties that bound to him to home and native land and to set forth when little more than a boy to seek his fortunes in the United States, characterized him in later years in an especially alert, vigorous and successful business career. He came to California ere the pioneer had waned, and later he became the pioneer of pioneers in developing the fish-packing industry in Alaska. He was a man of fine character and splendid initiative and constructive ability, and California continued to be his home until his death.

Mr. Rohlffs was born in Germany, on the 20th of December, 1839, and he died in 1891, while on a pleasure trip to Europe. He was a member of a family of two children, and his father was in the service of the German government, with sufficient income to provide well for the family and to give the children at least fair educational advantages. The subject of this memoir attended well ordered private schools in his native land, and was the only member of the immediate family to come to America. He was a mere youth when he arrived in San Francisco, whence he soon made his way to the gold mining camps in Tuolumne County. Upon his return to San Francisco he here engaged independently in business as a contractor and builder, and later he developed a substantial and prosperous business in supplying provisions to vessels entering this port. In this last connection he became well known to seafaring men, and incidentally gained information concerning the great quantities of fish to be found in Alaskan waters. He conceived the idea of developing a fisheries business in that Arctic region, and in harmony with his well formulated plans he commissioned the mate of a vessel to transport barrels and salt to Alaska, where he began the packing and outshipping of fish. The second season he himself went to the headquarters at Nushegock, Alaska, where he erected and equipped the first fish cannery to be established in that territory. Under the title of the Arctic Packing Company he developed so prosperous a business that within a few years six other companies were organized and engaged in the same line of industry. Though Mr. Rohlffs became president of his company, he received no salary for his service either as chief executive or as bookkeeper for the company. As a slight token of esteem, however, the company presented him with a very handsome watch, chain and locket, which he highly treasured. The company owned and operated eventually a fleet of several vessels, and on one or more of these gold was brought out of Alaska long before the historic gold rush to that land. After the death

of Mr. Rohlffs nearly all of the fish-packing companies in the Alaskan trade were combined under the title of the Alaska Packers' Association, but in the meanwhile Mr. Rohlffs had reaped large profits from the enterprise which he had thus initiated and which he had carried forward with characteristic ability. The business interests of the coast owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to Mr. Rohlffs for his farsighted vision in establishing the salmon canning industry on the coast. He was the originator of the idea, and from his start the business has grown to mammoth proportions, causing the investment of millions of dollars, giving employment to thousands of men and the product is distributed over the entire world. It now ranks as probably the most permanent and far-reaching industry of the entire coast. The ramifications of the industry reach to almost every line of business, and the result has been the bringing of untold millions of dollars to the coast through the different lines benefited thereby. In 1889 Mr. Rohlffs and his wife made a pleasure tour in Europe, and in 1891 they again went abroad, it having been on this trip that he was taken ill and that his death occurred. His mortal remains were laid to rest in San Francisco. His death occurred May 22, 1891, and his widow has since continued to maintain her home in San Francisco. His company as well as the Karluk River Canners' Association drew up beautiful sets of resolutions upon his death, and had them engrossed and sent to the family as a mark of respect. Mr. Rohlffs was a republican in political allegiance, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and for many years was a member of the Schuetzen Club.

On the 18th of May, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rohlffs and Miss Marie Vogt, who likewise was born in Germany. Two children likewise survive the honored father: Walter V. resides in San Francisco and is a mining engineer by profession, and Miss Ella M. remains with her widowed mother. Walter Rohlffs was born in San Francisco, in May, 1877, and was educated in the public and private schools of the city. He then attended the University of California, and afterwards continued his education in Freiburg, Germany, and was graduated from the university with the degree of metallurgical engineer. Later he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania. Returning to San Francisco he entered the practice of his profession, where he has since remained. He married Alma Cahill, a native of California.

James C. Patrick found it well within his powers and ambitions to exercise large and benignant influence in connection with the civic, industrial, commercial and general material development and upbuilding of the City of San Francisco, where he established his home in the late '50s, when he was a young man of twenty-nine years, and where he long held precedence as one of the leading business men and honored and influential citizens of this metropolitan community. Of staunch Scotch ancestry, Mr. Patrick claimed the old Empire State of the Union as the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred in the City of Albany, New York, on the 19th of April, 1830, and he having there been reared and educated. Upon com-

ing to San Francisco Mr. Patrick here became identified with the wholesale hardware establishment of Alvord & Company, the title of the concern later being changed to Richards, Patrick & Company, and this house being still in existence and having precedence as the oldest wholesale hardware concern in the United States.

All things that concerned the well being of his home city ever enlisted the loyal and helpful interest of Mr. Patrick, his civic liberality was pronounced, and his heart was attuned to human sympathy and tolerance, with the result that he was ever ready to lend his cooperation in the support of charitable and benevolent institutions and activities, and to give in a personal way assistance to those in affliction or distress. His mature judgment in regard to business affairs brought him large influence in local commercial circles, and he was called upon to serve as president of the Chamber of Commerce and also of the Merchants Exchange, besides which he was a trustee of both the Mechanics and the Mercantile Libraries of San Francisco. He was looked to for leadership in the furtherance of enterprises and measures projected for the development and advancement of the city, and he never failed in constructive service along these lines. He was the virtual founder of the San Francisco Benevolent Society, and his counsel and active interposition did much to make this organization justify in effective service the title which it bore. He had no desire for the honors or emoluments of political office, but was a stalwart advocate and supporter of the cause of the republican party. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also his widow, who is now one of the venerable and loved pioneer women of San Francisco, and he was a charter member of the Bohemian Club of this city.

In the year 1865 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Patrick and Miss Margaret Harrington, who was born in the City of Toronto, Canada. Of the five children of this union two are living, Benjamin and James Milton, both of whom are representative business men of San Francisco. Mr. Patrick died April 18, 1885.

Beverly L. Hodghead, residing in Berkeley, California, is a lawyer, having his office in San Francisco, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession for more than thirty years. He is widely known throughout the Bay district on account of his connection with the legal profession and his activity in civic affairs, both in San Francisco and the East Bay section. He was born near Lexington, Virginia, March 21, 1865, the son of Rev. Alexander L. and Mary E. Hodghead. He was educated in California, and has spent most of his life in this state. He attended the University of California, and completed his legal education in the Hastings College of the Law, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in June, 1891. He represents a large number of corporations and business interests.

Mr. Hodghead was the first mayor of the City of Berkeley, serving in that capacity during the years 1909-11, and was a member of the Board of Freeholders which prepared the charter of that city, the first commission form of charter adopted in California.

He was president of the Commonwealth Club of California for five years, 1913-1917. The Commonwealth Club is a large civic organization, being composed of the leading business and professional men of the state and having now a membership of over 3,500.

Mr. Hodghead is now, 1924, the president of the Bar Association of San Francisco, and also president of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company of California, one of the oldest and largest manufacturing and commercial corporations of the state. He married in Oakland, June 5, 1894, Nelle M. Eckles. They have two children, Beverly E. and Evelyn E. Hodghead.

Donald Frazer Tillinghast, one of the distinguished citizens and prominent business men of Sausalito, California, was born in San Francisco on the 12th of September, 1853, and died there on the 11th of December, 1921. His parents were William H. and Anna (Langton) Tillinghast, who for many years were conspicuous residents of this portion of the state. His earliest American ancestor, Pardon Tillinghast, landed at Providence, Rhode Island, from England. William H. was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was there reared and educated. He was an active and competent business man for the greater part of his busy life, and went to Valparaiso, Chili, when twenty years of age, where he remained until 1848. He then sailed for San Francisco, where he at once embarked in the mercantile pursuit. In addition he was for years Pacific Coast agent for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. He was also for a long time manager of the Bank of British Columbia in San Francisco. He was one of the incorporators of the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company, and also of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company. His capacity to handle successfully the affairs of any large business concern was recognized, admitted and established. His honesty, ability and proficiency were self-evident. He was a member of the Vigilantes, the Volunteer Fire Companies of San Francisco and the California Light Brigade, National Guards of California.

He and his wife became the parents of five children, as follows: Donald Frazer, subject of this memoir; Isabelle, who is now deceased; Harry, who is also dead; Eva and William DeSilver, who now resides at Piedmont, California.

Donald Frazer Tillinghast received an excellent education in San Francisco, in private schools. Telegraph Hill was to him an historic place. After completing his education he engaged in the fire insurance business in connection with the business firm of Falkner, Bell and Company, and remained actively at work with them for several years. He was at the same time connected with several other companies engaged in the same occupation. As a whole he exhibited superior capacity for business, just as his father had shown before him, and amassed a comfortable fortune for himself and his family. He served creditably as president of the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company, and was its treasurer and one of its directors at the time of his death. At the time of his retirement, in 1906, he was serving as superintendent of the agencies of the Pacific Coast

branch of the London and Lancanshire Insurance Company and was later Sausalito agent for the same company and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. He was a charter member of the Cedars Club and a director of the States Savings Bank of Oakland. He was an active member of the San Francisco Yacht Club, and an exempt member of the Sausalito Volunteer Fire Department. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and became one of the founders of Christ Church in 1876, of which he became an active and distinguished member, occupying various positions of trust and responsibility much to his credit. With the single exception of senior warden, he occupied every layman position in that church. His fidelity to the church was pronounced and decisive. In addition he took deep concern in the upbuilding of the city and in the advancement of morals and the instruction of the growing youngsters of the city.

On the 22d of September, 1920, he was joined in marriage with Caroline Allibone Scholfield, of New Jersey, a daughter of John Polhemus and Elizabeth (Allibone) Scholfield.

WILLIAM DESILVER TILLINGHAST. While now practically retired, William DeSilver Tillinghast is one of the prominent men in insurance circles in the San Francisco Bay district, and for forty years was actively identified with one group of companies, commanding a large business for them and handling their interests with a degree of fidelity and efficiency that won him his reputation.

Mr. Tillinghast was born in San Francisco, February 7, 1861, and is a son of William H. Tillinghast, a prominent pioneer San Franciscan whose career is given in the preceding sketch. The son was educated in private schools in San Francisco. His first business experience was as a clerk in the commission house of Welch and Company. For a year he was in the assaying department of the Sausalito Smelting Works. Following this he became associated with the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company in San Francisco, and to that organization he gave the best work of forty years of his life, until in 1922 when he was retired with a pension. However, he is still acting as a fire insurance agent for this company at Piedmont, where he has his handsome home at 220 Mountain Avenue.

Mr. Tillinghast is a republican voter, is an exempt volunteer fireman of Sausalito, and his chief avocation for many years has been vocal music, as he possesses a fine voice and for a number of years has sung second bass and has been an active member of the Oakland Orpheus, appearing in many concerts given by that organization. Mr. Tillinghast married at Piedmont, April 24, 1912, Miss Louise Christine Childs. She was born in Massachusetts, being the daughter of the late George A. Childs, of the California Furniture Company of San Francisco, and Susan L. Childs, both natives of Massachusetts.

WILLIAM GEORGE MARCY, who came to California in 1847, was one of the distinguished pioneer citizens of Alameda at the time of his death, at a venerable age, and a tribute to his memory is consistently entered in this publication.

Mr. Marcy was born at Troy, New York, October 18, 1818, and was a son of Hon. William Larned Marcy and Dolly (Newell) Marcy. Judge William L. Marcy was born in Massachusetts, December 12, 1786, and was graduated in Brown University in 1808. He served as a gallant officer in the war of 1812, and thereafter engaged in the practice of law at Troy, New York. In 1820 he became adjutant general of the State of New York; in 1823 he assumed the office of state comptroller; in 1829 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of the state; 1831 he was elected United States senator, an office which he resigned the following year, to assume that of governor of New York, he having been twice reelected governor; in 1839 he was appointed commissioner to adjust Mexican claims; in 1845 he became United States secretary of war; and in 1853 he became secretary of state in the cabinet of President Pierce, his death having occurred July 4, 1857.

After receiving liberal educational advantages, William G. Marcy became associated with banking in Albany and New York City, and at the age of twenty-one years he was made paying teller in the Bank of Commerce, New York City, this having then been the largest bank in the United States. In 1846 he was commissioned captain in the commissary department of the United States Army, and as such, with the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, he came to California with his command in 1847. He arrived in San Francisco March 20 of that year and thereafter was stationed at the military headquarters at Monterey, in charge of the commissary and quartermaster departments, until the close of the Mexican war. He was elected secretary of the first State Convention of California, and afterward he was associated with the first state printing service of California. In 1853 Mr. Marcy was appointed paymaster in the United States Navy, an office which he retained seventeen years and in which he saw service in various parts of the world. One of his cruises was made in the old frigate Cumberland, then flagship of the American squadron, the vessel having been sunk by the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, in the earlier period of the Civil war.

After his retirement from public service Mr. Marcy was for a number of years engaged in business in San Francisco, and he passed the closing period of his life in well earned retirement, with a pleasant home at Alameda. He served one term as a trustee of the municipal government of Alameda, and he was an honored member of the Society of California pioneers.

In 1842 Mr. Marcy was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Forman Thompson, her paternal grandfather, Thomas Thompson, having served as a patriot soldier in the Revolution and having been one of the most influential citizens and property holders of Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Samuel Congdon Harding, an honored California pioneer of the historic years of 1849, was a man of many varied activities; his sterling character and his influential service gave him inviolable place in the confidence and high regard of all who knew him. Probably not one of the early "pioneers" or old "fire vamps" of San Francisco was more widely known than "Sam" Harding, as he was familiarly called. An humanitarian in the

Saml C Harding

broadest sense of the term; his benevolent disposition and charitable impulses have gladdened the hearts of many during his more than thirty years residence in San Francisco. It was his custom for years at the "Holiday Season" to devote several days to collecting clothing, food and financial assistance for the benefit of the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, and for the Protestant Orphan Asylum, he being a veritable "Santa Claus" to the wards of those institutions; in fact, the "Community Chest" for their support—ever seeking opportunity for aiding those in affliction or in need—a self-appointed stewardship, animated by deep human sympathy and tolerance. His personal benefactions were manifold and unostentatious, known only to himself and to the recipients of his kindly acts.

Mr. Harding was a member of the Society of California Pioneers, and a "Vigilante," member of the Vigilance Committee headed by William T. Coleman. Also of the Exempt Fire Company, having been one of the original volunteer firemen of San Francisco, belonging to Pennsylvania No. 12 Fire Company. At the time of his death he was treasurer of "The Exempts," and a director of that organization for many years. Actively affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging to San Francisco Lodge No. 3 from the time of its inception. He was also an active member of the republican organizations of San Francisco, his political allegiance having been given previously, with unfaltering loyalty to the old whig party. He was successively marshal of the Grant, the Hayes, and the Garfield Invincibles, and during the last campaign got up from a sickbed to lead in a torchlight procession.

Born, of Quaker parentage, in Bristol, Rhode Island, July 26, 1825, he in his young days followed a seafaring life starting as cabin boy, his two brothers, first and second mates, under the command of Capt. John Harding, their father, who was master of his own vessel. He was one of the officers of the ship France, which was chartered, by the United States Government, to carry provisions to General Scott's troops in Mexico, where he did enter the Quartermaster's Department, remaining there until the close of the Mexican war. Returning to New York, he was made an officer of the quartermaster's propeller Massachusetts, bound for Oregon with troops and stores. When arriving at the Sandwich Islands, the news of the discovery of gold in California was first learned. He, with a number of others, took passage on the whale ship James Monroe for Yerba Buena, afterwards known as San Francisco; the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, the pioneer clergyman of California, also being one of the passengers, arriving June 2, 1849.

Mr. Harding was appointed the first inspector in the Customs House, under the first collector of the port, but soon resigned and started out in search for gold, going to Big Bar, on the Mokelumne River, where he "struck it rich," and then returned to resume his place in the Customs House. He built the Crescent House on the north side of Pacific Street, between Kearney and Montgomery streets, and after running it a year, leased it to the Police Department. He was largely instrumental in making the office of chief of police an appointive life position, through a police

commission; heretofore it had been an elective one—and succeeded in having, by great effort, his close friend, Patrick Crowley, the first to be so appointed. When Charles Brenham was elected mayor, Mr. Harding was appointed captain of police, and when the city was redistricted, was chosen constable of the first township, holding that office for two terms. Afterwards he was selected to fill a vacancy as constable of the second township, was chosen by the people at a general election, to the same office for three successive terms, and held it until the office was abolished.

To leave out Samuel C. Harding in a discussion of the collection business of San Francisco would be like writing a history of geometry without an Euclid, of Rome without a Cæsar, or of France without a Napoleon. He was the founder of the Harding Law and Collection Agency, which gained high repute throughout the Pacific Coast region, and which gave service to a large and representative clientage of banking and mercantile concerns. From 1850, for thirty years, until the time of his death, S. C. Harding was the confidential agent of the largest corporations and most prominent business men of the community. He threw himself into the financial and commercial interests of the city, with an ardent industry that at once and always commanded success, and to him is to be awarded the honor of promoting and establishing important interests that concern the material prosperity of this community. His forehandedness in acting, his quick grasp of the salient points of a proposition, his business tact and executive ability were ever conceded by his contempories in business. His widow, with the aid of advisers, connected with the institution for a score of years, continued on the business for some years, maintaining its leadership, on the same policy that originally established and fixed its high standing.

Mr. Harding never fully recovered from the remarkable surgical operation, and one rarely attempted by medical men, which was performed upon him by Drs. Beverly Cole, James Murphy, and Police Surgeon Clarke, who undertook the dangerous and delicate task of removing a part of the breastbone and a part of a rib, crushed in an accident. The wound after four months failed to heal, when typhoid-pneumonia developed, ending unexpectedly in his death. His funeral took place from Grace Cathedral, Rev. Dr. Platt officiating, up to that time one of the largest funerals ever seen in San Francisco. The pallbearers were Robert J. Tiffany and William G. Doolittle, from the Society of Pioneers; William Martin and Capt. John Short, from the Exempts, and Samuel Newman and Alfred Perrier from the Elks.

Mr. Harding was one of the gallants of the days of '49 and here in San Francisco, on June 20, 1852, wedded Miss Margaret Mary Gibson Harris, a beautiful English lass, daughter of Peter Harris, who had recently come to America with his family, settling in the South. They arrived in San Francisco, from New Orleans, in September, 1849. Mrs. Harding, a woman of strong character, gentle and kindly by nature, was a native of Liverpool, England. She was one of the earliest and a continuous member for fifty years of Grace Episcopal Church. March, 1869, by a vote of the board of managers she was elected a life member of the Ladies' Protection

Mary Harding Gamage

and Relief Society, in which charity she, in her quiet way, manifested continual interest. She survived her husband nearly a quarter of a century, his death having occurred December 18, 1880, and that of his widow on January 15, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Harding were the parents of three children, all reared in San Francisco, one son and two daughters. The younger daughter, Harriet Eugenia Baker, married Thomas Lee De Camp of Cincinnati, Ohio, and died at the age of twenty-four, on June 24, 1882, just a year and a half after the death of her father, without issue. Charles Mortimer Harding, the only son, was for some time in his father's business, and two months and a half after the death of his mother, at the age of forty-five years, unmarried, died March 30, 1905. The eldest daughter, Mary Theresa, married in 1875, John Steele McLain Gamage, born in Saint Louis, Missouri, March 31, 1849, a son of Armstrong Gamage, superintendent of the Mount Eden Salt Works, also a nephew of Sam Gamage, one of the early pilots on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Mr. J. S. McL. Gamage was superintendent of the Pacific Box Factory of San Francisco, and furnished much of the woods worked into the finishings of the first Palace Hotel. He died in 1906 before the great earthquake and fire. Two sons were born of this marriage, Jule Congdon Gamage, born January 11, 1876, and Harry Charles Gamage, born October 6, 1877.

The former on attaining his majority became manager of the Harding's Law and Collection office. He married a daughter of William A. Lewis, now deceased, a pioneer rancher of Petaluma, California. The two children from this marriage were Jule Congdon, Jr., who died in childhood, and the daughter, Gwyneth, born June 8, 1899, in San Francisco, is now married to Arthur Wallace Wilde, interested in the salmon fisheries and canneries in Alaska.

Harry Charles Gamage, a graduate of the University of California and of the Boston School of Technology, was well known as an electrical and consulting engineer. He was also the inventor of several patents. He died in New York, January 9, 1924. His one child was named for his mother.

The only one now living of the Harding family is Mrs. Mary T. Gamage, residing in San Francisco and widely known for her civic and welfare activities and her part in the securing of woman's suffrage in California. Mrs. Gamage, during the highly important six years of the suffrage effort in that state, devoted her entire time, her fine abilities, and social gifts to bringing the happy day of woman's freedom. She filled the office of treasurer of the California Equal Suffrage Association, guarding well its funds, and helping to replenish them by her own strenuous efforts. She was the president of the San Francisco Equal Suffrage League, and led or participated in almost every branch of the work—legislation, finance, social affairs, literature, propaganda, etc. She took the suffrage banners on to New York and Baltimore, after the victory in her own state, to participate in the woman's parades in those cities. She spoke often from the "soap box," wherever it might be. She was among the best woman speakers, having her subject well in hand, with a clear, strong, vibrant voice, showing oratorical talent of a high order, and was ever ready to

gather the impromptu crowd. She organized the first club of women, politically, in San Francisco, and spoke, in many parts of the state, during the campaign of Mr. Wilson for president. She is a perfect examplar of the true "pioneer spirit."

FREDERICK P. STONE, whose death occurred in San Francisco in March, 1913, had been a resident of California about forty-eight years and was living virtually retired from active business at the time of his death. In his distinguished service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war he fully upheld the ancestral military prestige, his paternal grandfather, George Stone, having been a patriot soldier from New England in the War of the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather, Silas Call, having served as captain of his company in the War of 1812. In his service as a soldier in the Civil war the subject of this memoir gained the rank of captain.

Captain Stone was born on the parental homestead farm, near Boscoyne, Merrimac County, New Hampshire, on the 24th of March, 1841, and his death occurred only a few days prior to the seventy-second anniversary of his birth. He was a son of Peter and Ruth (Call) Stone, who passed the greater part of their lives in the old Granite State, where the father gave his active career to farm enterprise. They came to California, and finally passed away in Santa Rosa after residing there a number of years with their daughter, Mrs. Emma R. Swett. Captain Stone had a number of brothers and a sister, there having been eleven in the family. Of them Mrs. Swett is still living, now residing in Berkeley, California. An elder brother, Silas, was prominent in educational circles in Boston up to the time of his death some years ago, and a younger brother, Nathan Stone, was active in business circles in San Francisco and in Mexico until he passed away at Los Angeles in 1912.

Captain Stone was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native county, and also those of a well ordered military academy in New Hampshire, an institution in which he was graduated. He was a youth of twenty years when his patriotism led him to make prompt response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to aid in the preservation of the integrity of the nation. On the 8th of October, 1861, he enlisted for service as a soldier of the Union, and on the 17th of the following December he was mustered in, at Concord, New Hampshire, as sergeant of Company I (Capt. Stephen R. Swett), New Hampshire Battalion, First New England Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Col. Robert B. Lawton. With this regiment he participated in the following named engagements: Front Royal, Cedar Mountain, Groveton, second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, Mountville, Hartwood Church, Kelley's Ford, Stoneman's Raid, Brandy Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Middlebury, Rapidan Station. He was honorably discharged at Catlett's Station, Virginia, on the 2d of January, 1863, and soon afterward he reenlisted, as a veteran, and was made first lieutenant of Company D (Capt. Lorenzo D. Coue), First New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, Col. John L. Thompson commanding. With this command he was an active participant in numerous engagements, including the

following named: Hanover Court House, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, Nottoway Court House, Roanoke Station, High Bridge, Stony Creek, Winchester, Summit Point, Charlestown, Kearneyville, Berryville, Opequon, Front Royal Pike, Gooney Manor Grade, Milford, Waynesborough, Columbia Back Roads (or Middletown), Lacy's Springs, second Waynesborough, North Creek, Shenandoah (or Mount Jackson). He was made first sergeant of his company March 1, 1863; was commissioned first lieutenant on the 15th of April, 1864, and was advanced to the office of captain on the 10th of June, 1865, by reason of gallant and meritorious service in action. Captain Stone was captured June 18, 1863, near Middlebury, Virginia, and after having been confined thirty-five days in Libby Prison he was paroled and rejoined his command. At Winchester, Virginia, September 21, 1864, he was again captured by the enemy, and was returned to Libby Prison, whence he was later transferred to Salisbury, North Carolina, his final incarceration having been at Danville, Virginia, where he was paroled after five months of imprisonment. Captain Stone received his final and honorable discharge July 15, 1865, at Concord, New Hampshire, and had been in service during virtually the entire period of the war, save during his period of captivity.

On the 17th of August, 1865, Captain Stone, a gallant young veteran of the Civil war, was united in marriage with Miss Lovilla H. Sanborn, and shortly after their marriage they came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama.

For a short time after his arrival in San Francisco he was engaged in the milk business, but soon made connection with the publishing house of A. L. Bancroft & Company, in their law book department, where he rapidly rose and became manager of that department.

Through his efforts many very valuable works in the law were published; in fact, it may be said that he was one of the leading men in the law book publishing business on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Stone was later instrumental in forming a merger of the law book department of A. L. Bancroft & Company with the firm of Sumner Whitney & Company, a concern in the same line of business, and this combination of interests was launched as the law book publishing house of Bancroft-Whitney Company. The immediate and continued success of this new enterprise was largely due to Mr. Stone's initiative and sound business judgment. He later became president of this corporation, a position which he held for many years and up to the day of his demise.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone's companionship of forty years was severed by the death of the wife and mother in September, 1906, the three surviving children of this union being Charles F., Josephine L. and Hubert B.

Charles F. Stone is living at Paloalto and is connected with Stanford University. He is married and has one daughter, Ruth, who received many high honors from the University of California, from which she graduated with degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. She became professor of bacteriology of the university, and married Dr. A. C.

Alvirez, a professor of that institution, in which they are both engaged in teaching at the present time.

Josephine L. Stone married H. E. A. Railton, who for many years has been connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. They have two children: John and Richard, both students at the University of California.

On the 13th of June, 1907, in San Francisco, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Stone and Mrs. Eleanor (Clayton) Humphreys, who still maintains her home in this city. Captain Stone was an appreciative and honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and also of the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was a man of sterling character, and his civic loyalty was ever on a parity with that which he manifested while serving as a soldier in the Civil war. Mrs. Stone is a popular figure in the social life of her home city, and is here affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star.

Charles Gay Hooker was one of the early pioneers of California, and for many years successfully identified with business as a merchant, first at Sacramento and then in San Francisco, where members of his family still reside.

He was a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, born in November, 1822, son of Henry and Mary (Daggett) Hooker. He was reared and educated in New England, and married Maria Cecelia Osgood, who was born at Northfield, Massachusetts, September 3, 1836. Rev. Thomas Hooker was the founder of New Haven, Connecticut, and a contemporary of Cotton Mather in the religious world. Stephen Hooker was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Charles Gay Hooker was thirty years of age when, in 1852, he crossed the plains to California. On reaching Sacramento he built a store and opened a stock of hardware, and continued there until the great flood in 1861, which destroyed so much of the business of the city. The waters reached the second story of the Hooker home. Leaving Sacramento at that time, Mr. Hooker removed to San Francisco, built a home on Bush Street, and this residence stood for more than forty years, until the great fire. He also moved his hardware business to this city, on California Street, between Front and Davis streets, next door to Brittian & Company, and for many years Hooker & Company was one of the leading establishments of the kind in the city. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and served as president of the Merchants Exchange Bank. Mr. Hooker devoted his active attention to the business until ill health caused his retirement. He was a member of the Pacific Union Club.

Mr. Hooker died in 1905, and his widow, in 1907. They were the parents of five children: Charles Osgood, of Burlingame; Robert May, of San Mateo; Miss Jennie May, a resident of 925 Gough Street, San Francisco; Bessie Augusta, wife of George Lent; and Florence, who died when seventeen years old.

Charles Osgood Hooker is a native son and has spent practically all his life in the San Francisco Bay district. For a number of years he has been well known in the stock and bond business.

Mr. Hooker was born at Sacramento, California, August 10, 1860. He acquired a public school education, prepared for college in Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, and then attended Harvard University. At the conclusion of his studies he returned to California, and for a number of years was actively associated with the agricultural implement firm of Hooker & Company. In 1906, just prior to the big fire, he sold his interest, and since then he has been engaged in the stock and bond exchange business. He is also a director in the Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco. His father was one of the old stockholders in this corporation. He is also a director of the San Francisco & Sacramento Railroad.

Mr. Hooker is a member of the Pacific Union Club, the San Francisco Golf and Country Club and the Burlingame Country Club. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. His home is at San Mateo. He married at San Francisco, February 5, 1905, Miss Ella Good, who was born in San Francisco. Her father, W. Frank Good, was a prominent lawyer of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker have one son, Osgood Hooker. The son is a graduate of the Pomfret School, of Harvard University, and during the World war attended the Officers' Training School at Augusta, Georgia. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and was under orders to go abroad when the armistice was signed.

Thomas B. Evans, who is now living retired from active business, has the distinction of being the oldest native son born of white parents in San Francisco, where his home is situated on a part of the tract of land that was secured by his father at the time when California was still largely under Spanish regime, his land having been a Spanish land grant. When it is recorded that Thomas B. Evans was born at San Francisco on the 3d of February, 1847, revelation is at once made that his parents were numbered among the very early pioneer settlers here, the father having come to California nearly a decade prior to the historic discovery of gold which ushered in the remarkable development and settlement of this favored commonwealth.

Mr. Evans is a son of Captain John and Margaret (Kinkle) Evans, and is the eldest of their four children, the others being John, Henry and Annie (widow of Capt. H. L. E. Meyer). Captain Evans died in the year 1884, and his wife, who was the widow of John Duncombe, died in 1906. Of the first marriage were born three children: Sarah, Mary and Margaret.

On a whaling vessel owned and commanded by himself, Capt. John Evans arrived in the Port of San Francisco in the year 1842, and it appears that he then abandoned a seafaring life. He was among the first to become actively associated with gold mining operations at Sacramento and later in Nevada, and within a short time he returned to San Francisco, where he owned a Spanish land grant of 160 acres, a property which he improved and developed to an appreciable extent and on a part of which his son, Thomas B., now resides, as previously noted in this review. Captain Evans

was one of the sturdy pioneers who aided in the initial development and progress of San Francisco, and was a substantial and honored citizen of California at the time of his death.

Thomas B. Evans, now the oldest native-born citizen residing in San Francisco, gained his youthful education in the pioneer schools of this city, and supplemented this discipline by attending Santa Clara College, at Santa Clara. For a number of years thereafter he gave his personal supervision to his ranch property in Napa County, and after his return to San Francisco he eventually became one of the prominent and successful contractors and builders in this city, he having continued his activities in this important line of enterprise until 1890, since which time he has lived virtually retired, in the enjoyment of the returns from former years of successful business achievement. He has been loyal and influential in civic affairs in his native city and state, and was for three terms a member of the California Legislature, his political support being given to the republican party. Mr. Evans has witnessed the splendid advancement of California to one of the great commonwealths of the Union, and has satisfaction in knowing that he has had a part in this civic and material progress. He has so ordered his course in all of the relations of life as to merit and receive the unqualified esteem of his fellow men, and it is specially gratifying to be able to accord to this venerable and honored native son a tribute in this history of the region in which the greater part of his life has been passed.

Mr. Evans was a young man at the time of his marriage to Miss Matilda Sahling, and of the children of this union three are living, all being residents of San Francisco: Marguerite (Mrs. Ernest Whitehead), George Herbert and Louise.

CHARLES WILLIAM DECKER, D. D. S. For over half a century, in fact since 1869, Charles William Decker has devoted his time and energy faithfully to the profession of dental surgery. He has made an enviable reputation in his profession in San Francisco, and his record has been one of progressive efficiency in every department of his science.

Doctor Decker is a native son of California, born in Sutterville, in Sacramento County, March 31, 1855. His parents were John Jacob and Martha B. (Dornseif) Decker. His father as a boy worked as a clerk in the Astor House at New York, and for the greater part of his life was in the hotel business. He left New Orleans in 1849 bound for California by way of Cape Horn, a six months' journey, and reached Sacramento January 10, 1850. His mother started from Saint Louis in 1852, traveling by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after a long journey reached Sacramento the same year. She was detained at Panama with the chagres fever. John J. Decker started the old City Hotel of Sacramento, and left that city in 1858 for San Francisco. He was also in the Fraser River mining district in Western Canada for a time.

Charles William Decker attended the public schools at San Francisco, graduating from the Lincoln Grammar School in 1869. He left the gram-

Dr. Charles William Decker.

mar school one Friday afternoon and the following Monday morning went to work in a dental office, and has been identified with that science and profession ever since. He has now practiced dentistry over fifty-three years, and is the oldest practitioner in the State of California. For over forty-two years has had his offices in the Phelan Building, 760 Market Street. In addition to his early training under the tutelage of the famous Dr. Charles E. Blake he also attended the Pacific Medical College, now the medical department of Stanford University, and in 1874-75 he graduated with the degree Doctor of Dental Surgery from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For a time he was lecturer on anesthetics and extractions in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Doctor Decker for over forty years has been manufacturing the chemically pure nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth. He is now the only dentist in the United States who still makes and gives his own manufactured nitrous oxide gas, made daily at his offices.

Doctor Decker was for many years a director of the Building and Loan Associations of San Francisco. He served two terms as a member of the Board of Education of San Francisco. He has refused a great many offers for public honors, and while most of his time has been taken up with his profession, he has served in an unostentatious way the best interests of his community.

Doctor Decker is now the president of the Lincoln Grammar School Association of San Francisco, numbering some 480 members. This association has in view the erection of a colossal monument of the revered Abraham Lincoln, costing $100,000. He is a member of the California State Historical Society and the San Francisco Historical Society of the State of California and he has also been president of the Palo Alto Humane Society, also president of the Palo Alto Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Doctor Decker has also been much interested in civic affairs at Palo Alto, having started the Palo Alto Improvement Club as one of the pioneer civic bodies of the place, and also the Palo Alto Civic League. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is president of the Masonic Temple Association, and is a staunch republican in politics. He has worked for good government and has been a member of numerous political clubs and societies. At one time Doctor Decker had membership in fifty-four clubs, associations, lodges, etc., but at the present time has given up all these memberships except a few. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club of San Francisco, and a member of the celebrated Dirigo Republican Club and founder of the Republican League of State Clubs. He is a past master of Palo Alto Lodge No. 346, Free and Accepted Masons, past high priest of California Chapter No. 5, of the Royal Arch Masons, past commander of the Palo Alto Commandery No. 47, Knights Templar, past grand president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, 1887, past grand dictator of the Knights of Honor, 1890, and has been a past high official in many other societies. He is now a trustee of Palo Alto Lodge of Elks No. 1741.

Doctor Decker married at Oakland, California, Miss Charlotte Courts. She was born in London, England, and died in 1904. Her father, William Courts, is a native of London and is now deceased. Her relatives were prominent in political and social life and educational affairs in England, one being a professor in Oxford University, another a private secretary to a baroness, and another president of the London Stock Exchange. Doctor Decker has two children. Ethel Martha is the wife of Bart J. Ney, of Vallejo, and has two sons, Charles Thomas Ney and Bart J. Ney, Jr. The son, Charles Mortimer Decker, married Florence Wooster, and has two children, Charles Conkling Decker and Florence I. Decker. He also has been a practicing dentist for the past twelve years.

William Pinkney Toler was a pioneer who was actively identified with the events that led up to the admission of California as one of the sovereign commonwealths of the United States, and he had the distinction of unfurling the Stars and Stripes at Monterey July 7, 1846, besides having lived to participate in the semi-centennial of this event, in 1896. He was an active and honored member of the Society of California Pioneers, and was one of the picturesque figures in the history of this state.

Mr. Toler was born December 23, 1826, at Caracas, Venezuela, where his father, Hopeful Toler, was then serving as American consul in Lajara. Hopeful Toler was a native of Virginia and served as a soldier in the War of 1812, he having finally returned to Virginia from Venezuela and having later served many years as United States consul in Porto Rico. Eventually he became connected with the diplomatic corps in Washington, D. C. As a youth William P. Toler held for a time a position in the office of the attorney general of the United States, and it was through Henry Clay that he received appointment as a midshipman in the United States Navy, in 1841, when he was but fourteen years old. In the same year, largely by reason of his thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, he was made an aide-de-camp on the staff of Commodore Thomas A. P. Jones. Of the activities of Commodore Jones in connection with the assumption of United States control of California at the time of the Mexican war, history tells the tale, but it is to be noted that it was as a member of the staff of the Commodore that Mr. Toler came to California and had the honor of unfurling the United States flag at Monterey. Mr. Toler retired from the navy in 1848, and in 1850 he was assistant to the alcalde of San Francisco. He became identified with business affairs, and his connection therewith continued until 1870. Thereafter he lived virtually retired, in Alameda County, until the time of his death.

In 1853 Mr. Toler, whose mother was a Spanish lady, married Maria Antonia Peralta, whose home was near San Leandro, California, and the one child of this union was a son, J. Hoyt Toler.

Charles Palmer was one of the pioneer lawyers of California, was concerned in many important litigations of early and later years, and was for a long period engaged in the practice of his profession in San Francisco

and Oakland. He was one of the honored pioneer citizens of Berkeley at the time of his death, in 1897.

Mr. Palmer was born in Connecticut and was graduated in Yale University, in which institution he studied law. He came to California in 1850, and was for a time engaged in mining in Eldorado and Nevada counties. He next engaged in banking at Folsom, Sacramento County, and in 1877 he established his residence in Alameda County, which continued to represent his home until his death. He founded the Oakland Paving Company and was its attorney many years. He was a stalwart and able advocate of the principles of the republican party and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He married Harriet Day, who came with her parents to California in 1855, her father, Sherman Day, having been a civil and mining engineer and having surveyed the wagon road over the Sierras, before the advent of railroads, besides having held for a number of years the office of United States surveyor, at San Francisco.

JOEL RUSSELL was one of the sterling pioneers of Alameda County and here gained prosperity through his own ability and efforts. He became one of the large land-owners of the county, was influential in community affairs, and here his death occurred February 19, 1888.

Mr. Russell was born in Waterford, Maine, July 16, 1822, and he was reared and educated in the old Pine Tree State, where he was graduated in Bethel Academy. He was one of the adventurous young New England men who came to California, by the Cape Horn Route, shortly after the discovery of gold in this state. He arrived in San Francisco in March, 1850, and for a short time he was engaged in contracting and building at Stockton. He had experience in the mines of Northern California. He finally turned his attention to agricultural enterprise in Alameda County, and his advancement and success were won entirely through his own efforts. He became one of the large landholders of the county, and he was admitted to the practice of law. He served as attorney of the town of Hayward, and was the candidate of the prohibition party for governor of the state in the election of 1866. He became a member of the republican party at the time of its organization, and later transferred his allegiance to the prohibition party. Through his extensive ranch interests he was able to contribute much to industrial progress in Alameda County.

In August, 1856, Mr. Russell wedded Miss Caroline M. Bartlett, a native of Oldtown, Maine, and they became the parents of two sons and one daughter.

WILLIAM HENRY PARRISH was a gallant young soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he served three years and one month, as a member of Company G, Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he received his honorable discharge August 13, 1864. In October of the same year arrived in California, and here he was for seven years connected with planing-mill operations. He then turned his attention to the teaming and draying business, and eventually he developed the largest and most im-

portant business of this kind in the City of Oakland. He continued his active association with this business until his death, and it was continued under the management of his sons.

Mr. Parrish was born in McHenry County, Illinois, January 24, 1841, and in the State of Wisconsin he was reared to the age of seventeen years. He was employed in a store at St. Louis, Missouri, at the inception of the Civil war, and he forthwith returned to Illinois where he enlisted, at Rockford, July 13, 1861, as a member of the regiment with which he saw long and active service and took part in many engagements. In later years he was an honored member of Lyons Post, G. A. R., at Oakland, he was an honorary member of the Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast, and he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He wedded Miss Catherine Machwirth, a native of Buffalo, New York, and she survived him, as did also five of their six children.

Robert Farrelly was one of the California pioneers of 1849, and he eventually developed, in Alameda County, one of the finest fruit ranches in this part of the state. He was actively concerned in the march of progress in this county and was one of its venerable and honored pioneer citizens at the time of his death.

Mr. Farrelly was born at Parkesburg, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1824, and he was reared and educated in the City of Philadelphia. As a youth he learned the carpenter trade, and he was but twenty-five years of age when he came to California. Here he found active demand for his services as a carpenter, and he was thus employed in San Francisco until March, 1850. He was similarly engaged at San Jose Mission during the ensuing year, and in 1851 he established his residence at San Lorenzo, in what is now Alameda County. He purchased land and turned his attention to farming. He sold his land in 1859, and in 1860 he purchased the land, on Stanley road, near Oakland, which continued his place of residence during the remainder of his life and there he was a pioneer in the growing of fine cherries and other fruits, his reputation in this line of industry having far transcended the limitations of California, as his cherries found special favor in the principal eastern markets. He was a director of the Bank of San Leandro from its organization until his death, and was a substantial stockholder in other banks.

Mr. Farrelly was a staunch republican, and he served two terms as county treasurer, besides having been for six terms a member of the county board of supervisors. In 1852 he wedded Miss Henrietta Wilson, who was born at Pulaski, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and who came to California in 1851, her father having been a pioneer of this state. Mrs. Farrelly survived her husband.

Edson Adams, the honored founder and first settler of the City of Oakland, was for forty years a resident of the San Franciscco Bay District and did much to advance its development and progress. His death occurred December 14, 1888.

Mr. Adams was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, May 18, 1824, and after his school days he was identified with New England business enterprise untl 1849, when he came to California. He arrived in San Francisco in July of that year, and he soon made a careful investigation of the Bay district, with the purpose of establishing a town. In May, 1850, he took up 160 acres of land in what is now the center of Oakland, and he was actively concerned in the platting of the new town and the development and progress of what is now the beautiful City of Oakland. He continued as one of the influential and honored citizens of Oakland until his death. In 1855 Mr. Adams married Miss Hannah J. Jayne, and they became the parents of two sons and one daughter.

Edson Adams stood exponent of all that is best in loyal, honorable and constructive citizenship, and it was his to do splendid service in the upbuilding of one of the fine cities of the state of his adoption, the while he ever commanded unqualified popular confidence and good will.

William Edward Dargie, who was for many years the editor and publisher of the Oakland Tribune, made this one of the strong and influential papers of the state and he long held prestige as one of the prominent and honored representatives of journalism in the Pacific Coast country. His death occurred in 1911.

Mr. Dargie was born in San Francisco, March 13, 1854, and is a son of the late John and Eliza G. Dargie, honored California pioneers. As a youth, Mr. Dargie entered upon a practical apprenticeship to the printer's trade, in the office of the San Francisco Bulletin, and he became a specially skilled workman. Thereafter he gained experience as a reporter for the same paper. He supplemented his earlier education by attending the University of California for a time, and in this connection he supported himself by continued service as a reporter for the Bulletin. In July, 1866, he received financial assistance that enabled him to purchase a controling interest in the Oakland Tribune, and it is a matter of record that he made this one of the influential metropolitan newspapers of the state.

Mr. Dargie was a vigorous advocate of the cause of the republican party and was influential in its California councils. In 1883 he became postmaster of Oakland, and in his regime of four years he greatly raised the standard of service in the office. He made a record of admirable service as a member of the state senate, 1889-91, and thereafter he gave his close attention to the management of his newspaper business until his death, February 10, 1911. He was long affiliated wtih the Masonic fraternity, was a member of the Athenian and Nile clubs at Oakland, and held membership in the Union League, Family and Press clubs of San Francisco.

In 1881 Mr. Dargie was united in marriage to Miss Erminia Peralta, who survived him. They became the parents of two children, a daughter who died in infancy, and William E., Jr., who was approaching manhood at the time of his death.

AUGUSTUS DANIEL SPLIVALO, whose death occurred on the 12th of December, 1911, was a boy at the time when the family home was established in California, and here he passed the remainder of his life, which was marked by distinguished achievement in the legal profession and by large and worthy influence in public affairs. He was long numbered among the representative members of the San Francisco bar, was elected in 1873 a representative of San Francisco County in the State Legislature, and in the Centennial year, 1876, he was a republican nominee for the United States Senate, his defeat having been the result of normal political exigencies. Mr. Splivalo was known as a brilliant advocate, won many noteworthy victories in connection with causes of marked importance, and his broad scholarship, both academic and professional, made him a specially resourceful counselor. He was not only a brilliant and honored member of the bar and a leader in the councils of the republican party in California, but his fine scholarship included command of both Latin and Greek, as well as English, French, Italian and Spanish, each of which he spoke with great fluency and accuracy. He was long and actively affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

A scion of distinguished Italian ancestry, Mr. Splivalo was born on a vessel that was at the time off the coast of Chili, the Santa Teresa, which on a subsequent voyage was wrecked near Santa Barbara, California. He was born on the 24th of May, 1840, a son of Captain Stephen and Teresa (Balzano) Splivalo, both natives of Italy. The two younger children who attained to maturity are Caesar and Mrs. Helen Swett, both residents of San Francisco. Capt. Stephen Splivalo was a skilled navigator and long followed a seafaring life, in command of vessels. In this connection it is worthy of special note that he had command of the vessel on which the first Chinaman came to California, indeed, to the United States. Captain Splivalo came to California in 1849, and after a time he resumed his career as a sea captain. About the year 1851, however, he established his family home at Stockton, California, and thereafter he lived virtually retired until his death, in 1891. His widow passed away in 1897.

The early childhood of the subject of this memoir was passed in Peru, and he was about eleven years old when the home was established at Stockton, California, where he acquired much of his preliminary education. In 1859 he was graduated from Santa Clara College, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts, and was up to that time the youngest person to be graduated from the institution, he having been nineteen years of age. Thereafter he fitted himself with characteristic thoroughness and receptiveness for the legal profession, was duly admitted to the bar and forthwith engaged in the active practice of law. He continued his professional activities during the remainder of his life, and, as already stated in this context, he won distinction, success and honor in his profession, the ethics of which he ever observed with appreciative punctility.

On the 24th of May, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Splivalo and Miss Catalina Portener Noe, who still maintains her home in San Francisco. Concerning the children of this union the following brief data are available: Rose is the wife of Leo Solomon, of Alameda, this state;

Stella is the wife of David J. Martin, of San Francisco; Augustus Daniel, Jr., died when about thirty years of age; Edward R. is manager of one of the leading steam laundries in San Francisco; Lydia died in childhood; Irene is the wife of Albert Shaw, of Placer County; Oswald M. is associated with the United Cigar Company of San Francisco; and Horace B. remains with his widowed mother and is associated with business affairs in his native city.

Victor Howard Metcalf, who is a national figure, is best known as former secretary of commerce and labor and former secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Roosevelt. The San Francisco Bay District, however, has known Mr. Metcalf for nearly half a century in the capacity of a very able lawyer and a capable man of affairs.

He was born in Utica, New York, October 10, 1853, a son of William and Sarah P. Metcalf. He graduated from the Utica Free Academy in 1871, and from Russell's Military Academy at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1872. He spent the following four years in Yale University, graduating in the law course in 1876. In that year he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, the following year was admitted to the New York bar, and for a time practiced in his native city.

Mr. Metcalf has been a member of the Oakland bar since 1879. He conducted a large and successful practice there for a quarter of a century. He also became active in republican politics, and in 1898 was elected to represent the Third California District in the Fifty-sixth Congress. He was a member of Congress from 1899 to 1904, resigning from the Fifty-eighth Congress on July 1, 1904, to accept the position of secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor under President Roosevelt. He occupied that post in the cabinet until December 16, 1906, and then became secretary of the navy, serving until December 1, 1908.

It was while Mr. Metcalf was secretary of the navy that the great American fleet accomplished its remarkable demonstration of making a voyage around the world.

Mr. Metcalf married Emily Corinne Nicholson, of Oakland, April 11, 1882. His home is at 245 Perkins Street, Oakland.

Francis Henry Druffel, an honored California pioneer of the year 1850, lived virtually retired in the City of San Francisco for many years prior to his death, which here occurred on the 31st of December, 1893, a few months prior to the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Druffel was born in Germany, on the 6th of May, 1824, and was there reared and educated, his father having there been engaged in the bakery business, and the subject of this memoir having there learned in his youth the baker's trade. His two elder brothers, John and Casper, likewise are deceased. Mr. Druffel was a vital and ambitious young man when he severed the ties that bound him to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States. After his arrival in this country he remained for a time in New York City, and then embarked on the vessel that transported him on the long and ever hazardous voyage

around Cape Horn, with California as his destination. He arrived in San Francisco in 1850, and after having passed an interval in the mining districts he returned to San Francisco, where he established and successfully conducted the Empire Bakery, at the corner of Bush and Mason streets. He continued this enterprise until 1864, gained a competency and after his retirement from active business he continued to maintain his home in San Francisco until his death. He was affiliated with the Druids and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and though he was ever a loyal and liberal citizen he had no desire for political activity or preferment.

On the 6th of May, 1854, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Druffel and Miss Anna Magnus, and she was about seventy-eight years of age at the time of her death. Of their children the first two, Mary and Oscar, are deceased; Henrietta is the wife of Harrison Houseworth, of San Francisco; Daisy is the wife of Augustus F. Lawton, of this city; Oneida is the widow of Benjamin Austin and resides in San Francisco; and Delos O. is a resident of this city

NATHAN KEESE MASTEN, one of the well-known and prominent residents of San Francisco, was born on the 5th day of May, 1821, in the City of Troy, New York, to Henry Van Warren and Hannah (Nichols) Masten. The Masten family came to the British Colonies from Holland before the Revolutionary war, and fought and bled for the cause of freedom.

Nathan K. Masten grew to manhood in the City of Troy, New York, had a good public school education, and went into the merchandise business. He was thus occupied at the time the "Gold Wave" from the Great West swept over the Eastern states. Being young and adventurous, he became infected with the general excitement and accordingly boarded the steamship "Pacific" in the harbor of New York City on January, 1849, with nearly 200 other passengers, and started for the inviting Pacific Coast. It was a long and thrilling adventure down the Atlantic Coast past the Falkland Islands, the Strait of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, then up the Pacific and finally into the Bay of San Francisco. Thus Mr. Masten became one of the historic "Forty-niners," the descendants of whom will forever boast of the establishment of their homes on the Pacific Coast in 1849.

Mr. Masten reached the harbor of San Francisco on the 5th of August, 1849, and started for the mines in the interior, but owing to the eager crowds which swarmed the gold area he became discouraged and returned to San Francisco and engaged in the wholesale grocery business with John Matoon and E. W. Burr, under the name of Burr, Matoon & Masten. Records show that this company did a large wholesale business from the start, outfitting newcomers to the coast and sending supplies to the mining camps, and thus became one of the founders of the big concern which for many years did a profitable business on Front Street, between California and Sacramento streets. He did not, however, confine his business activi-

ties to the wholesale business, but took an active and prominent part in the development of the city. He was one of the founders of the Hibernia Bank and one of its ablest directors. At a later date he became cashier of the First National Gold Bank, which important position he held with distinction for many years, and when the Nevada Bank was organized and put in operation, he was one of the leaders and served as cashier of that bank for many years. Later he became the financial agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and, realizing the fertility of the beautiful Tempe Valley in Arizona, he built the Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad and remained the president of that railroad until his death. He was appointed one of the commissioners to select a site for the San Francisco postoffice. Mr. Masten was one of the great men of San Francisco, his honor and integrity were of the highest, and he proved himself a successful and superior financier. He was a member of the California Pioneers' Association and of the Union League Club.

Mr. Masten's death occurred May 6, 1901. He left a large family of sons and daughters. In 1851 he married Miss Emelia Antonia von Falkenberg, daughter of John H. and Mary Anna von Falkenberg, who immigrated from Schlezwig-Holstein and settled in Lima, Peru, where their three daughters were born, Mrs. Masten born in 1836. During the gold rush in 1849 they also came to San Francisco, and located on Waverly Place, where they continued to reside for many years and became prominent and well-to-do citizens. Thus Mrs. Masten, a girl in her early "teens," became a "Forty-niner." She was a beautiful and accomplished woman, and became a leader in the select social set which formed in the early days in South Park, where most of her children were born.

The following are the children who may claim descent from those hardy pioneers: Edmund C., who was for many years a stock broker in San Francisco, and later and until his death resided in Portland, Oregon; Marguerite, wife of Frank I. Kendall, of Oakland; Frederica, wife of Pedro M. Wessel; Mary Rosa, wife of Dr. Frank P. Wilson; Emelia Carlotta, wife of Horatio S. Manning; Josephine, wife of Peter J. Dunne, of San Jose; Joseph M., assistant cashier of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco; Irene G., wife of Phil K. Gordon; Georgiana, wife of W. F. Perkins; Louis C., who is engaged in the real estate business in San Diego, California; Jane F., wife of Col. Thomas J. Powers; and Alice H., widow of William L. Spencer.

William Henry Chamberlain has had a long and active connection with the San Francisco bar. He was also in the newspaper business for a number of years, and his abilities as an organizer have made him well known throughout this part of the state.

Mr. Chamberlain is a native son of California, born in Tuolomne County, October 3, 1855, son of Charles Henry and Susane Gower (Wilson) Chamberlain. His parents were born in Maine. His father was in the newspaper business, and at one time editor of a paper in Maine. After coming to California as a "Forty-niner" he engaged in mining. From

the first he took a prominent part in public affairs, and was elected justice of the peace at a time when that office was one of great importance. He finally moved into the San Joaquin Valley, and while there was elected a member of the State Legislature and for several years was receiver of public monies, being appointed to that office in 1867, and holding it for nineteen years. His wife was one of the pioneer women in public affairs in California, and was especially interested in the Women's Temperance League.

William Henry Chamberlain, only child of his parents, was educated in public schools and in McClure's Military Academy, and graduated from the University of California in 1876. Newspaper work was his first profession. For two years he was editor of the Oakland Transcript, one of the oldest papers in the state. For another period of two years he was principal of the schools at San Leandro, and leaving that work he was until 1887 in the office of the general auditor of the Southern Pacific Railroad. For five years he was a national bank examiner. Mr. Chamberlain in 1892 suffered a breakdown in health, and after recovering he was admitted to the bar, and now for thirty years has handled a large volume of legal practice at San Francisco.

Several social and political clubs and associations attest his abilities as an organizer. One of them is the Diego Club. He organized Company G of the Second Infantry, National Guard, and was its captain. From 1888 to 1894 he was president of the Republican League of California. He also organized the Jonathan Club, and was its president when this was one of the leading political clubs of the state.

In 1876 Mr. Chamberlain married Geraldine M. Preston, a native of San Francisco, and daughter of O. J. Preston, who for many years was a leading lumber dealer of that city. Mr. Chamberlain lost his wife after a marriage companionship of forty years, in 1916. They were the parents of three children: Charles Preston, a certified public accountant, who has headquarters in his father's office; Gerald W., a resident of Southern California; and Henry W., who died in March, 1922. Both Charles P. and Henry W. volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, but did not leave the camp at San Francisco. Henry W. was in the regular army, in Company G of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and was with the American forces in Siberia during the World war.

EDGAR REEVE BRYANT, M. D., left upon his native State of California the distinct impress of a personality marked by distinguished intellectuality and professional ability, and he was a recognized leader in the advancing of the benignant system of Homeopathic medicine not only in this state but in a general way. His fine sense of professional stewardship was shown alike in his private practice and his service in connection with educational work, while it permeated and dignified also his thought and action as a citizen. Doctor Bryant was one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the City of San Francisco at the time of his death.

Doctor Bryant was born at Gilroy, Contra Costa County, California,

on the 6th of May, 1866, and was a son of Dr. Berryman Bryant and Henrietta Frances (Reeve) Bryant, his father having been one of the representative pioneer physicians of this state. The subject of this memoir received the best of educational advantages of preliminary order, and thereafter was graduated from the University of the Pacific, as a member of the class of 1885 and with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, the supplemental degrees of Master of Philosophy and Master of Arts having been conferred upon him in 1888 and 1903, respectively. In 1889 he was graduated from the celebrated Hahnemann Medical College in the City of Philadelphia, and after thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he passed somewhat more than three years in Europe, where he did effective post-graduate work in leading medical schools and hospital clinics. In 1899-1900 he was resident physician in Hahnemann Hospital in New York City, and from 1893 until the close of his life he was engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of San Francisco. In 1898 he was called to the professorship of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of the University of the Pacific; he served as surgeon of the City and County Hospital in San Francisco; he was for some time president of the board of directors of the Homeopathic Sanitarium in this city; he was a director of the Hahnemann Medical College of the University of the Pacific; and he gave effective service also as a director of the local Hahnemann Hospital. The Doctor was an influential member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, was at one time president of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, and held also the presidency of the San Francisco Homeopathic Medical Society.

Doctor Bryant took a prominent part in the movement for smoke abatement in San Francisco, and otherwise gave evidence of his intense civic loyalty and public spirit. He was a staunch advocate of the principles of the republican party, was an active member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, was vice president of the Bryant Investment Company, and in the Masonic fraternity he advanced to and received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was affiliated with the various York Rite bodies also, including Golden Gate Commandery of Knights Templar, and was also a director of the Golden Gate Commandery, besides holding membership in the local temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member also of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the California Pioneers, and the Native Sons of the Golden West. He was a member of the Commonwealth and Bohemian clubs of San Francisco, and was a communicant and member of the vestry of St. Luke's Church, Protestant Episcopal, in which his widow continues an earnest communicant.

On the 3d of May, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Bryant and Miss Betty Tisdale, of San Jose, California, and the one child of this union, born shortly after the death of the father, is Edgar Reeve Bryant II. Mrs. Bryant is a daughter of William Tisdale, who was born at Utica, New York, a son of W. Lawrence Tisdale, and

who was one of the pioneers of the year 1849, which marked the discovery of gold in California. William Tisdale was prosperous in his early mining enterprise and became one of the influential business men and honored citizens of San Jose, where he was the founder of the First National Bank, of which he became president, as was he also of the Security Trust Company. He was a leading figure also in various other local corporations, including the San Jose Gas Company. Both he and his wife continued to reside at San Jose until their death.

HARRIS S. ALLEN has spent the greater part of his life in the San Francisco Bay District, in newspaper and publicity work. He is the owner of the Allen Press Clipping Bureau. This is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the country, having been founded by Will M. Clemens in 1888. This bureau has been conducted by Mr. Allen for thirty years, and ranks as one of the most successful and the largest west of Chicago.

H. S. Allen was born at Carson City, Nevada, June 8, 1870. His father, Rev. George B. Allen, was a pioneer Episcopal clergyman of the West, occupying the pulpit of the Episcopal Church in Carson City from 1868 to 1877 and from 1877 to 1887, St. Johns, Petaluma, California. He spent his last years at Oakland. Mr. Allen's mother was Nancy M. Angell, a direct descendant of Roger Williams. She was born at Providence, Rhode Island, December 11, 1834, died in Oakland, 1918, surviving her husband only a few weeks. Her grandmother, Olive (West) Angell, was a daughter of General West of the revolutionary forces of Rhode Island.

Harris S. Allen attended public schools at Petaluma and in the University of California. He graduated Bachelor of Philosophy with the class of 1892. During college and afterwards he was a reporter on the Oakland Enquirer, the San Francisco Call and the San Francisco Examiner.

After college he and his brother, Lewis W. Allen, made a trip through Europe. On returning in 1894 Mr. Allen bought the Press Clipping Bureau, which he developed by establishing branches in Los Angeles and Portland, Oregon.

At San Francisco, March 28, 1900, Mr. Allen married Miss Alice Mayhew. Mrs. Allen was born in Minnesota, her father, Frank J. Mayhew, is president of the Western Casket Company at Oakland, California. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Woman's Athletic Club. Their two children are Barbara Allen, born 1906, and Lewis Mayhew Allen, born 1908.

Mr. Allen is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, the University Club, the Brockaway Tahoe Country Club, the Press Club and the Commonwealth Club. His home is at 955 Clayton Street, San Francisco. He has a summer place in Marin County at Baltimore Park. His indoor hobby is prints and his outdoor hobby is horseback riding and hiking and the preservation of the territory around Mount Tamalpais as a game and park preserve. This was accomplished

during his administration as president of the Mount Tamalpais Conservation Club.

ARTHUR BATHURST CRANE, who has been a member of the San Francisco bar for fifteen years, has earned distinction in his profession and also in military life. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, has rendered important service in the National Guard, and was with the colors during the World war.

Mr. Crane is a member of an old and notable American family and was born at Richmond, Virginia, December 24, 1869. Three Crane brothers came to America from England in 1623, first locating at Bound Brook, New Jersey. Jasper Crane moved to New Haven, and was an early governor of that colony. John Crane became prominent in New York City. Rufus Crane was the member of the family with the distinguished record in the Revolutionary war.

A. Judson Crane, father of Arthur B. Crane, was a native of Virginia, and a brilliant lawyer and orator, being known as "Silver Tongued Crane." He was an old-line whig in politics, and became a personal friend of President Lincoln. During reconstruction days he was appointed by President Lincoln United State district attorney, and acted as reconstruction mediator between the factions. For a time he was associated in law practice with George G. Vest, United States senator from Missouri. He died about 1893 and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The citizens of Richmond erected a six-foot stone monument over the grave.

The mother of Arthur Bathurst Crane was Sarah Ellen Florence Smith, of King and Queen County, Virginia. She was one of the noted beauties of her time, and was descended from an old Colonial family of Virginia. She entertained President Pierce and other presidents of the United States. Through her mother she was a descendant of the noble family of Bathurst, England. One of them was a contemporary of the English poet Pope, and during a period of Pope's illness he completed the last two or three cantos of "Pope's Essay on Man."

Arthur Bathurst Crane has a sister, Louisa Woods, of Baltimore, for many years regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. His brother, Charles T. Crane, for forty years was president and cashier of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Baltimore.

Arthur Bathurst Crane was educated in the public schools at Baltimore, attended Johns Hopkins University two terms, and both before and during the Spanish-American war attended the army service schools at Washington and also at Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Crane studied law for three years under James B. Wells at San Antonio, Texas. He was admitted to practice in that state in 1894, and was engaged in the work of his profession there for several years.

He served in the Philippines with the Signal Corps during the Spanish-American war period, and for two years of his residence in Texas he was a second lieutenant in the First Texas Infantry of the National

Guard. Mr. Crane located in San Francisco in 1908 as a Government law clerk for the Signal Corps. He served as law clerk and auditor of the Signal Corps from 1915, and during the World war was a military storekeeper for the United States Signal Corps stationed at San Francisco, at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and at Camp Gordon, at Atlanta, Georgia. After the armistice he returned to San Francisco, and has a large and important general practice as an attorney in the Chronicle Building. A large part of his clientele is among war veterans. He is a member of Nelson A. Miles Camp No. 10, United Spanish War Veterans; of Post No. 466, Veterans of Foreign Wars, is a past commander of Daybreak Outpost of the World war, is past commander of Harold W. Roberts Unit No. 6, at San Francisco, United Veterans of the Republic. On December 1, 1923, he was appointed judge-advocate-general of the United Veterans of the Republic. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Serpent, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Public Spirit Club, the American and State Bar associations, and the Civic League and Odd Fellows and Elks.

CHARLES L. PATTON is a native son of California, and for over thirty years has been an active member of the San Francisco bar. In his profession success has come to him gradually in proportion to the successive years and the increasing experience that has enabled him to handle large and important matters covering all branches of general practice.

Mr. Patton, who is also widely known for his prominence in the Masonic order, was born at Petaluma, California, June 24, 1864, son of Charles and Elizabeth L. (Clark) Patton. His father came from Missouri to California in 1848. As a pioneer he engaged chiefly in farming and work at his trade as a carpenter, and died in 1873.

Charles L. Patton was nine years of age when his father died. The next year he and his widowed mother went east to Philadelphia, and in that city he was reared and educated. He read law there, and in 1885, at the age of twenty-one, returned to California, was admitted to the bar in 1887, and since that year has been one of the hard working attorneys of San Francisco. Mr. Patton has only once appeared in politics as a candidate. That was in 1898, when he was nominated as candidate for mayor against James D. Phelan.

The chief enthusiasm outside of his profession has been Masonry. He has held nearly all the honors and been accorded most of the responsibilities in connection with the various branches of the order in California. He has been master of his Lodge, high priest of the Chapter, past commander of the Knights Templar, is past grand commander of the Grand Lodge, past high priest of the Grand Chapter, is the oldest living grand master of the old Grand Consistory of the state who was given the supreme honorary thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite, in 1894, and in 1893-94 served as illustrious potentate of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. At the present time Mr. Patton is president of

the Order of High Priesthood of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, is chairman of the committee on jurisprudence of the Grand Chapter, and one of the committee on jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge.

CHARLES AUGUST JANKE came to California in the gold rush days of '49, and as a contractor erected some of the very early homes and other buildings around the bay. He was especially interested in the development of that section known as Belmont, in what is now San Mateo County.

He was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1809, and he married there Dorothy Peterson, who was born on one of the Islands of the North Sea in 1814. In 1849 the family came around the Horn on an old Clipper ship, and Mr. Janke brought with him on the trip the material for six portable houses. He set up these houses, and at once engaged in a successful business as a building contractor. He had served his apprenticeship and had become a very thorough workman in Germany. He erected the old amusement hall of the Turnverein, and managed this for several years. He secured a tract of land and established Belmont Park, opening it and developing it and putting it on the market, and continued to operate Belmont Park proper until his death. He died in 1881, and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-three.

They were the parents of three children. Both sons are now deceased. Charles Ferdinand owned and operated a bottling works, and married Louise Shaburg, who now lives at Belmont, and has four children, named Rose, Dora, Lulu and William. William August, the second son, was general manager of his father's business, and married Nellie Turk, who is living, with three children, Augusta, Carl and Doctor Walter, a dentist.

The only living child of the late Charles A. Janke is Elizabeth Dorothy, whose home is at 1010 Valencia Street in San Francisco. She is the wife of Amosa P. Johnson, who was born at Delhi, New York, and early learned the profession of photographer, came to California in 1856, and owned and operated the old pioneer gallery. Mrs. Johnson has seven living children: Elizabeth, whose first husband was John Hopper, and is now the wife of Smith Carr; Amos P., president and manager of the Title Insurance Company of San Diego, California, and past grand master of the California Lodge of Odd Fellows; Phoebe, wife of John Kaech, of Belmont; Anna M., wife of James A. Jensen; Edna; Adelia, wife of Louis Van Neer, of Belmont; and Emma, whose first husband was Clyde L. Burton, and she is now the wife of Oscar Oakes. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Johnson is a member of the Association of Pioneer Women.

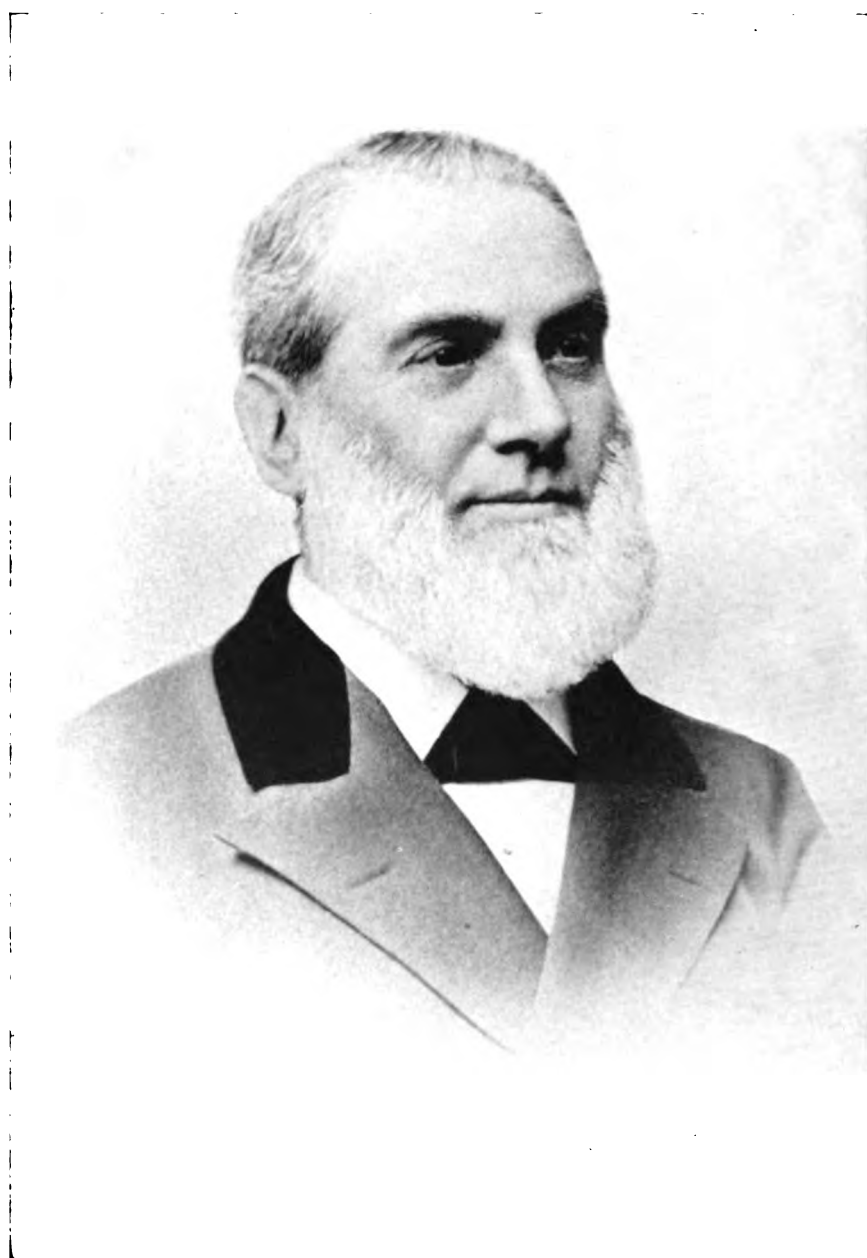
MRS. W. B. HENRICI, society editor of the San Francisco Examiner, is descended from one of the oldest pioneer California families. Her grandfather, Dr. J. E. Pelham, who was of English ancestry, was a Virginian, and a graduate of the University of Virginia. He came out to California by way of the Horn during the gold rush, establishing

himself in Shasta. With the true spirit of valor which typifies the pioneer woman, his wife, Sarah, and her two little girls followed him, going by boat to New York and coming over the Isthmus. While crossing the Isthmus, the little daughter, Sarah, then five years of age, was stolen by bandits and held for $100 ransom. Upon payment of this sum by the terrified mother little Sarah was returned unharmed and they continued on their perilous journey. Soon after reaching California Mrs. Pelham died, and the two daughters were placed in the first convent at Marysville.

Sarah Pelham while growing to young womanhood made regular trips from Marysville to Shasta by stage to visit her father. Upon one occasion, something happening to the stage while fording a stream, she was carried to safety by a handsome young messenger for the Wells Fargo Company, S. D. Brastow. This was the beginning of a romance that terminated in the marriage of the hero and the beautiful daughter of the South, though not without much opposition from Doctor Pelham, who had brought his Southern prejudices with him around the Horn. However, romance and the spirit of the West counted paternal disapproval as a small barrier.

S. D. Brastow was descended from a long line of New England ministers, and succeeded only in his third attempt to escape his prescribed destiny of the same calling. His first two attempts were thwarted each time by the captain of the ship, who returned the errant youth to his father, but the third time he succeeded in reaching the land of adventure and gold. Upon arriving in California, young Brastow, then seventeen years of age, became a Wells Fargo messenger, and was identified with that pioneer Western transportation service and organization throughout his entire career. As a stage messenger he had adventures that were as thrilling as any accounts of early days in the West. Many times he was bound and gagged by bandits, narrowly escaping death in defending the treasures that were transported on the stage. He became one of the first members of the Bohemian Club in San Francisco, and for many years served as its treasurer.

The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Brastow are Mrs. W. B. Henrici and Virginia Brastow, both well known in the newspaper world and to the public. Miss Brastow is now engaged as a writer for Eastern magazines, while Mrs. Henrici has the heavy burden of responsibilities represented in the position of society editor of the San Francisco Examiner. Mrs. Henrici's eighteen-year-old son, Rafael Brastow Henrici, is preparing to enter the University of California.

Frederick Alexander Harrison was born in San Francisco on the 31st of December, 1857, and here his death occurred July 27, 1910. By his sterling character and worthy achievement he honored the state of his birth, and virtually his entire active career was marked by close and effective association with banking enterprise in the City of San Francisco. He was a son of James and Isabella (Lawless) Harrison, and his mother

PETER CHRYSTAL

was a first cousin of Sir Isaac Bock, a famous barrister in the City of Dublin, Ireland.

The preliminary education of Frederick A. Harrison was acquired in the schools of San Francisco, and later he was graduated in Santa Clara College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Within a short time after leaving college he became connected with the local Comptoir d' Escompte, a branch of the national banking system of France, all United States representatives of the French institution having now been discontinued. He served many years as the cashier of this branch institution in San Francisco, and gained rank as one of the able and valued factors in the financial activities of his native city. He was an appreciative and public-spirited citizen, and was ever ready to do his part in supporting measures and enterprises projected for the good of his home city and state.

December 3, 1885, recorded the marriage of Mr. Harrison and Miss Eugenie Chrystal, a daughter of Peter and Anna (Clinton) Chrystal, the former of whom was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, June 24, 1820, and the latter of whom was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 21, 1837. Mr. Chrystal was one of the sterling pioneers of California, to which state he came in 1850, at the height of the gold rush, and he was successful in his gold-mining operations in the early period of his career in this state. He was later one of the organizers of the firm of Chrystal & Dimmick, from which was developed the present large and important wholesale concern of A. P. Hotaling & Company of San Francisco. Mr. Hotaling entered the employ of the original firm, and at one time became so discouraged with prospects in California that he decided to return to the East, a course from which he was deflected by the advice and counsel of Mr. Chrystal, and he eventually gained rank as one of the most substantial and influential business men of San Francisco. Mr. Chrystal finally returned from active business, and he and his wife established their residence in Paris, France, where their seven children were born. Pierre, the eldest of the children, was reared and educated in France and became a specially talented musician. He remained in France until the summer of 1881, when he came to the United States, where he died at his home in Oakland in 1892. Jacques, the second son, holds a responsible position in the First National Bank of San Francisco. The third child died when young. Alice is the widow of Charles E. Hickox and resides in the City of Cleveland; Cecile, the wife of Charles H. Shiels, died May 4, 1917; George, born November 14, 1876, died in New York City. The members of the Chrystal family have been earnest communicants of the Catholic Church, and Mrs. Chrystal was for some time a member of the choir of St. Francis Church in San Francisco.

Peter Chrystal died July 5, 1881. In the last year of his life he had invested heavily in mining stock controlled by James P. Flood. A suit had been started only a short time before against Mr. Flood, but the last illness and death of Mr. Chrystal left the management of the suit to a young attorney and members of the Chrystal family always have been completely convinced that the victory of this attorney and dishonesty

on the others were responsible for the compromise of the suit and the loss or destruction of papers and securities that represented nearly the entire fortune of Peter Chrystal. Following his death and deprived of his counsel, and guiding hand, Mrs. Chrystal suffered an almost complete financial collapse and was compelled to sell her jewels and paintings, and other personal and household ornaments in order to provide small sums of money to educate her two youngest daughters. Mrs. Chrystal's health began to fail towards 1899 and 1900. During the last thirteen years of her life she was physically entirely helpless, though she retained the keenness of her mind, and her cheerful spirit was undiminished to the end. She passed away June 27, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison had one child, a son, Maj. Ralph C. Harrison, born at San Francisco, March 12, 1889. He was graduated from Santa Clara University in June, 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered the United States Army in 1908 and served continuously in the Coast Artillery until his return from the World war, when he was retired for physical disability, after being confined to the Letterman Hospital for nearly two years. He saw much active service as major of the Seventy-first Company in the Argonne, Meuse, and was provost marshal of the territory bounded by St. Germain to the Italian border after the armistice. He married Cali Phillips, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles Leonard Phillips, on January 3, 1914. They have two children, Eugenie, born at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, September 24, 1914, and Ralph Chrystal, born at Fort Monroe, Virginia, April 27, 1916.

George Washington Frink was a young man when he came to California in 1850, and numbered himself among the pioneers of San Francisco, and in the passing years he effectively brought his ability and powers to bear in enterprise that contributed to the civic and material development and progress of his adopted city. He was long recognized as one of the prominent and influential representatives of the real estate business in San Francisco, and his activities in this line continued until the time of his death, on the 30th of October, 1902. His widow passed away October 1, 1914.

Mr. Frink was born at West Troy, New York, a representative of a family early founded in the old Empire State, where his parents, Isaac and Mary (Haight) Frink, continued to reside until their death. Mr. Frink acquired his early education in the schools of his native place, and thereafter was for some time a student in historic old Girard College, in the City of Philadelphia. When the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, resulted in a great tide of migration setting toward the New Eldorado, Mr. Frink was one of those who set forth to seek his fortunes in the new wonderland. He arrived in San Francisco in the early part of the year 1850, and for a number of years he owned and conducted the old Tehama Hotel, at the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, a portion of this building having stood until 1906, when it gave place to a modern structure. Finally Mr. Frink turned his attention to the real estate business, and his discrimination, mature judgment and pro-

gressive policies made him soon a leader in this line of enterprise in the California metropolis. He became senior member of the firm of Frink & Wilde, which built up an extensive and prosperous business and which incidentally did much to further the general advancement and prosperity of San Francisco City and County. Of this firm Mr. Frink continued a member until his death, and the record of his life is one of earnest endeavor and worthy achievement, his sterling attributes of character having commended him to the confidence and good will of the community which so long represented his home and the stage of his constructive activities. He was liberal and loyal as a citizen, but had no desire for public office of any kind. He was long and actively affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

The year 1859 recorded the marriage of Mr. Frink and Miss Minerva Kennedy, who likewise was born in the State of New York, and after a devoted companionship of more than forty years, the death of the husband and father severed the gracious ties that had made the union one of ideal order. Of the four children the eldest is George Kennedy Frink, who continues a resident of San Francisco; Abby is the wife of Mr. Bickel, of this city; and the other two children are deceased.

Bailey Millard, the author of this history, was born in Markesan, Wisconsin, in 1859. As a boy he went with his parents to Minnesota in 1867, and was educated at the State Normal School at Mankato. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the St. Peter Tribune, and afterward went to St. Paul, where he worked first as a printer and then as a contributor to the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

In 1878 he went to Ogden, Utah, where he was editor of the Evening Dispatch. Going to San Francisco in 1880, he became a reporter on the Chronicle. There he married Martha B. Hawkins, a singer who was was studying for the operatic stage, but who gave up her career to become his wife. He became one of the editors of the Chronicle, but in 1891 transferred his activities to the San Francisco Morning Call, of which he became city editor. He rendered such conspicuous service to the Call that W. R. Hearst, the proprietor of the Examiner of that city, engaged him as city editor of that paper in 1892 and afterward as news editor, night editor and Sunday and literary editor.

While doing newspaper work he wrote three books, beside contributing many short stories and poems to New York magazines and the Saturday Evening Post. He also traveled to the Klondike and to Nome, and as a result of these travels wrote "The Lure o' Gold," which was on the best selling list of novels in 1904. Two years before that time he gave up newspaper work altogether and lived in Marin County and also in Berkeley, writing for the magazines.

In 1905 he went to New York with his family and became the editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. Afterward he was for a time the editor of the Munsey Magazine. While living in and near New York for an eleven-year period he wrote many short stories and articles for the magazines and also published "The Sea Hawk," a novel, in the year 1911,

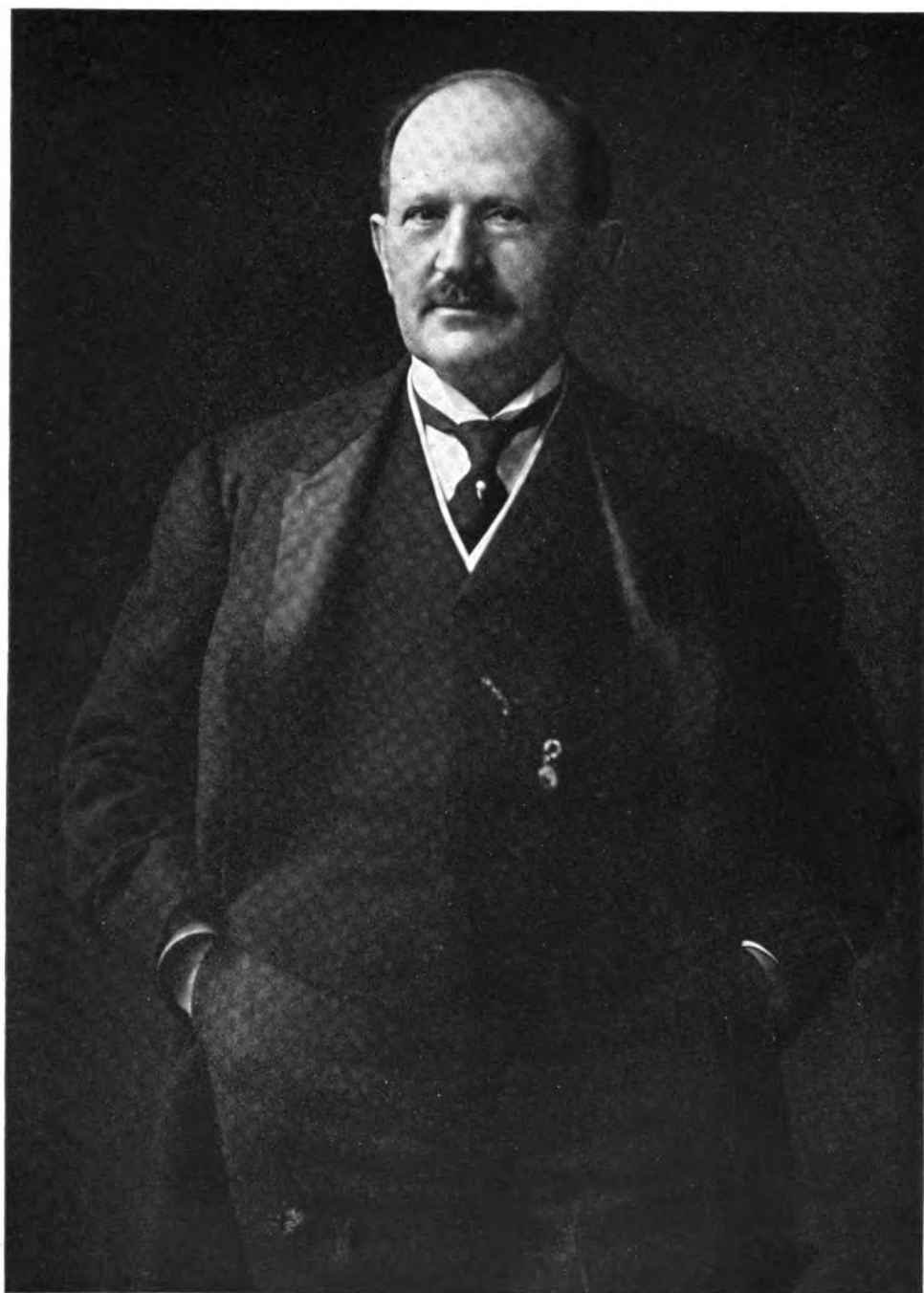
several years before the Sabatini novel of that name made its appearance, "Schoolma'am Island" and other romances.

In January, 1916, he returned to San Francisco, and was engaged in editorial work and feature writing for the Examiner. In 1917 he went to Los Angeles, where he worked in the same capacity for the Los Angeles Examiner, another Hearst paper. He was called back to San Francisco in August, 1918, and given the editorship of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin. In 1920 he left the Bulletin and returned to Los Angeles to engage in the automobile tire business. In the meantime he had begun his "History of the San Francisco Bay Region," and as he did not remain actively engaged in the tire trade for long he spent much of his time in San Francisco. His wife dying in January, 1922, before the history was completed, he gave up all literary work for a time, having become, as he said, unfitted for it because of his grief over his great loss. But after a few months he took heart again and completed the history, which is the only one containing all the annals of the bay cities and the entire bay region.

Mr. Millard is the father of two children, Elmer S. Millard and Gladys E. Dwiggins, the one of San Francisco and the other of Los Angeles. He is at present an editorial writer for the Los Angeles Times.

BERNARD ULMER STEINMAN, who passed the closing years of his long and useful life in the City of San Francisco, was a pioneer of California and was but a boy when he came to this state, alone and dependent upon his own resources. He gained high place as a man of affairs and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen who was specially prominent in connection with the development and advancement of the City of Sacramento, where he long maintained his home.

Mr. Steinman was born in Cologne, Germany, and was a baby of nine months at the time of the family immigration to the United States. Here his mother died while he was yet a child, and he was only eleven years of age when he set forth for California, making the voyage from New York via the Isthmus of Panama. The ticket with which he had been provided for the passage was securely placed in his handkerchief, but the youngster was too ill and confused to remember this on its being called for, with the result that the captain of the vessel compelled him to work his way over as compensation. It was in the year 1858 that Mr. Steinman thus arrived in the Golden State, somewhat startled, perhaps, at finding the lost ticket, cause of all his difficulty, still nestling in the folds of his handkerchief.

Selling match boxes on the streets of Sacramento was one of the first occupations of the poor little newcomer. However, the ability of the promising youth was early recognized by Leland Stanford, who made him his protege. A warm and lasting friendship was afterwards cemented between the two men, which proved mutually profitable, for it was Mr. Steinman who suggested the idea to Mr. Stanford to become

a candidate for the United States Senate, in which that distinguished Californian served later with marked ability.

For a number of years Mr. Steinman was the proprietor of the Sacramento Depot Hotel, and during this period he aspired to a place on the board of directors of the Sacramento Gas and Electric Company. Told to his face by one of the directors in the presence of the entire board, that this particular ambition of his could never be realized, he bluntly informed all of them that he would be president of the company when this particular director would not even be associated with it. And not only did this state of affairs actually come to pass, but Mr. Steinman assumed the presidency of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Sacramento as well as that of the Gas and Electric Company.

After being twice elected supervisor of the City and County of Sacramento, he served two terms as mayor of the state capital. Under his most progressive administration Sacramento was changed from a sleepy, good-sized town of wooden sidewalks to a live and rapidly growing city, desirous of adopting the most modern of civic improvements. Mr. Steinman rightly earned the title of "father of the new and greater Sacramento," and the Sacramento Bee said that he accomplished more for the city in seven months than all his predecessors in as many years. Because he commanded unqualified popular confidence and esteem, Mayor Steinman was able to solve a critical problem in connection with the labor question without trouble, his coolness, courage and thorough understanding of the situation surmounting all obstacles.

Mr. Steinman's success was not only due to his determination to become a prosperous and accomplished man himself, but also to the aid he gave other men to do likewise. In his work of building men, he would set down-and-outers from all walks of life on their feet again, give them a chance to begin their lives anew, and from this point on leave them alone to work out their own salvation or failure. Many prominent men in California today owe the success of their achievements to the early opportunities afforded them by Bernard Ulmer Steinman.

Mr. Steinman was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, was a stalwart republican in politics, was a charter member of the Sutter Club of Sacramento and a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco, and was a zealous and influential leader of Temple Emanu-El, the first Jewish church in San Francisco. After his retirement from active business, Mr. Steinman traveled a year in Europe, and upon his return to California he established his residence in San Francisco, where he passed the remainder of his years.

In private life the remarkable personality of the man was everywhere evident. He was especially fond of youth, and entered into their games and pleasures with the joy and vigor of one of them. His never-ending fund of stories and anecdotes made him an invaluable asset at the socials of the older folks.

In 1877 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Steinman to Miss Fannie Sachs, of Cincinnati, who still maintains her home in San Fran-

cisco. Of the four children of this union, two are living: Irving I., who was born at Sacramento, on the 18th of August, 1878, and who became president of the California Numismatic Society, having written much valuable material on the subject of numismatics, died on the 16th of February, 1922; Henrietta (Etta) is the wife of Arthur Allen Frank, of San Francisco; Lillian is the wife of Max Samuel, also of this city; and Ulmer died at the age of ten months and ten days.

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, president emeritus of the University of California, was the actual administrative head of the university for a period of twenty years, a period of remarkable constructive progress, during which time the university broadened and improved its facilities and its service so as to rank as one of the foremost American institutions in higher education. Doctor Wheeler was born in Randolph, Massachusetts, July 15, 1854, son of Benjamin and Mary E. (Ide) Wheeler. For many years he has enjoyed high rank among the foremost American scholars, particularly as a philologist. He received his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from Brown University, his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Heidelberg in 1885, and Brown, Princeton, Harvard, Yale and Johns Hopkins, and a number of other universities have bestowed upon him the honorary Doctor of Laws degree. The University of Athens, Greece, conferred on him the honorary Doctor of Philosophy in 1912. He is a Phi Beta Kappa, has membership in many learned societies including the American Philological Association, American Historical Association, American Oriental Society. Doctor Wheeler was instructor in Latin and Greek in Brown University, was an instructor at Harvard, and for many years a member of the faculty of Cornell University, where for over ten years he held the chair of philology. On July 18, 1899, he took up his duties as president of the University of California and his actual service of twenty years continued until July 15, 1919. Since this date he has been president emeritus and professor of comparative philology.

Doctor Wheeler in 1895-96 was professor of Greek literature at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, and in 1909-10 served as Roosevelt professor at the University at Berlin. He is the author of a number of monologues and books on philological subjects, including "Introduction to the History of Language," published in 1890. He also wrote "Die Organisation des höheren Unterrichts in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika," published in Munich, 1897, and a life of Alexander the Great. He is a member of the University Bohemian, Pacific Union and other clubs and other organizations in San Francisco and elsewhere.

Doctor Wheeler married, June 27, 1881, Amey Webb, of Providence, Rhode Island.

HARRY MANVILLE WRIGHT. The work of distinctive importance that identifies Harry Manville Wright in the California bar was his long service

as master in chancery for the Federal Courts in Northern California. In this capacity he heard some of the weightiest cases involving public utilities and other corporations in contract interpretation. Mr. Wright is a native son and intellectually is regarded as one of the most brilliant members of the San Francisco bar.

He was born at San Francisco April 14, 1872, son of John and Amelia (Manville) Wright, his father a native of Tennessee and his mother a native of New York. His mother came to California as a young girl in 1852, traveling in a wagon drawn by ox teams from Illinois over the plains. Her father was Isaac Manville, who was of on old Connecticut family of Huguenot extraction. John Wright came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in February, 1850. He was of the Scotch-Irish migration from North Carolina to Tennessee and of Revolutionary stock. He was an iron worker, and did iron work and manufactured iron tools at Sacramento until 1856, after which he was a resident of San Francisco.

Harry Manville Wright attended public schools in San Francisco and graduated with the class of 1894 from the University of California, taking the Bachelor of Arts degree. He was winner of the university medal at his graduation and was also head of the university cadets. He is a member of Phi Gamma Delta and of Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. After leaving the university Mr. Wright taught three years in the Boys' High School that is now known as the Lowell High School in San Francisco. Going East he spent two years in the Harvard Law School and on his return took the examination and was admitted to the bar, beginning his work as an attorney in January, 1900.

During the first year of mining excitement in Alaska Mr. Wright went to Nome and for one summer acted as attorney for one of the largest mining corporations. He was in Alaska and a witness of the scenes represented and depicted in the Rex Beach story of "The Spoilers." In 1901 he became associated in practice with Louis Titus, subsequently becoming his partner in the law firm of Titus, Wright and Creed. The firm did a general practice but mostly in corporation law and some admiralty practice.

After 1907 Mr. Wright resumed individual private practice for three years, at the end of which time he was appointed standing master in chancery in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. When that court was abolished he was transferred to similar duties in the United States District Court. For the first five years he had no opportunity for any private practice, since due to the illness of Judge DeHaven the entire equity calendar had to be heard by the master. After that the only cases referred to him were those of large importance that would take many months in hearing and therefore unduly burden the calendar of the district court. These cases covered all branches of the federal jurisdiction. Among the more notable of them was the pioneer rate fixing controversy between the Contra Costa Water Company of Oakland and that city involving the water rates for 1904-5. Also there was the rate fixing controversy between the Spring Valley Water Company and the City of San Francisco, in which eight suits were filed, one each

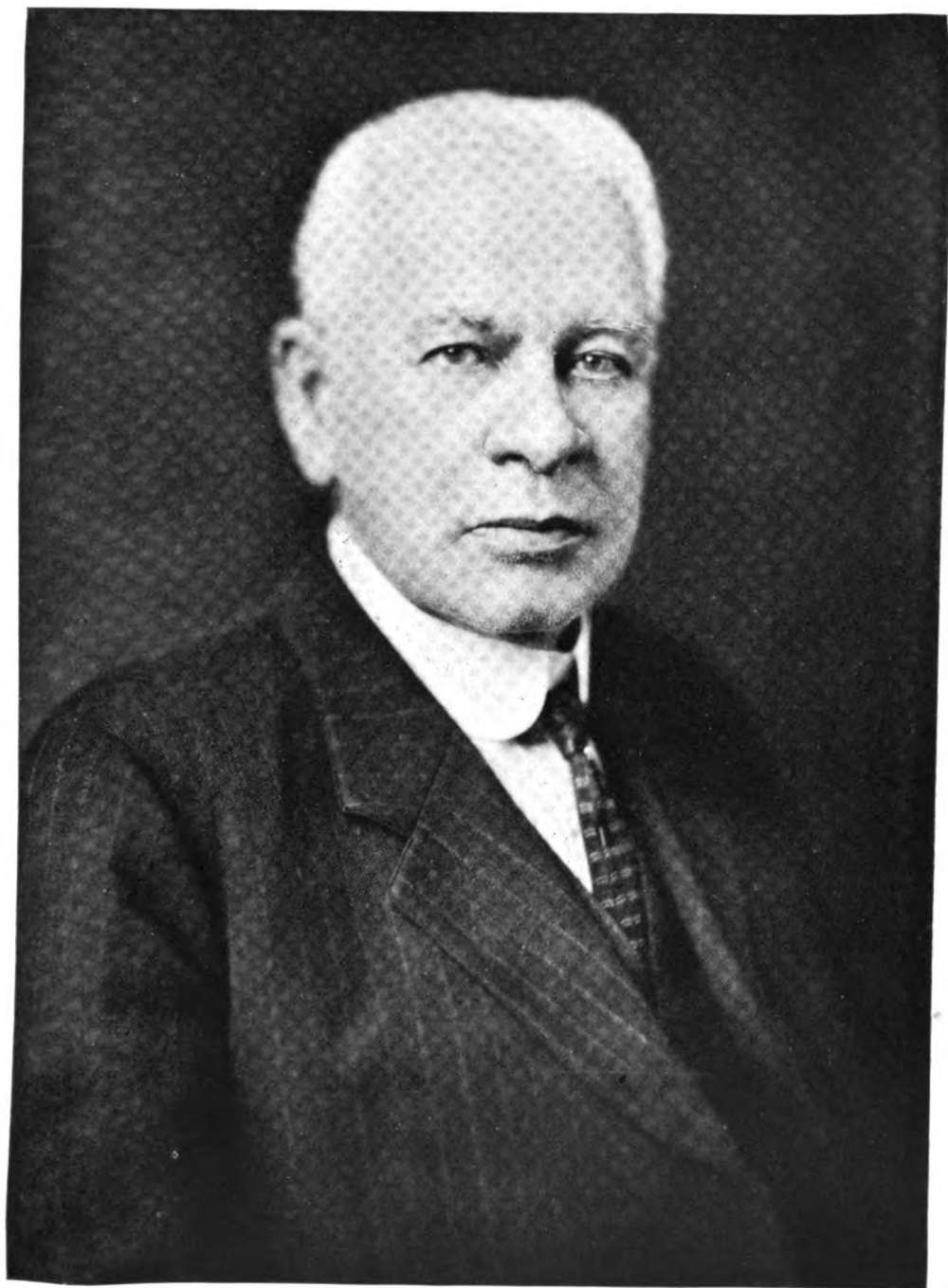
year from 1907 to 1914, these suits being consolidated for a hearing. Involved in connection with them was the validity of the supervisors' order relative to water rates, the ownership of $2,750,000 of impounded moneys and the final valuation for the purpose of rate fixing of the property of the Spring Valley Water Company. Master in Chancery Wright also heard the litigation between the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the City and County of San Francisco concerning rates fixed by the city for gas for the years 1913 to 1915, inclusive, in which about $1,500,000 of impounded money was at stake and the judicial valuation of the gas plants of the plaintiff. Another case is known as the United States versus Curtis Collins and Holbrook Company, in which eighty suits by the United States to cancel timber entries for alleged fraud were consolidated for hearing. Another was the Ocean Shore Railway Company receivership proceedings, besides many others, including a number of hearings as to infringement of patents.

All of this experience has made Mr. Wright one of the recognized authorities on corporation contracts and matters involving federal jurisdiction in California. He resigned as master in chancery at the end of 1919, engaging in private practice in association with John S. Partridge. He still acts as master in chancery of the court when occasion arises under special orders of appointment, and his private practice outside of the court has been largely concerned in water litigation. His offices are in the Foxcroft Building.

Mr. Wright is affiliated with Durant Lodge No. 368 of the Masonic order at Berkeley. He is a member of the Pacific Union Club, Claremont Country Club, the Commonwealth Club and is a director of the Western Iron Works of San Francisco. A republican, he has taken little part in party organizations.

He was married in Illinois on August 4, 1905. Mrs. Wright is a native of that state, and the daughter of John S. Barber. They have one child, John Barber Wright, who is now a student in the Hitchcock Military Academy.

Clarence Mark Smith. For forty years Clarence Mark Smith has been general agent at San Francisco for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in his native State of Wisconsin. He was an educator and learned the fundamentals of banking there. He has been responsible for a large share of the Pacific Coast business of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is also prominently identified with banking and other concerns.

Mr. Smith was born in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, a mile and one-half above the Illinois state line, August 5, 1854, son of William Harrison and Ann Livingston Smith. His parents were both of English ancestry, his father a native of New York State and his mother of Connecticut. She is related to the well-known Cass family of Los Angeles. William Harrison Smith was a pioneer settler in Wisconsin and followed the business of contracting and building, and also farming. Clarence Mark

Clarence M Smith

Smith attended public schools at Benhams Corners in Wisconsin, and later taught the public school when seventeen years of age, in the Town of Half Day, Illinois, ten or twenty miles from Chicago. On returning to Benhams Corners he attended an academy established by Mr. M. M. Rice in Wisconsin, and later took a course in the Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He passed the examination and was awarded the teachers' certificate. About that time he induced his father to purchase twelve acres adjoining the home farm place, for the reason that neither liked their neighbor. The price, including a residence, was between $400 and $500, a very high price for land at that time. To induce his father to undertake this obligation he promised to stay with him until it was paid for. The next winter the superintendent who had given him his certificate asked him to take what was designated as No. 1 School at Summers. He was selected because of his rugged physique, since physical strength as well as mental proficiency was required in the handling of the class of rough students. This school, as was customary among many schools in frontier country districts, had gained its reputation through the custom of the boys' throwing the teacher out of doors. Nothing of the kind happened after Mr. Smith took charge, and after establishing law and order there he was induced to take charge of a similar school, where he again proved himself master of the situation. He was next made principal of the school at Union Grove in Racine County, Wisconsin. While he was there the president of the normal school recommended him for the position of principal of the high school at Sturgeon Bay in Northeastern Wisconsin. He was principal there from 1877 to 1881, and from his earnings, paid off the mortgage on his father's farm. In 1880 he was elected superintendent of schools of Door County, Wisconsin. In 1881 the opportunity was presented of buying out a bank that was about ready to fail. He took the bank "lock, stock and barrel," reorganized it, and though it had very small capital, nearly everybody in the county knew him and had confidence in his integrity. The institution was soon on a paying basis. Along with banking he wrote considerable life insurance, and was interested in other commercial enterprises.

On his own resources, and through his close reliance, Mr. Smith made for himself a considerable reputation in that section of Wisconsin as an able young business man. Then, in 1885, having sold his interests, he moved to California, bringing with him a commission as superintendent of the agency system for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Since that year he has been general agent of San Francisco, and he has made the Northwestern one of the most favorably known of the Eastern insurance companies on the Pacific Coast. At the close of 1924 Mr. Smith plans to retire from the position in order to have his time free for his individual interests. A number of years ago he bought the control of the Security Savings Bank of Visalia, serving as president for a number of years. After selling out his interest in that institution he bought control of the Merced Bank, and also acted as its

president. He was also interested in the Woodlake National Bank, and has a number of investments that make him a factor in the financial world.

Mr. Smith is a republican, though he has never been in politics as a candidate for office. He is affiliated with Alameda Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine of San Francisco, and is a member of the Bohemian and Commonwealth clubs and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Smith's first wife was Miss Amy Bell, whom he married in Wisconsin. She died in California, leaving one daughter, Daisy B., wife of Edwin J. Thomas. Edwin J. Thomas is associated with Mr. Smith in the insurance agency. Mr. Smith married for his second wife Miss Alice Prescott, a native of Minnesota, daughter of Rev. George W. Prescott, of that state.

Guy P. Hull is one of the representative business men and most progressive citizens of Redwood City, the judicial center of San Mateo County, where he is associated with his only brother, Asa Edward Hull, in the conducting of a large and well equipped retail hardware establishment, he being the executive head of the concern.

Mr. Hull was born at San Carlos, San Mateo County, California, on the 19th of April, 1869, and is a son of William Whipple Hull and Rosa Hull, who were born and reared in the State of New York and who came to California as pioneers of the year 1851. William W. Hull was the first man in San Mateo County to engage in the manufacturing of brick, and he supplied the brick for the old Palms Hotel and many of the leading business buildings of Redwood City, he having been an influential figure in connection with the civic and material development and upbuilding of San Mateo County, and both he and his wife having here continued their residence until their death, the names of both meriting place on the roll of the honored pioneers of California. Of the four children the subject is the elder of the two sons, and the one surviving daughter is Mrs. May Shields, the other daughter having died in infancy.

Guy P. Hull acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county, and as a young man he entered railroad service, in which connection he was employed in California, Arizona and Nevada. After his retirement from this vocation he became associated with his brother in establishing the hardware business which has grown to be the largest and most important enterprise of its kind at Redwood City. He takes loyal interest in all things touching the welfare of his native county and home city, and though liberal and public-spirited he has manifested no desire for political preferment or public office of any kind. He is fond of outdoor sports, especially hunting, and one of his hobbies is duck hunting, in which invigorating sport he has made an excellent record year after year. He is a past grand trustee of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is affiliated also with the Benevolent and Proctective Order of Elks and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Christian John Bauer was an ambitious German youth of eighteen years when he came to San Francisco, about the year 1866, and in his initial activities he was somewhat handicapped by reason of the fact that at the time of his arrival he was utterly unfamiliar with the English language, in which he could not speak a single sentence. His alert mind soon enabled him to overcome this difficulty in large measure, and in the passing years he proved his resourcefulness and his sterling integrity by productive activities that brought to him prosperity. He was for many years successfully engaged in the restaurant business in San Francisco, and was one of the prominent and popular representatives of this line of enterprise at the time of his death, December 31, 1913.

Mr. Bauer was born in Baden, Germany, in 1848, a son of Christian John Bauer, Sr., and Barbara (Zimmerman) Bauer, the father having been a farmer in that section of Germany. Of the other three children in the family it may here be recorded that Ludwig is a resident of San Jose, California, and that Elizabeth and August are deceased. The subject of this memoir profited by the advantages of the excellent schools of his native land, and, as above noted, he was eighteen years of age when he established his residence in San Francisco. For two years he was here employed in connection with the dairy business conducted by George Hartman, and after he had so carefully saved his earnings as to be in possession of $4,000 he engaged in the dairy industry for himself. He continued his successful operation in this business during a period of ten years, and thereafter he continued successfully in the cafe or restaurant business during the remainder of his long and worthy career. His personality gained to him popular confidence and good will, and he was one of the substantial citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death.

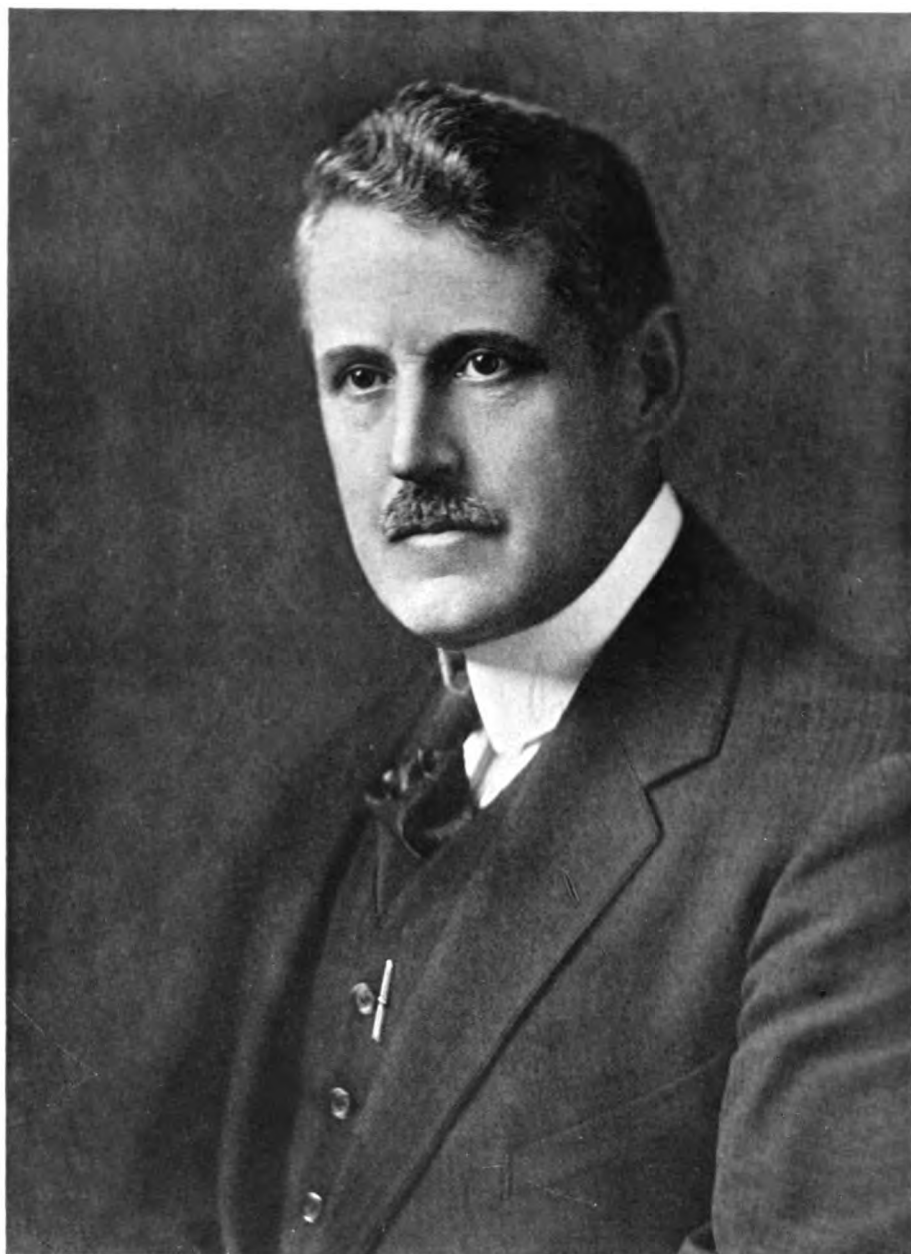
On the 24th of October, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bauer and Miss Amelia Sahling, who still resides in San Francisco and who is now the wife of C. A. LeaVine. Louis Bernard, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Bauer, is deceased.

Henry J. Curry has not found it necessary to go outside the borders of his native county to find a stage for successful business activity, and he is one of the progressive and influential citizens and men of affairs in Contra Costa County, where he is the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate and is president of the El Cerrito Land & Improvement Company, in the organization of which he played a large part. He was one of the organizers also of the Sunset View Cemetery Association, which has brought about the platting and development of the beautiful Sunset View Cemetery at Berkeley, he being the vice president of this association. He is established in the undertaking business in the City of Martinez, and now has the distinction of being, in matter of consecutive indentification with the business, the oldest funeral director in his native county.

Mr. Curry was born at Clayton, Contra Costa County, June 19, 1865, a son of the late James R. and Ellen (Callahan) Curry, both of whom were residents of this county at the time of their death. James R. Curry

was born in Jackson County, Missouri, and was little more than a boy when he gained pioneer honors in California, he having made the journey across the plains and having early established himself in the livery business at Clayton, besides which he ran the first stage from Antioch to Oakland. It was in the '50s that he was thus engaged, and he had the characteristics that made him fully able to cope with difficulties and emergencies at a period when law and order here were in the making. He was a man of the picturesque pioneer type, determined, resourceful and self-reliant, and he so ordered his course as ever to merit and receive the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He finally disposed of his property and business interests at Clayton, moved to Martinez, the county seat, and here lived retired until his death in 1908, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a scion of an old American family of Scotch-Irish lineage, and his wife was born in Ireland, she having been young at the time of her parents' immigration to the United States. In addition to Henry J., of this review, these honored pioneers are survived also by three other sons: Charles E., who served as auditor of Contra Costa County, is now living retired, in the City of Portland, Oregon; Bert is engaged in the undertaking business at Richmond, Contra Costa County; and Thomas Reuben is postmaster at El Cerrito, this county, where also he is engaged in the mercantile business.

The public schools of Clayton afforded Henry J. Curry his youthful education, and in 1883 he began driving the stage between Clayton and Martinez, a distance of fourteen miles, his responsibilities including also the transporting of mail and express. After having been thus engaged two and one-half years he established himself in the livery business at Martinez. He continued this enterprise until 1898, and in the meanwhile, in 1892, he was elected county coroner, an office of which he continued the efficient incumbent during a period of sixteen years, within which he was on two occasions elected to this position as the only successful candidate on the ticket of the democratic party in the county. Since 1898 he has continued as one of the successful representatives of the undertaking business in Contra Costa County. His original undertaking establishment, at Point Richmond, he eventually turned over to his brother Bert, who still conducts the same, and he continued his undertaking business at Martinez. In 1913 he here erected the fine modern building in which his business is conducted, the structure having been built at a cost of $40,000. On the site of the building he owns half a block of land, and at the time of this writing, in the autumn of 1923, he is erecting a beautiful chapel as an adjunct of his undertaking business, this chapel being in its design, equipment and appointments of the most modern and consistent type. One of the finest residence properties in Contra Costa County is that owned and occupied by Mr. Curry and his family, near the courthouse at Martinez, and this home is pointed out as one of the show places of the county.

Mr. Curry has been signally liberal and progressive as a citizen, and large and well earned success has attended his business activities. He gave many years of service as president of the Contra Costa County Agricultural Society, and retained this position until the society ceased to hold its annual

fairs. Mr. Curry is now the owner of the famous John Muir homestead at Alhambra Valley, Contra Costa County, this property including five acres of ground and the beautiful old house, which was erected at a cost of $26,000.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Curry has been affiliated with Oakland Lodge No. 171, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Martinez he maintains affiliation with the I. D. E. S., and at Pinola with the U. P. E. C. He has been a leader in the councils and campaign work of the democratic party in California, was for several years a member of its State Central Committee, and was for twenty-five years chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Contra Costa County. Before the adoption of the direct primary system in elections he was a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party with almost uninterrupted regularity.

January 1, 1890, recorded the marriage of Mr. Curry and Miss Mollie K. Kelly, who was born and reared at Martinez, a daughter of James R. Kelly, long in service as a member of the county board of supervisors. Mrs. Curry is a member of the California State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and is president of the Woman's Improvement Club of Martinez. Her sister, Miss Alice E. Kelly, is principal of the Martinez grammar school.

Edward Fitzmaurice. Early records of San Francisco show that one of the men largely responsible for much of the upbuilding of the city was Edward Fitzmaurice, one of its successful merchants, and a citizen of high repute. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1837, a son of Garrett and Bridget Fitzmaurice. Edward came to the United States in 1852, and after one year's stay in San Francisco went to Benicia and later to reside permanently in the vicinity of Vallejo, of which, with General Vallejo and others, he was one of the founders. He then sent to Ireland for his parents and two brothers. Edward Fitzmaurice was educated in church schools and college, and was given special training on the violin. He became a pioneer merchant of Vallejo, and made the first contract to supply, during the regime of Admiral Farragut, the Government at Mare Island with its meats, and this contract he continued for many years, besides holding other Government contracts of importance. He invested largely in real estate there and at San Francisco, and was a man of large means. A staunch democrat, he gave his party a loyal support and was always interested in politics. He affiliated with all church people, but adhered in faith to the Catholic Church.

Edward Fitzmaurice married in New York Hannah Holland, a daughter of Martha and John Holland. Mr. Holland was a cattle raiser upon a large scale. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzmaurice became the parents of the following children: Annie, who married E. J. Brown, both of whom died, leaving three sons and one daughter; Martha, who married John R. Hanify, mentioned below; and five who are deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fitzmaurice were spared to their children into a ripe old age, she dying at

the age of sixty-five years, and he when he was seventy-three. They were still living at Vallejo at the time of their deaths.

John Ryder Hanify lived about forty-eight years in the San Francisco Bay district. He was born in New York State in 1862, and was about fourteen years of age when he came to California, after having finished his education in a boys' school. He always regarded it as part of his singular good fortune to have found employment as an office boy, at $4 a week, with the lumber firm of A. D. Moore & Company. Mr. Moore, a university graduate and a gentleman of high caliber, with the bookkeeper were the only other two people in the office. At the age of seventeen John R. Hanify was getting $60 a month. Soon afterward occurred a tragic taking off of the bookkeeper, and young Hanify succeeded to his place and by a resourcefulness that characterized him always, he managed to fill the position creditably. From that he was advanced to general manager. The firm established a number of lumber yards at Stockton and at points in the San Joaquin Valley, and the business of the home office was to keep the yards supplied with stock shipped in from Washington, Oregon and California mills. By 1897 Mr. Hanify was getting a salary of $600 a month and an interest in the profits. In that year he resigned to engage in business for himself as an agent for lumber manufacturers, and during the next twenty-five years he built a business as a wholesaler in which he controlled a fleet of steam schooners and sailing vessels plying between Puget Sound and various Northern and Southern California ports and also to foreign ports, and his interests also included several mills in the Redwood timber district of California. Mr. Hanify for a number of years ranked as one of the wealthiest captains of industry on the coast, and his place of business on Market Street was only a block away from the office where he secured his first job at $4 a week.

Mr. Hanify was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, serving a number of years on its committee of appeals, and was an active member of the Pacific Union Club, Bohemian Club, Olympic Club and the San Francisco and Corinthian Yacht clubs. He was one of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen on the coast. With his sloop Westward he won the King George Cup during the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and with his boats he was winner of many other trophies, yacht racing having been the sport which appealed to him most from boyhood up.

Mrs. John R. Hanify, whose maiden name was Martha Fitzmaurice, was born in the City of Vallejo, December 10, 1860. She was educated at boarding school, and was graduated with honors in 1876. She was married in her native city, May 10, 1881, to John R. Hanify, who recently lost his life in a yachting accident on San Francisco Bay, May 6, 1922. He was a man who stood very high in business circles. Mr. and Mrs. Hanify had no children.

Coming of a family always interested in civic affairs, Mrs. Hanify has used her large means and leisure to promote different worthy objects. Prior to the war of this country with Spain she had become interested in the work of the American Red Cross. After the fire and

Mrs John. R Hanify

earthquake in San Francisco the Red Cross became nationalized, and chapters were formed, the first one being organized in Marin County by Mrs. Hanify, who was chairman of the society. Mrs. Hanify has been very zealous in behalf of women's clubs, and assisted in building the first woman's club house in the city. She was a member of the Ladies' Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. She also belongs to the California Club, the Sorosis Club, the Woman's Athletic Club, the San Francisco Musical Club, and the Woman's Catholic Council, and is active in promoting such projects as the Children's Aid, which furnishes the services of hospital clinics to the Infant Shelter and other charitable institutions for the poor. In these various organizations she finds much to interest her and awaken her sympathies, but her large benefactions are not confined to them by any manner of means. She feels that her wealth is a sacred trust and that it is her duty as a good citizen and Christian to alleviate the suffering of those less fortunate than she, and in so doing she believes she is carrying out the wishes of her parents and husband. Few ladies of San Francisco stand any higher in public regard than she, and she has won this commendation many times over by her charities and public spirit.

JOSEPH RUSSELL KNOWLAND. One of the best known figures in the political and public life of the Bay district during the past quarter of a century has been Joseph Russell Knowland of Oakland, banker, publisher and former congressman. He was born in Alameda, California, August 5, 1873, son of Joseph and Hannah (Bailey) Knowland. His father was an early settler in California, for many years engaged in the lumber business on the Pacific coast. Joseph R. Knowland attended public schools, finishing his education in the University of the Pacific. He then became associated with his father in his lumber and shipping interests, and for many years has had important business affiliations as an executive in manufacturing, public utility and banking institutions. He is president of the Bank of Alameda, and a director of the First National Bank and American Bank of Oakland.

For several years he has been president and publisher of the Oakland Tribune. He has taken a continuous interest in public affairs since early manhood. At the age of twenty-five he was elected to the Assembly from the Forty-seventh District, serving in the sessions of 1899-1900, and was reelected for a second term. In 1902 he was elected a member of the State Senate, serving a term on the committee on banking. In 1904, in the Fifty-eighth Congress, he was nominated to fill out the unexpired term of Victor H. Metcalf, who had become secretary of commerce and labor in President Roosevelt's office cabinet. He was also elected to the full term of the Fifty-ninth Congress, and continued to represent the Sixth California District in Congress until 1915. He became a member of the committee on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and was especially active in matters affecting the Panama Canal. In 1914 he was republican nominee for the United States Senate.

Mr. Knowland is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, also belongs to the Consistory and Mystic Shrine, and for eight years served as grand officer of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

For a number of years he has interested himself in the movement to preserve historic landmarks in California, becoming president of the California Landmark League. He married, April 2, 1894, Miss Ellie J. Fife, of Tacoma, Washington, who died in July, 1908, leaving three children. On September 28, 1909, Mr. Knowland married Emelyn S. West, of Virginia.

George Hendry Kellogg was a California pioneer, and for many years identified with San Francisco business.

He was a native of Massachusetts, and lived for a number of years at Sheffield in that state. He married Katherine D. Flint, of North Reading, Massachusetts. In 1850 they came to California and established their home at San Francisco, but subsequently moved to Redwood City, where they lived until 1866. On his return to San Francisco Mr. Kellogg became a partner in the firm of Flint, Peabody & Company, and was actively associated with that business organization for many years. He was a faithful member of the First Congregational Church.

Kate, the only daughter of George H. Kellogg and wife, was reared in San Francisco, and in 1866 was married to Mr. Joseph Hutchinson. Her home is at 2701 Green Street in San Francisco. Her husband's father was James Sloan Hutchinson, who came to California in 1849, and was conspicuously successful in the mining world. He was also interested in the old Sather Banking Company. One of his active interests outside of business was his membership and work in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mrs. Joseph Hutchinson became a successful lawyer at Palo Alto. She has three children: Joseph Kellogg, who is now a partner in the law firm of Knight, Boland, Hutchinson & Christian at San Francisco, and married Katherine Hooper; Katherine Hutchinson, wife of E. H. Post, and James Sloan Hutchinson.

Peter Connolly has been a resident of California nearly half a century, and for many years was engaged in his business as a landscape architect, doing much of the fine work in the improvement of homes in and around San Francisco.

Mr. Connolly was past eighty years of age when he passed away on April 26, 1924. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, and had very few educational opportunities. As a young man he went to England and served an apprenticeship as a landscape gardener there. On coming to America he lived for a short time in Pennsylvania, and in 1875 came to California. Mr. Connolly's services were in great demand among property owners and also in public work. For some time his work was done in Menlow Park, and subsequently he laid out many of the fine

homes in and around San Francisco. Many years ago he built the home in the city where he lived.

Mr. Connolly and Miss Julia Egan married at St. Mary's Cathedral in San Francisco. She was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and died July 27, 1906. Three children were born to their marriage and two are now living. Mary C. is the wife of Edwin C. Mills, and their children are Jack Raner Clark and Juliette Frances Clark. The son, Laurence J. Connolly, is a carpenter of Stanford University, and is married and has one child, Isabelle. Mr. Connolly and family are Catholics, and he has always voted as a democrat.

M. Earl Cummings. One of the prominent figures in the art world in California, Melvin Earl Cummings, pursued his early studies in San Francisco, continued his learning abroad, and during the period of his mature work as a sculptor has executed some of. the best known pictures and designs in marble and bronze in and around San Francisco.

He was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 13, 1876, son of M. E. and Ardelle (Clawson) Cummings. His father was a banker, and in 1886 located in San Francisco. M. Earl Cummings attended public schools in Salt Lake City, including the Salt Lake Business College, was a pupil in an academy at Logan, Utah, and in San Francisco pursued the study of art in the Mark Hopkins Art Institute. He went abroad, remaining three years at Paris, and was a pupil of Douglas Tilden and also studied under Louis Nole and Mercia, both prominent features in the Beaux Art School at Paris.

Since returning to America Mr. Cummings has made San Francisco his home. He has modeled two national monuments: The Float Monument at Monterey and the Burns Monument in Golden Gate Park. Some of the most impressive sculptured pieces in Golden Gate Park represent his art. He modeled the figure of Rubin Lloyd, and designed and modeled the famous "Pool of Enchantment," situated in front of the main entrance to the De Young Museum. The figures in the pool are of bronze. He was sculptor of the fountain at Washington Square and the fountain in front of the music stand in the park.

Many deserved honors have been conferred upon him. He is now one of the park commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco, and for eighteen years has held a professorship in the University of California. He is an honorary member of the Bohemian Club and the Pacific Union Club, and is a member of the Academy of Science. His home is at 3966 Clay Street.

On June 7, 1905, Mr. Cummings married Miss Guadalupe Rivas. Her father, Dr. Isaac Rivas, born at Durango, Mexico, came to California in 1869 as consul from Mexico, and for many years practiced his profession as a physician and surgeon with distinguished success. He was one of the pioneer members of the Bohemian Club, joining in 1873. Doctor Rivas died in 1907. His charming daughter is a native San

Franciscan. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings had two children: Ramsdel, born in 1908, and Christine, born in 1909.

GILBERT JAMES VAN VLACK, M. D., came to San Francisco in the year 1869, and his exceptional professional ability and gracious personality gained and retained to him secure vantage-place as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the city, where he built up a large practice of general order and where he was the physician who opened the first free clinic in the city—a work that gave evidence of his abiding human sympathy and his fine sense of professional stewardship. Doctor Van Vlack was in the very prime of his life at the time of his death, which occurred January 27, 1883.

Doctor Van Vlack, whose paternal lineage traced back to staunch Holland Dutch origin, as the name indicates, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in the year 1843, and was a son of Elias and Sarah (Johnson) Van Vlack. Elias Van Vlack was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1812, and was a son of ——— and Elizabeth (Pryme) Van Vlack, the latter a native of Virginia. The other four children of Elias and Sarah Van Vlack were John, David, George and William. The father was a lawyer of ability, and was long engaged in the practice of his profession in the Province of Ontario. He was venerable in years at the time of his death, in 1896, and both he and his wife remained in Ontario until their deaths.

Doctor Van Vlack received excellent educational advantages as a boy and youth, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the celebrated McGill University, in the medical college of which great Canadian institution he was duly graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery—besides which he later gained a fellowship in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of Edinburgh, Scotland. After his graduation he further fortified himself by the experience which he gained in one year of connection with Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and in 1869, as previously noted, he established himself in practice in San Francisco, his untimely and lamented death having terminated his able service about fourteen years later—January 27, 1883. The Doctor became an active and valued member of the California State Medical Society, and was identified also with the American Medical Association. He was a Knight Templar Mason.

In the year 1870 was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Van Vlack and Miss Katherine Severio, who survived him a term of years. Of the two children the firstborn was Herbert James, who became a talented and successful architect and who was a resident of San Francisco at the time of his death. Isabelle is the wife of James Hall Bishop, of San Francisco.

James H. Bishop was born in San Francisco, February 14, 1873, a son of Thomas Benton Bishop and Josephine Hall Bishop. T. B. Bishop was an eminent lawyer and came to San Francisco in the '60s, being

G. J. Vain Hack. M.D.
San Francisco.

a member of the firm of Garber, Boalt & Bishop. This firm was particularly prominent in law practice, and handled the largest civil cases in San Francisco. Mr. Bishop was one of the owners of the famous old paper, Alta California. Mrs. Bishop was a daughter of Dr. James Hall, one of the greatest geologists in the world. He was president of the Geological Society of America and was a member of the Pacific and the Union clubs before their consolidation as the Pacific Union Club. He and his daughter and two eldest sons, James and Tom, in 1897 were special guests of the Czar of Russia in a trip all over Russia and Siberia. Mr. Bishop, who died February 7, 1906, was the father of four children: James, Thomas Porter (deceased), and twins, Frank and Edward, the latter of whom is deceased.

James Bishop graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of California with the class of 1898 and from Hastings Law College Doctor of Laws in May, 1901. He was admitted to practice law, but never followed that profession, as he preferred a business life and is now president of the T. B. Bishop Company of San Francisco. May 29, 1901, he married Miss Isabelle Van Vlack, and they are the parents of two children: James Hall Bishop, who is attending Stanford University, and Isabelle, a graduate of Miss Burke's school. Mrs. Bishop is a charter member of the Francisco Club and the Woman's Athletic Club; a member of the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, and for many years was a member of the Century Club.

George Atherton, who died in 1887, when about forty years of age, passed virtually his entire life in San Francisco, where his father established the family home in the memorable year 1849, which marked the gold rush to California. His father acquired a large grant of land from the Spanish government, and named it Valparaiso Park. A considerable portion of the tract is now included in beautiful Atherton Township in San Mateo County, a locality named in honor of George Atherton's father. He was of English ancestry, and became a resident of Chili, South America, where was solemnized his marriage to a young Spanish woman of much charm and patrician lineage, Miss Dominiga Goni. On coming from Chili to California the father became one of the pioneer representatives of real estate enterprise in San Francisco. He and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in San Francisco and Atherton. Their other children besides George were: Alejandra, Elena, Frank, Isabell, Faxon and Frank; Florence, the only living child, is the wife of Edward L. Eyre.

George Atherton was born in Chili, and was a child at the time the family moved to San Francisco, where he was reared and educated and where he was long and actively identified with business and civic affairs as a citizen of prominence and influence.

George Atherton died at sea on his way to Valparaiso, Chili, on the Chilean man-of-war, Pilcomano, whose admiral and commander, Goni, was a cousin of Mr. Atherton.

George Atherton married Miss Gertrude Horn, whose career as a distinguished woman of American letters is briefly given in the following sketch. To their marriage were born two children, George, now deceased, and Muriel, the wife of Albert B. Russell, of San Francisco.

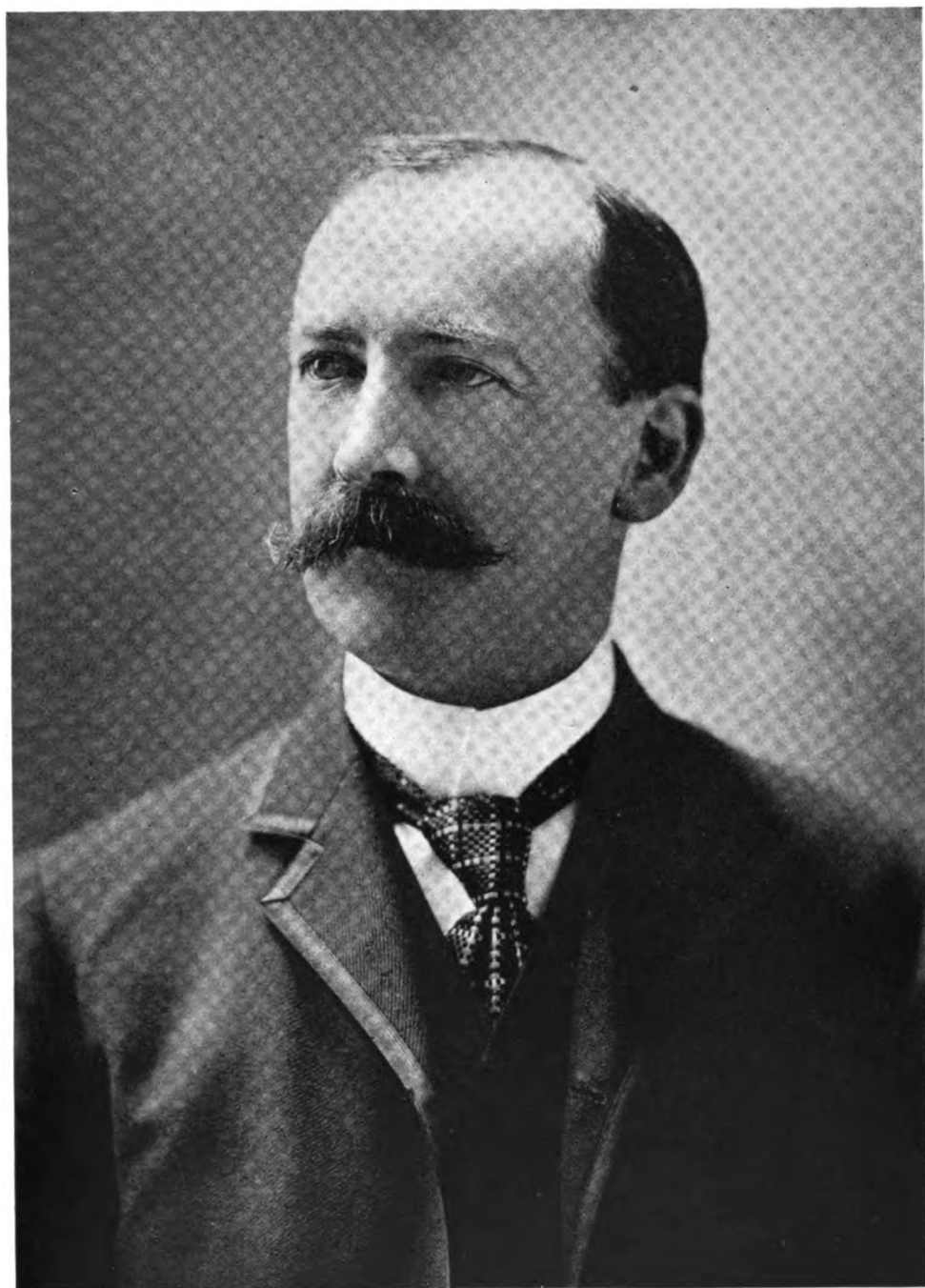
GERTRUDE ATHERTON, whose novels and other literary work have brought her an international reputation, was born in San Francisco, October 30, 1857, a daughter of Thomas L. and Gertrude (Franklin) Horn, and a great-grandniece of Benjamin Franklin. She was educated in private schools and by private teachers, and married George H. Bowen Atherton, of Menlo Park, California, whose career is given in the preceding sketch.

Gertrude Atherton has lived abroad much of the time since her husband's death. Her best known books are: "The Doomswoman," "A Whirl Asunder," "Patience Sparhawk and Her Times," "His Fortunate Grace," "American Wives and English Husbands," "The Californians," "A Daughter of the Vine," "The Valiant Runaways," "Senator North," "The Aristocrats," "The Conqueror," "The Splendid Idle Forties," "A Few of Hamilton's Letters," "Rulers of Kings," "The Bell in the Fog," "The Traveling Thirds," "Rezanov," "Ancestors," "The Gorgeous Isle," "Tower of Ivory," "Julia France and Her Times," "Perch of the Devil," "California—An Intimate History," "Before the Gringo Came," "Mrs. Balfame," "The Living Present," "The White Morning," "The Avalanche," "Sisters in Law," and "Black Oxen."

GEORGE WHITTELL, whose death occurred March 26, 1922, was for many years a prominent business man and capitalist of San Francisco, with large interests in real estate and the owner of much valuable property. He was a director and stockholder in the Associated Oil Company of California, as well as in many banking and financial institutions.

He was born January 29, 1849, at Mount Vernon, New York, the son of Hugh and Adeline (Duncombe) Whittell. His father had come to California as early as 1848, and had some experience in mining operations, but being possessed of independent financial resources, he was not especially identified with the pioneer activities of California, spending much of his time in travel both in this country and abroad.

The late George Whittell acquired his education in Paris. The family lived in France and other European countries for a number of years. When a young man he came to California and associated himself with Murphy, Grant & Company of San Francisco. Later he continued independently and became a prominent figure in realty affairs. George Whittell was known and greatly respected for his high commercial integrity and business judgment. He was also closely identified with and highly esteemed in the social life of San Francisco.

For fifteen years he was an officer of the Militia of California, was a republican in politics and a Catholic in religion. He was a member of the Pacific-Union, University, and Burlingame clubs, also a member of the Metropolitan clubs of New York and Washington.

At Dresden, in 1879, he married Miss Anna Luning, daughter of Nicholas and Ellen (Dempsey) Luning.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Whittell continues to make her home in San Francisco. There are two sons, George Whittell, Jr., and Alfred Whittell, an adopted son.

GEORGE WHITTELL, JR., a son of the late San Francisco real estate dealer and owner, George Whittell, Sr., was born in San Francisco, in 1882. He was liberally educated, and his business career has been identified with his father's interests. He is now one of the executors of the Whittell estate.

During the World war he was with the Italian Red Cross, and was decorated in recognition of his services. At the close of the war he returned to San Francisco and resumed his work with the Whittell interests. While in France during the war period he met a charming Parisian girl, Miss Elia Pascal, and they were married in Paris, December 22, 1919. George Whittell takes a great interest in sports. He is owner of a 145-foot yacht, the Elia, equipped with twin Diesel engines. He is a member of the San Francisco Yacht Club, the Burlingame Club, the Menlo Country Club and the Metropolitan Club of New York.

His associate executor of the Whittell estate is Alfred Whittell, who was born at San Francisco, January 15, 1892. He finished an engineering course in Yale University, graduating with the class of 1914 and the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He is also a graduate of the Pennsylvania Military College of Chester, Pennsylvania, where the degree of Civil Engineer was conferred. After graduating he was associated with the Standard Oil Company in an engineering capacity until the outbreak of the war.

Enlisting, he was made lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the Ninety-first Division, and saw active service in France during the struggles of the Argonne, St. Mihiel and in several engagements in Belgium. He was honorably discharged April 7, 1919, with the commission of lieutenant. Since his return to this country he has devoted his entire time to the management of the Whittell interests. His diversions are golf, hunting and fishing. Alfred Whittell is a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine at San Francisco, and belongs to both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry. He is a member of the Pacific Union Club, the University Club, the Burlingame Club, the Menlo Country Club, the Olympic Club and the Yale Club of New York.

On August 19, 1917, at San Francisco, he married Miss Louisa Kaye. She was born in Bakersfield, California, daughter of a prominent attorney of that city, W. W. Kaye. Their two children are Alfred, Jr., and Marie Louise Whittell.

CHARLES WILLIAM SLACK was born at Milroy, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1858. He graduated from the University of California in 1879, with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; graduated from Hastings

College of the Law in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, San Francisco, in 1890, was elected for the full term of six years in 1892, and resigned in 1898. He has practiced his profession in San Francisco since his resignation. He was a regent of the University of California from 1894 to 1911, was for several years a professor of law and dean of the faculty in Hastings College of the Law. Has been a director of Hastings College of the Law since 1903, and vice president of the board of directors since 1918.

CHARLES HENRY CROCKER is a native son who has been a prominent figure in connection with the industrial and commercial life and civic affairs of California, and is one of the influential and public-spirited citizens of San Francisco.

Mr. Crocker was born at Sacramento, this state, August 29, 1865, a son of Henry S. and Clara Ellen (Swinerton) Crocker. His early education included a three years' course in the University of California, and he is now president of the H. S. Crocker Company, wholesale stationers and printers, of which he had previously been the treasurer. He is president of the Alameda Sugar Company, and is vice president of the American National Bank, the Union Sugar Company, Ltd., and in the World war period he served as lieutenant commander of the United States Naval Reserve Corps. He is a republican, and has membership in the Bohemian, Press, Commercial, Olympic, Country and Pacific Motor Boat clubs.

In 1905 Mr. Crocker married Miss Carlotta L. Steiner, of Elkhart, Indiana.

JOHN SYLVESTER DRUM, a prominent representative of banking enterprise in the San Francisco Bay region, was born at Oakland, California, April 16, 1872, a son of John Sylvester and Sarah Jane (Gass) Drum. After a course in St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, he attended the Hastings College of Law, the law school of the University of California, and was graduated therein as a member of the class of 1894, with attendant admission to the California bar. He was engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco until 1909. Mr. Drum was president of the Savings Union Bank & Trust Company from 1910 until its consolidation with the Mercantile Trust Company, in 1920, and of the latter he is now the president. He is a director of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, the California Gas & Electric Corporation, the San Francisco Gas & Electric Company, the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways, the East Bay Water Company, the California Pacific Title Insurance Company, and the Yosemite Valley Railroad Company.

In the World war period Mr. Drum served as Northern California state director for war savings stamps, besides having been appointed, by President Wilson, a member of the capital issues commission, under the War Finance Corporation act. He was president of the American Bankers Association in 1920-1921.

Mr. Drum is a democrat in political allegiance, is a communicant of

the Catholic Church, and has membership in Pacific Union, University, Olympic, and Burlingame Country clubs. In 1908 he married Miss Georgie A. Spieker, of San Francisco.

SAMUEL MORGAN SHORTRIDGE, representative of California in the United States Senate, 1921-1927, has been for forty years engaged in the practice of law in the City of San Francisco.

Senator Shortridge was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, August 3, 1861, a son of Rev. Elias W. and Tabitha C. Shortridge. He was admitted to the California bar in 1884 and has since been established in the practice of his profession in the City of San Francisco, besides having long been influential in the political affairs of the state. The senator was a presidential elector from California in 1884, 1900 and 1908. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Elks and the Red Men, and is a member of various representative clubs, including the Pacific Union, Union League, Commonwealth, Press, Masonic, Menlo Country, and Bohemian.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Senator Shortridge to Miss Laura Gashweiler, of San Francisco.

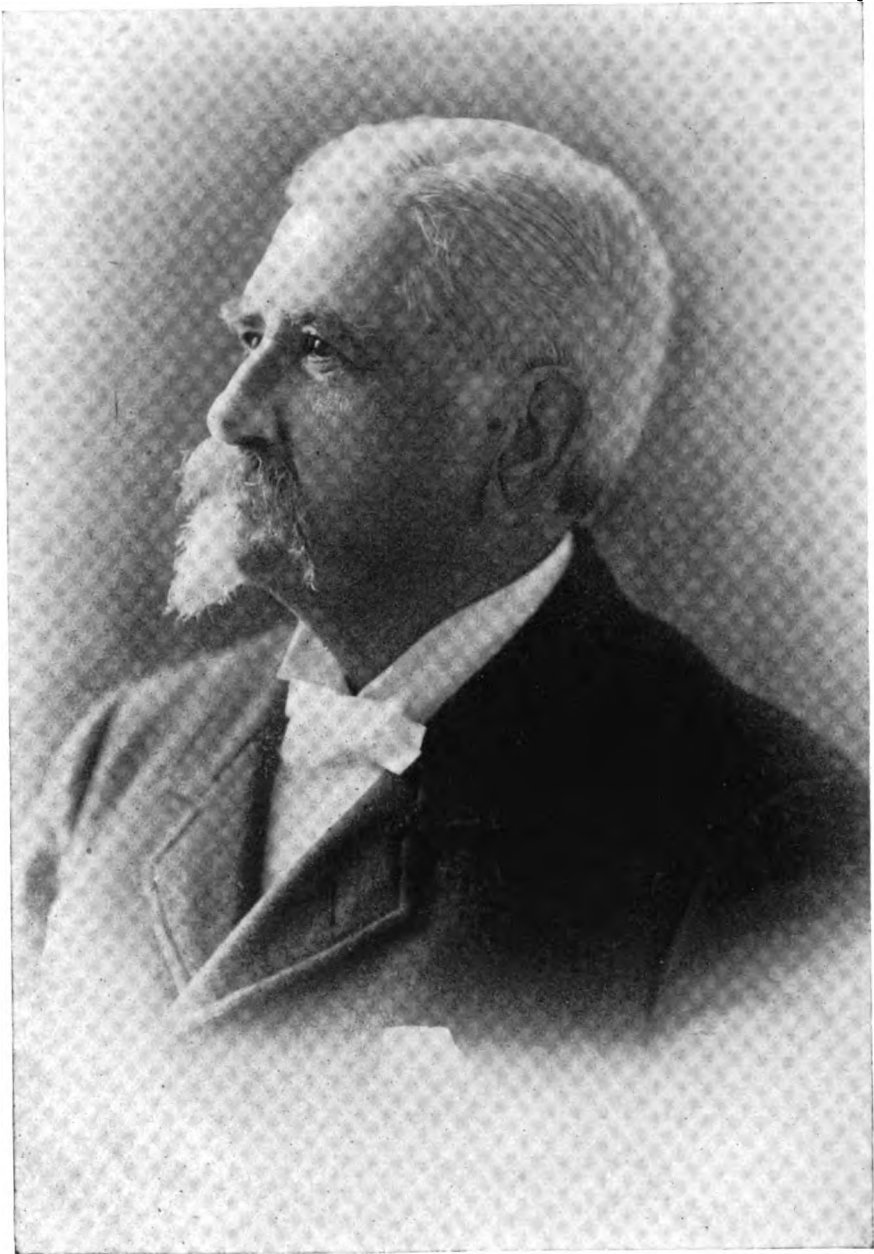
LUCIEN SHAW, chief justice of the California Supreme Court, was born at Vevay, Indiana, March 1, 1845, a son of William and Linda Reus Shaw. In 1869 he received from the Indianapolis Law College the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and thereafter he was engaged in practice at Bloomfield, Indiana, until 1883. He then came to California and engaged in practice at Fresno. In 1886 he removed to Los Angeles, and there he was judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County during the period of 1889-1902. Since 1903 he has been a member of the California Supreme Court, of which he was made the chief justice in 1921. He has served as president of the Los Angeles Bar Association, is a republican in politics, and he maintains an office in the City of San Francisco, with an attractive home at Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles County. In 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Shaw to Miss Hannah J. Hartley, of Raisin Center, Michigan.

WILLIAM CARY VAN FLEET has served since the spring of 1907 as judge of the United States District Court of the Northern District of California, and had previously been a justice of the California Supreme Court.

Judge Van Fleet was born at Maumee City, Ohio, March 24, 1852, and his early education was received in public and private schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, was assistant district attorney of Sacramento County, California, in 1878-1879, and in 1881-1882 he was a member of the Lower House of the California Legislature. He was a member of the board of directors of the state prison in 1883-1884, and thereafter served on the bench of the Superior Court until 1892, when he resigned. He was a justice of the State Supreme Court in the period of 1894-1899, and has been judge of the United States District Court of the Northern

District of California since April 2, 1907. He was a member of the California Code Commission, 1899-1903, and a member of the republican national committee, 1900-1904. He has served as a trustee of the California State Library, and is a life trustee of Hastings College of Law, University of California. He is a member of the Pacific Union Club and the San Francisco Golf and Country clubs, and at Sacramento has membership in the Sutter Club. The judge is a member of the vestry of St. Luke's Church, Protestant Episcopal, in his home city of San Francisco. In 1877 Judge Van Fleet wedded Mary Isabella Carey, whose death occurred in the following year. In 1887 was solemnized his marriage to Elizabeth Eldridge Crocker.

Andrew Jackson Moulder came to California as a pioneer of the year 1850, and he wrote his name indelibly on the history of the state and especially that of his home city of San Francisco. A man of high ideals and broad intellectual ken he had much of leadership in popular sentiment and action, and he was especially prominent in formulating and advancing the educational system of the young commonwealth in the early days.

Named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, in whose administration as president of the United States the father of Mr. Moulder served as comptroller of the currency, the subject of this memoir was born in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 7th of March, 1825, the youngest of the thirteen children of Hon. John N. and Mary (Uhler) Moulder, he having been an infant at the time of his mother's death, February 13, 1826, and but fourteen years old at the time of his father's death, January 7, 1839. Though a scion of a family of social distinction and civic influence, the orphaned boy was left with virtually no patrimony, but profited well by the educational advantages that were his, including a brief course in Columbia College (now George Washington University) at Washington and those of the admirable school conducted by the great and good Benjamin Hollowell at Alexandria, Virginia, this preceptor having been one of the leading educators of that period. As a youth Mr. Moulder made an excellent record of achievement as a teacher in the schools of Fauquier County, Virginia, where he was thus engaged for a period of seven years. Immediately after his arrival in San Francisco, in 1850, he took an editorial position with the San Francisco Herald, the leading daily paper of the day in this city, his salary having been $4,500 annually. In 1854 he was elected to the office of city comptroller, and so careful and efficient was his administration that at the expiration of his first term he was reelected, thus serving two consecutive terms. Under the resourceful planning and direction of Mr. Moulder was organized and established the first state normal school of California, he having been at the time state superintendent of public instruction, an office to which he was elected in 1857, his name meriting a prominent and honorable place in connection with the history of educational work and service in this now great and favored commonwealth. In 1868,

Andrew J. Moulder

under the administration of Governor Haight, Mr. Moulder was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California, and in 1880 he was appointed a trustee of the Free Public Library of San Francisco. As one of the early members of the Golden Gate Park Commission his service was a constructive factor in the development of that playground and beauty spot, redeemed from the "sand hills."

The death of the revered and distinguished pioneer to whom this memoir is dedicated occurred on the 4th of October, 1895, and the story of his life continues to offer both incentive and inspiration. His widow, now venerable in years, still resides in San Francisco, where her circle of friends is limited only by that of her acquaintances.

On the 30th of October, 1867, solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moulder and Miss Louise Bournonville, whose father was a representative physician and surgeon in the City of Philadelphia. Of the five children, the eldest is Augustus B., who is established in business in San Francisco as an importer and exporter; Louise, is the wife of Harry Rogers Smith, of this city; Charlotte is the wife of Charles Carter Nichols, and they likewise reside in San Francisco; Hamilton L. is deceased; and Andrew Bayard is a civil engineer in the service of the Metropolitan Electric (elevated) Railroad in the City of Chicago.

HIRAM WARREN JOHNSON has proved one of the most loyal, even as he is one of the most distinguished, of the native sons of California, which he has represented with great ability in the United States Senate, the while his name was one of those most prominently brought forward in connection with the republican nomination for President of the United States in 1924.

Senator Johnson was born at Sacramento, California, September 2, 1866, and is a son of Grove Laurence and Annie (DeMontfredy) Johnson. He attended the University of California until he had partially completed the work of his junior year, and thereafter he read law in the office of his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1888 and thereafter was engaged in practice at Sacramento until 1902, when he established his residence in San Francisco. Of his great service as one of the prosecutors in the celebrated municipal graft cases in San Francisco adequate mention is made on other pages of this work. He was governor of California in the period from 1911 to 1917, and in his second term he resigned the office, March 15, 1917. In 1912 he was one of the founders of the progressive party, and in that year was the party's nominee for vice president of the United States. In 1917 he was elected to the United States Senate, his record of service being now a part of the history of that legislative body. Of his prominence as a representative of the progressive wing of the republican party and his appearance as a candidate for nomination for the presidency of the United States in 1924 it is not necessary to speak in detail in this brief sketch.

Senator Johnson is affiliated with the Native Sons of the Golden West and also with the Masonic fraternity. The year 1886 recorded his marriage to Miss Minnie L. McNeal, of Sacramento.

ELIAS JACKSON BALDWIN, who, under the more familiar title of "Lucky Baldwin," wrote his name large on the pages of California history, and one of his most important achievements was in the establishing and developing of the great and splendid Santa Anita Rancho, long one of the show places of the Los Angeles region, a beautiful domain that passed into the possession of his daughter, Anita M.

Elias J. (Lucky) Baldwin was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 3, 1828, and was a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of that state. He was reared on a pioneer farm in Northern Indiana, and received good educational advantages. At the age of twenty years he married a daughter of Joseph Unruh. In 1846 he engaged in the grocery business at Valparaiso, Indiana, and later he opened a hotel and general store at New Buffalo, Michigan. Later he conducted a large hotel at Racine, Wisconsin. In 1853 he crossed the plains to California, and in the early days he became a motivating force in various lines of business and industrial enterprise. In the '60s he was one of the most successful and influential of speculators who made fortunes in connection with mining stocks, and his connection with the affairs of the Bank of California constitutes an important chapter in the history of financial affairs in California. He erected the famous Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco, and he gave to San Francisco also one of the finest of its early theater buildings. He was one of the greatest of the nation's horsemen, and the American turf has had no more picturesque figure. He contributed much to civic and material development and progress in California, and his name merits a place of honor on the pages of the history of this great commonwealth. Mr. Baldwin acquired large and valuable property interests, made and lost several fortunes, and he was a millionaire at the time of his death, which occurred March 1, 1909.

By his first marriage Mr. Baldwin became the father of two daughters, one of whom died in infancy. The family name of his second wife was Cochrane, and for his third wife he wedded Jane Virginia Dexter, their only child being Anita. The fourth marriage of Mr. Baldwin was with Lillie C. Bennett.

PETER FERDINAND RATHJENS. Though almost a penniless and friendless youth when he arrived in California in 1885, Peter Ferdinand Rathjens has enjoyed a steadily accumulating fortune as a San Francisco business man, and is one of the very prosperous and popular citizens here.

He was born in Hokstein, Germany, June 7, 1868, son of William and Geshe (Jarr) Rathjens, and is of Danish ancestry. His father was a ship carpenter. Peter F. Rathjens was six years old when his mother died and seven when his father passed away. An orphan boy, he worked on a farm for his board and clothes and attended public schools more or less reg-

ularly until he was fifteen. At that age he came to the United States, landing in New York, and subsequently came to California, reaching Sacramento March 4, 1885.

His first employment in the vicinity of Sacramento was on a farm. He then went to work in a dairy, milking twenty-five cows, and in 1887, came to San Francisco and learned the butcher's trade. He was employed for a time in the Grand Central Market, and in 1891, four years after coming to San Francisco, he started a modest enterprise of his own. This was the making of sausages. He did all the work himself, and without special machinery. While many notable changes have been made in his business, he is still at the original location. He had the satisfaction of seeing his enterprise develop and he was proprietor of a prosperous plant with a number of employes at the time of the great earthquake and fire of 1906. That calamity destroyed his plant, but he was one of the first to rebuild in that part of the city. The water company refused to turn on the water for him, and consequently he bored a well on his own property, striking a flow of pure water. He still uses this water supply. Six months after the fire Martin Kupfer bought a half interest in the firm, and the business is now Rathjens & Kupfer. It is no longer simply a local plant, the product being wholesaled and distributed all over California. The average daily consumption of the plant is about 900 hogs, made into sausage, boiled ham, bacon and similar high class products.

Mr. Rathjens is also president of the Consumers Yeast Company of Oakland, and is a director and vice president of the Franklin Building & Loan Association. In 1893 he married Miss Lizzie Imsick, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and was four years of age when brought to America by her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Rathjens have two children. Fred was a first sergeant during the late war, and is now manager of the Consumers Yeast Company. The son Taylor is still in school. Mr. Rathjens is affiliated with Crockett Lodge No. 139, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; California Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Druids No. 139, the Olympic Club and the Sons of Hermann. He has been active in republican politics, and has attended a number of conventions as a delegate. Mr. Rathjens was King of the Schuetzen Verein in 1909. This organization was started at San Francisco in 1859. During his term of office he gave a banquet on December 1 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary jubilee, and there were 400 members in attendance at the Fairmount Hotel. Mr. Rathjens has been the architect of his own destiny, has succeeded in business, is popular in commercial and social circles, and one of the very solid citizens of the community.

HALLOCK WRIGHT is a native son of California, his father having been a pioneer, and his own name has been associated prominently with the commercial life of San Francisco for many years. He is now an insurance broker in the Balboa Building at 593 Market Street, and does an extensive business, representing all departments and branches of life, fire and casualty insurance.

His father was John H. Wright, who was born at Glastonbury, Massachusetts, March 4, 1826. He came to California by sailing vessel around the Horn, reaching San Francisco June 30, 1849. He was then a young man of twenty-three. From 1849 until 1865 he was in the hardware business at Marysville with John Y. Hallock. In 1865 he came to San Francisco, and was in the hardware business for himself on Montgomery Street, under the Masonic Temple, until 1869, his firm being John H. Wright & Company. In the latter year he removed to Los Angeles, and was one of the early wholesale general merchants of that city, associated with the firm of Caswell, Ellis & Wright. Their establishment was located on Los Angeles Street. In 1875 the health of John H. Wright failed and he retired, and died in 1879.

He married Ellen McClellan, who had come to California across the plains with ox teams. Her father was Michel McClellan, who arrived in California at Sutter's Fort, and for many years was a farmer in Napa County. There were fourteen children in the McClellan family. John H. Wright and wife had three children, Hallock and Paxton, both of whom were born at Marysville, and Elizabeth Helen, who was born at Los Angeles. Paxton Wright was born in 1865 and died in 1909, having for many years been in the merchandise brokerage business. The daughter, Elizabeth Helen, who was born in 1872, married Charles L. Davis, who died in 1918. Mrs. Davis has two children: Hallock G. Davis, aged twenty-four, a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy and an ensign in the United States Navy; and Charles Paxton Davis, aged twenty-one, an employe of the Luckenbach Steamship Company.

Hallock Wright was born January 3, 1859, and attended a kindergarten in Marysville until his parents came to San Francisco in 1865. Here he attended the Lincoln School, and at the age of sixteen graduated from high school in Los Angeles. Mr. Wright had his first experience in the insurance business in 1875 as representative at San Francisco of the Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company. In 1877 he became identified with Spruance, Stanley & Company, wholesale liquors, and was an active member of that house until the time of the fire in 1906. Then followed a trip to Europe for his health, and he returned to San Francisco at the close of 1906. Following that until 1917 Mr. Wright was manager of the Merchants Bank Building, and since then has been an insurance broker. He is a republican, and his home is at Alameda.